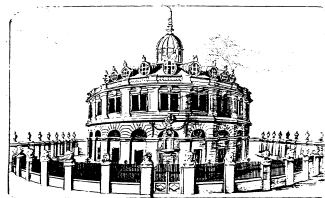




THE
ENGLISH
ATLAS.
VOLUME IV.

CONTAINING THE
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Seventeen Provinces
OF THE
Low-Countries, or Netherlands.

By RICHARD PEERS, M.A. and a Superior Beadle in the UNIVERSITY of OXON.



O X F O R D ,

Printed at the THEATER, for MOSES PITT at the Angel in St. PAUL's Church-Yard
LONDON. MDCLXXXII.

TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
J A M E S

Duke of York and Albany,
Earl of Ulster in Ireland, &c.

Lord High COMMISSIONER and Lord High ADMIRAL

OF THE
K I N G D O M
OF
S C O T L A N D,
AND
G E N E R A L
OF ALL

His Majesty's Forces

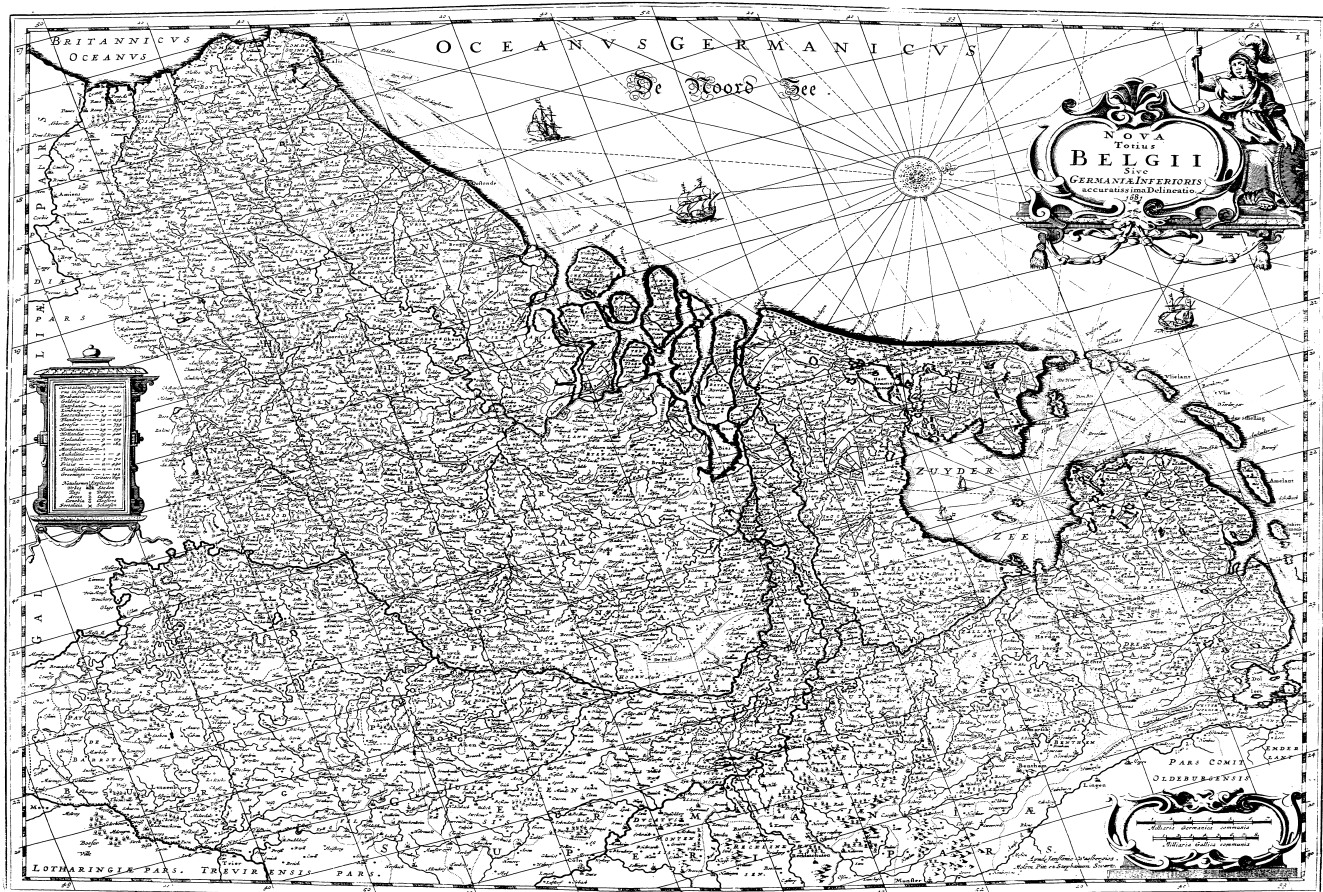
Of that KINGDOM:

T H I S
V O L U M E
OF THE
E N G L I S H A T L A S
I S

Humbly Dedicated

By the Meanest of His Highness's Servants

MOSES PITT.





T H E
General Description
O F
B E L G I U M :
O R T H E
N E T H E R L A N D S .

The Name



THE true Etymology of the word *Belge*, is not agreed upon by the *Belgic* Writers themselves, some deriving it from *Belgen*, or *Balgen* (the first of which signifies to be angry, the other to fight) from whence both take occasion to people. Others will have the whole Country denominated from a City called *Belgium* (which some contend to be *Beauvois* in *Picardy*, others *Bavay* in *Hainault*) but this is judged against the usual way and method of giving names in those Countries, which were commonly transferred from the people to their chief Cities; but not on the contrary.

The bounds of the ancient Belgium.

But passing by the name, (concerning which the best opinions are but uncertain conjectures), we come to the Country it self. And first, for the *Belgium* of *Cæsar*, according to some Authors it contain'd but a small space of ground, in proportion to the limits which are given it by others; the *Bellocæ* possid'd, whose neighbours were the *Ambiani*, *Suessones*, *Rhemi*, *Caleti*, and *Velocæ*: now the Country of *Beauvoisin* in *Picardy*, lying between *Normandy* and the River *Oise*; the chief City thereof being the forementioned *Beauvois*, not far from *Paris* and *Rouen*. There are Authors on the other side, by whom the Territory of *Belgium* seems to be too far extended; for some, and those Learned, men bring within the compass thereof (besides as many of the

seventeen Provinces as lie on the South-side of the the *Rhine*) the Dukedoms of *Lozain*, *Borg*, *Juliers*, and a great part of *Cleves*; the Bishopricks of *Trier*, *Mentz*, and *Cölen*, and so much of the Kingdom of *France* as takes up all *Picardy*, with part of *Champagne*, and the of the *Flame*, indeed it cannot well be imagin'd, that the *Belge* could out of so small a tract of ground as the first allow them, have sent such great Armies as they did against the Romans; and therefore the more moderate and probable opinion seems to be that of *Sausjon*, who by comparing divers places of *Cæsar* together, first excludes the *Morini*, *Nervi*, *Ebur*, and *Rhemi* out of *Belgium*; and afterwards upon very good grounds concludes not only the *Bellocæ*, but the *Arrebatæ*, *Ambiani*, *Sylvaneti*, and *Veromandi*, to have been within the said District. Now the fact of these last mentioned small Nations according to the best Geographers, was the forementioned Country of *Beauvoisin*, and another part of *Picardy*, the Province of *Artois*, part of *Flanders*, some portion of *Hainault*, one part of the City of *Amiens*; the Country of *Vermandois*, and that Country which lies close upon *Beauvoisin* by the River *Oise*.

It must be confess'd, that neither this, nor any other Geographical account, brings the ancient and modern *Belgium* to any tolerable agreement in situation and extent. And as for *Gallia Belgica*, as it reach'd not beyond the *Rhine* (which a considerable part of the present *Belgium* does) so was it of a much larger compass, taking in a vast tract of ground, especially to the South and South-East, and comprehending (according to *Cæsar* and others) whatsoever lies between the *Rhine*, the Lake *Leman*, the *Rhone*, *Marne*, *Seine*, and the *British* Ocean: altho I am not ignorant, that *Pliny* makes the *Scheld* a boundary to it.

N E T H E R L A N D S .

A

affirming.

affirming, with *Tacitus*, that from *Helvetia* to the Ocean, the inward (thence to the Western) bank of the *Rhine*, was inhabited by *Germani*.

The name. The name of *Lower Germany* is not of equal comprehension in all, even modern, Authors; some using it to denote, besides those Countries we are now to describe, not only *Cleves*, *Colem*, *Triers*, *Spire*, &c. nay others going further, and including *Westphalia*, High and Low *Saxony*, *Ha'tia*, part of *Francia*, &c. For our part, permitting that the place of labour much in freighting and enlarging the import of wares (the true test whereof must however be always acknowledged to be common usage), we shall stick to the modern acceptation of both the fore-mentioned names; and (also some may be very angry with us for doing) shall take them to signify only that part of *Europe* which is sufficiently known at this day, by the usual appellation of the *Seventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries*.

The name of *Lower Germany* was imposed at first, upon account of their neighbourhood and extraction, as well as (the consequence thereof) that near agreement which is still found between the inhabitants of these Countries and the *Almans*, or proper *Germans*, in Language, Manners, Laws, and Customs; and from the nature of their situation, which towards the Sea is in many places (especially in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friesland*) below the ordinary Tides; and in most others much inferior to the common level of the body of *Germany*, for which reason these Provinces are call'd by the *Germans* *Nieder* *Teuschlande* (that is *Verder* *Dutchland*), and by their own Natives (*not Wallons*) *Niederlanden*, and by us the *Netherlands*, and *Low-Countries*. By the rest of *Europe*, and not usually by the *English*, they have for some ages past been generally call'd *Flanders*; that particular Province, by reason of its eminency both as to trade, fruitfulness of soil, strength, riches, and number of inhabitants, having denominated all the rest. The Fairs and Marts of *Bruges* were, in particular, proudly referred to as the fairs of all parts of *Europe*.

So likewise, while the *Scheld* was open, *Antwerp* exceeded in trade and interest; and before the Revolt from *Spain*, in ordinary Contributions, *Flinders* alone paid the third part of the whole sum to be lev'd upon all the Provinces; *Holland* being tax'd but the fourth part of the rate of *Cambray*. So the small Province of *Flanders*, properly so call'd, has given name to that mighty Kingdom; and *Holland* having in this last century prodigiously outgrown the other Provinces in riches and trade (paying thirty years ago about fifty-eight in the hundred of public Taxes, which is more than all the rest) it came at this day to be ordinarily taken for all the Provinces in the Union; the inhabitants of any part of them being by *Europeans*, and others, commonly term'd *Hollanders*.

The *Netherlands* Province consist of four Duchies, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and *Geldres*; seven Earldoms, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Zutphen*; one Marquisate of the Empire, *viz.* *Antwerp*; five Lordships, or Sequenies, *Wepf-Prigge*, *Malines*, *Verche*, *Overyssel*, and *Groningen*. It is observable, that *Zutphen* made one of the *Seventeen* Provinces, but makes not one of the *Seven*, being comprehended under *Geldres*; so that those who will have seen under the *Spanish* jurisdiction, must reckon *Cambray* for one (by some accounted part of *Hainault*, by others of *Artois*); and that part of *Geldres* remains still subject to the King of *Spain*; the Confederate States possessing also

divers places in *Brabant* and *Flinders*; and several others, especially in the *Walloon* and Frontier Counties, having of late years (as shall hereafter be shewn at large) been brought under the dominion of *France*.

These Countries were join'd together under the appellation of the *Seventeen Provinces*, not from any proportion that they bear to one another others in extent and riches, but contain them within their own proper precincts; but from their Dominion being formerly distinct and independent under particular Lords and Proprietors. Moreover, all of them are not conven'd to the General Assembly of the States, some not having the right of a separate vote, or being annex'd to others in the method of Contribution; in which cases the Marquisate of the Empire has not a place by itself, and the Duchy of *Limburg*, with *Walloonburg* and *Dalens*, are dependant upon the Duchy of *Brabant*.

Some particular Cities are separately consider'd in matters of a political nature. So *Tournay* with its territory, *Lille*, *Doway*, and *Orchies*; tho' all of them contain'd within the limits of *Flinders*, yet have been usually tax'd after the manner of distinct Provinces; and in the year 1550, when the States of the *Low-Countries* had agreed, (upon the request of *Charles* the fifth, King of *Spain*) in a monthly Tax of three hundred thousand *Florens*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, *Geldres*, and *Groningen* being exempted from this tax, the *Marquisate* (thence, as the *Marches* of all the Provinces, having been miserably hara'd in the late wars) the whole burden fell upon *Brabant*, *Flinders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*; and afterwards, *Namur*, *Malines*, and *Verche*; and the Towns and places of *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Doway*, *Orchies*, and *Tournay*.

The ancient inhabitants of these Countries, reduc'd to modern limits, shall be deliver'd very briefly in this place, tho' the particular descripti-
ons of each Province will require somewhat a more accurate relation of this nature.

In the first place therefore, on the South side of the *Rhine*, the *Taxandri* or *Tosandri* posses'd the Cities of *Utrecht* and *Southem* (thence *Utrecht*, and (according to some) the *Lower* *Brabant*). The *Menapii*, the rest of *Brabant*, and the Duchy of *Geldres*; and the *Belgi*, or former *Belgi*, the *Marini*, *Flinders* and some of the neighbouring places. The *Arvernes*, *Artois*, the *Nervii*, *Hainault*, and *Cambray*. So the small by the *Gauls* *Germani*; and afterwards by themselves *Tungri*; *Condri*, *Segni*, *Cerassi*, *Pemdi*, the County of *Namur*, and other places on each side of the *Mare*.

2. Between the branches of the *Rhine*, the *Batavi* posses'd a part of *Gelder*, now call'd the *Beun*, part of *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland*, as mouth of the *Rhine* below *Leiden* in *Holland*, as far as the River *Amstel*, now call'd the *Ems*; and North all that goes now under the name of *North Holland*, (bordering upon the *Sea*); and commonly and more properly than the other call'd *Wepf-Prigge*; the distinct Province of *Wepf-Prigge*; the territory *Groningen*; and the Province of *Verche*. The *Bructeri*, according to *Caesars*, the *Franchi*, and *Bructeri* successively, according to *Strabo*, in *Overyssel*; the *Marci*, about the Town of *Amersfort*, between the *Rhine* and *Uftri*.

The limits of these Provinces are made, on the North by the *British* Ocean; on the West by the same and *Pleurdy*; on the South by *Lozan*, *Cambray*, and *Pleurdy*; and on the East by *Westphalia*.

Extent.

All these Countries are certainly no bigger than one fifth part of *Italy*; the circumference of them being, according to *Guicciardus*, a thousand *Italian*, or three hundred and forty *Belgi* (that is *Flandrian*) miles, each whereof contains about three *Italian*. And here we will take occasion to observe, that this is the common measure thro' the length of *Chambray*, thro' *Brabant*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Namur*. In the Duchy of *Luxemburg* the miles are somewhat larger, tho' exceeded by the *Geldres*; and in *Friesland* land exceed all the rest, coming up to the computation of *Germany*, each of them containing five, nay sometimes above six *Italian* miles. In *Flinders* *Gallacian*, in *Artois*, and part of *Hainault*, the French measure has prevail'd, tho' their miles being reckon'd in a manner double the *Italian*.

Situation.

The *Lower Germany* lies under one half of the beginning of 55 deg. of Latitude; the days being in the middle of the seventh Climate 16 hours; and at the end of the ninth 16 hours and three quarters long. So that these Countries contain all the Parallels which are between the sixteenth and twenty-first. This is the computation of *Guicciardus*, *Geoffrey*, and *Pleurdy*; but according to those Authors who are more modern, and much more accurate, if these Countries lie under half the seventh, and all the eighth Climate, they must be situate between 47 deg. 20 min. and 50 deg. 33 min. of Latitude; and their days consequently between 15 hours 45 min. and 16 hours 15 min. The Parallels included being those that ly between the fourteenth and eighteenth exclusively. And if (as they themselves suppose) their Latitude be from 50 to 55 deg. then must they ly under the seventh and tenth Climates; and so the included Parallels will be those that reach from the seventeenth to the twentieth and twentieth exclusively, and the length of their days from 16 hours 30 min. to 17 hours 15 min. which certainly comes much nearer the truth; the abovementioned Authors account of their Climates, Parallels, and length of days being altogether inconsistent with the supposed Latitude, as well as real situation of these Provinces. Tho' the rest of the Provinces, whether united or others, have already concern'd the *Gregorian* account; yet *Geldres*, *Wepf-Prigge*, *Land*, *Verche*, *Overyssel*, and *Groningen*, still remain the old stile.

It could hardly be imagin'd a more convenient situation for Traffic than that of these Provinces; which will appear, if we consider

phalia, *East-Friesland*, or County of *Emden*, the Duchy of *Julers*, and the Archbishopric of *Colem* and *Trier*; we omit the Duchy of *Cleves*, and the Bishopric of *Liege*, because they cannot be well accounted as boundaries to these Countries, being in a manner included within the same limits with them.

But more particularly, if we take in some few neighbouring, or rather (as is aforesaid) included Territories, such as are *Liege*, *Cleves*, *Cambray*, &c. and begin at the Sea-coast near *Calais* in *France*, these Provinces are border'd by *Oye*, *Ardes*, *Liquies*, *Heslin*, *Doornen*, *Honnour*, *La Capelle*, in *Champagne*; by *Rocrois*, *Charlevoix*, *Mont Olympe*, *Megiers*, the Duchy of *Bouillon* (above *Sedan*) and *Moson*. In *London*, by *London*, towards the Archbishopric of *Trier*, the Duchy of *Julers*, *Westphalia*, the County of *Dentem*, and the County of *Emden*, bordering upon the *German* Ocean, which on all other parts makes up the Bounds of the *Lower Germany*.

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how they are plac'd in relation to the Body of *Germany*, and the great navigable Rivers thereof; but also the *British* Ocean, *France*, *Sweden*; at the last of which Kingdoms a ship has, with a fair and brisk gale of wind, arriv'd from *Holland* in the space of two days. From *Flinders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, it is but a short cut to *England*; and even to *Lisbon*, in *Portugal* it is scarce accounted ten days sailing; a Voyage being ordinarily perform'd from some parts of *Spain* in fewer, and from others in not many more; which difference is occasion'd not only by the various situation of Ports in this vast Kingdom, but also by the obliquity of the coast it self, which cannot therefore be speedily finish'd without a requisite variety of winds. The neighbourhood also of the two most plentiful Courts of *England* and *France*, does not a little advance the happiness of the foreign situation.

The representation of these Countries under the form of a Lion, has been approv'd of by some fanciful (tho' otherwise judicious) men; particularly it is commended by *Guicciardus*, who records for the Author of it one *Michael Aringher*, by whom a *Belgi* History had been published some time after the first Edition of his Book. Some resemblance (though very faint) may perhaps be acknowledged to the back parts of a Lion, tho' the head is by no means proportionable incurvation of the Sea-shore from the beginning of *Flinders* to *Emden* in *East-Friesland*, yet is not much of the same nature with that of the Heavenly Constellations, and the different Animals whose shapes they are compell'd to assume. Only this must be said for it, that it may be perform'd, that there is an alliance and agreement of a Lion with those Countries; because not only almost each of these Provinces, but likewise divers of their principal Cities, give Lions, with respective dimensions, for their Arms; the original whereof the forefard *Guicciardus* refers to that famous Expedition into the East under *Godfrey of Bouillon*, call'd the Holy War.

Divers mentions of an historical nature must be farther up and down in this Work; and particularly some account shall be given, in a more proper place, of the great alterations of Affairs which succeeded the death of *Spain* in the time of *Philip II.* and of the prodigious Revolutions which have since happen'd among the United Provinces themselves, even to the year 1648. At present we shall insist upon what is more purely Geographical, beginning with an enumeration of the chief Cities and Villages in each Province, in the proper descriptions whereof they shall be more punctually and amply discours'd of, so that the Reader must excuse us, if here we either pass by places, which upon one account or other may be not inconsiderable, or omit divers things relating to others which cannot be deny'd to be very remarkable.

1. The most eminent Cities and considerable Towns in the Duchy of *Brabant* are, 1. *Antwerp*, formerly the greatest City of *Europe*, and once of the whole world. It is call'd in *Latin* *Antverpium*, in *Low Dutch* *Antwerpen*, in *High Dutch*, *Antwerpen*, in *French* *Amoyen*. 2. *Brussels* (which is upon the River *Sene*, the usual place of Residence of the *Spanish* Vice-Roy. 3. The *Bols* *de Sylva Darts*, *Belford* Darts, *Hertogendich*, *Bols de Leu*, *Baldus*, upon the *Boldus*. 4. *Brussels* (which is upon the River *Sene*, the usual place of Residence of the *Spanish* Vice-Roy. 5. The *Bols* *de Sylva Darts*, *Belford* Darts, *Hertogendich*, *Bols de Leu*, *Baldus*, upon the *Boldus*. 6. *Brussels* (which is upon the River *Sene*, the usual place of Residence of the *Spanish* Vice-Roy. 7. 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Luxen-
burg.

Geldre.

6. The Earldom of *Flanders* (accounted by *Flanders*).

7. In the Earldom of Artois, are 1. Arras (Germ. *Artois*. *Atrecht*, Lat. *Atrebatium*), upon the Scarpe; the Metropolis of the Province; famous for that fort

Hägnault.

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Holland.

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place of strength, and renowned for the sieges it has endured. 6. *Bouchain*, upon the *Scheld*. 7. *Beaumont*, belonging, as *Landrezy* does, to the *Dukes of Avesho*. 8. *Charleroy*, a Fortification built about the beginning of 1667, to stop the progress of the *French*, tho it fell, before it was finished, into their hands; whose spending time in completing the Works of this place, proved very advantageous to the *Spanish* interest. 9. *Bayard*, *Avesnes*, *Quefnoy*, *Chimay*, *Binchi* (*Binchin* in *Hainault*) *Aeth*, *St. Gislain*, *Brenne* le *Comte*, *Enghien*, &c.

[illegible]

10. The Earldom of Zealand consists of divers Ilands; the chief whereof are, 1. *Walcheren* (Fr. *Valcheren*, Lat. *Walachria*). 2. *Schoouwen* (Hei landt van Schoouwen, Scaldia). 3. *Zuytbeveland* (*Beveland australis*). The rest of note are, *Nordbeveland*, *Dweland*, *Wolfsdyck*, and *Tolen*. 1. *Walcheren* contains, 1. *Middelburg* (*Middleburgum*), without any good grounds call'd *Merelli Burgum* a famous Mart, especially for French and Spanish Wines. 2. *Flushing* (*Vlissinga*, *Flissinga*, *Vlissingen*), one of the auctioning Towns, kept by the French till the year 1756, when they

the commodiousness of its Ports, from 1618; (For
Key of the Belgic Provinces, see *Veer* (Campe-
Veer, Ter-Veer, Vera) the Staple for the Scotch traf-
fic, 4. Armynen, considerable for its Haven.
In Ghent there are, 1. The Count's Palace, or
Palace, and endow'd with great Privileges,
2. Breweshoven. In Zynd-Beverland is Goe
(Gouda, Gafte) at the mouth of the Scheldt,
a pretty new Town.

11. In the Earldom of Namur (*Namen*, *Namur*,
murem, *Namuren*) are, 1. The Metropolis, of the
same name, handling where the *Sambre* joins
with the confluence of the *Moselle*; it is a
then beauty. 2. *Bovines* (*Bervina*, *Bovinacium*)
upon the *Maes*. 3. *Dinant*. It belongs to the
Bishoprick of Liège, (the *Spaniard* according to
the late Treaty has been oblig'd to give up
a cession of it to France, tho' for what yet appears
unsuccessfully;) but is really situate within the
limits of this Province; as are likewise, *Cars-*
les, (*Carlsburg*, *Tadonburg*), &c.

12. The Earldom of Zutphen is denominated
from its principal City, of the same name, a

very strong place, standing upon the *Berkel*, and close to the *IJfel*, at the place whereof, undertaken by the Earl of *Leicester*, Governor of the Union, was slain our famous Sir *Philip Sydney*. It contains besides, 1. *Groff* (*Grolla*), a place of great strength, upon the River *Streek*, famous for the siege it endured in the second war with *Spain*. 2. *Dorsburg*, upon the *IJfel*. 3. *Schenckshuis*, a strong Fort, built just within the two branches of the *Rhin*, not far from *Clere*; a Post of the greatest consideration to the United *Netherlands*, as they sufficiently experience it upon the unexpected loss of it in the late *French* Invasion, in the year 1672. Besides these, there are many other Towns in this Province, of which we have a great deal to say hereafter; such as *Lochem* upon the *Berkel*, *IJffburg*, *Tiel*, the Fort of *St. Andrews*, *Dortem* upon the old *IJfel*, *Brunkhorst*, *Bradford*, in a marshy level, &c. The County or Earldom of *Berg* (*3. Harenburg*, now *Domini*) is reckon'd by *Schultes* within the Precincts of *Zutphen*.

13. The Lordship of *Frizeland* is commonly call'd *West-Frizeland*, to distinguish it from the County of *Emden*, where of late Ages has been known by the name of *East-Frizeland*. But it must be confessed, that the *Friz* is not so far north as the *Em*, and inhabited no part of the said County of *Emden* altho it has happen'd (upon what account I cannot tell) to take a denomination from them; and therefore this Province, which is call'd *West-Frizeland*, were much more properly call'd *East-Frizeland*, the name of *West-Frizeland* really belonging to North *Holland*, which lies more to the West than this, and was also possid'd by the forefathers people. Nevertheless we shall go with the current of modern Geographers and Historians, and retain the name of *West-Frizeland* for this Country; which is usually divided into *Otergo*, *Wesgero*, and *Severvolden*. In it are, 1. *Lemmerdam* (*Lemmerdam*, *Lieswardum*, *Lieswardum*) the Metropolis, upon the River *Ea*. 2. *Ducum*, upon the same River. 3. *Harlingen*, furnish'd with a good Port; a strong place, the neighbouring Country being easily overflowed by cutting their Dikes. 4. *Franecker* (*Franecker*, *Franecker*) of a pleasant situation. An University was founded by the States in the year 1585. 5. *Sneek* (*Sneek*) a place of great antiquity. 6. *Bolsward* (*Bolsward*). 7. *Staveren*, a Town anciently of extraordinary trade, and (as some will have it) power, having a jurisdiction of vast extent. It has been of little consideration since its Port was choak'd up with sand, of which we shall give account hereafter.

14. The Lordship of *Malins* (*Germ. Mechten*, *Lat. Mechtina*), tho almost in the heart of *Brabant*, yet makes one of the *Serrenen* Province. It comprehends the City of *Malins*, which is situated upon the River *Dele*, in an exceeding healthful air, the Citizens being naturally so complaisant, and of so graceful a carriage, that they are ordinarily call'd by the *Germans*, *de Meesters van pols*; that is, the Masters of gentle behaviour. 2. *Heijl* (*Phijs*) is within the Lordship of *Malins*, but enjoys especial and distinct jurisdiction.

15. The Lordship, or Bishoprick (as it was formerly) of *Otrecht*, contains 1. *Otrecht*, call'd in *Latin* *Ultrastadium*, as some suppose (tho erroneously, in the judgment of others) by contraction from *P. Uis. Lac. Stat.* that is, *Uis. Lac. Stat. Uis. Lac. Stat.* It stands upon the

old and exhausted Channel of the *Rhin*, whose waters have been long since deriv'd into the *Leck*. This City is much blamed by the *Dutch* writers for its either cowardly or treacherous behaviour in the year 1672; whereby, as they say, not only this, but two or three other Provinces were cut off from the rest, and betray'd into the hands of the *French*. 2. *Amerfort* (*Amerfort*) upon the *Em*. 3. *Wijk* & *Duerfled*, *Duerfledam*, *Beemden*, upon the joining of the *Rhin* and *Leck*. A Town of very great antiquity. *Rhenen* upon the *Leck*, *Manfort*, &c.

16. The Lordship of *Overyssel* (6 call'd from its situation beyond the *IJfel*) consists of three parts, *Salandy*, *Twente*, and *Trente*; and contains three anciently free and Imperial Cities, 1. *Deventer* (*Deventer*, *Deventer*) upon the *IJfel*, memorable, as upon other accounts, for the treachery of the Governor *William Stanley*, an *English* man (tho nothing such in that action) who is accus'd of having betray'd this Town to the *Spaniards*, in the year 1587. 2. *Campen* (*Campi*, *Campodorum*) upon the mouth of the *IJfel*, where it empties it fell into the *Zeijder-Zee*, but the Harbour is so choak'd up with mud, that it cannot admit Ships of Burthen. 3. *Snell* (*Schellum*, *Snellum*) a small River call'd *As*, which runs into the *Vidus* or *Veet*; a very strong place. There are also in this Province, *Steenwijk* (*Steenwijk*) upon the *As*, a Fortress of considerable strength, as also is *Coevorden* (*Coovord*) near the *Veet*, made famous by the frequent sieges of it in the late wars with *Spain*. *Pollenborch*, *Ommen*, *Odenzeel*, *Hajft*, *Moppel*, &c.

17. In the Lordship of *Groningen*, are 1. The *Gronin* Metropolis *Groningen* (*Groningen*, *Groning*, *Groning*) upon the confins of the *As* and the *Harne*, which above the City is call'd *Schutendepel*, below *Reindepel*. 2. *Damm* (*Damma*). And 3. *Delfzijl*, a strong place towards *Germany*, both in *Frisland*, one of the five parts into which the *Omlands* are divided, the other four being *Handing*, *Wageningen*, *Oldamp*, and *Westerveld*.

There were formerly number'd in this Province, above two hundred small Towns, and at least one hundred and fifty others, enjoying civil privileges and the rights of free Cities. The Villages being reckon'd above six thousand, but it must be acknowledged, that the great devastations made in the late frequent wars, have much alter'd it. It is scarce to be imagin'd, how numerous such Lordships were, as had peculiar jurisdiction, as well in Criminal as civil Causes, forts and garrisons, especially in Frontier-Countries, were hardly to be number'd.

It must be consider'd, that we does not only make an alteration as to the manner, but likewise as to the nature of places; some by the consequences thereof being advanc'd to a higher rank, but many more sunk down to an inferior; which makes it impossible, without frequent and fresh surveys of the Towns themselves, accurately to represent their true state and condition; yet do we hope hereafter to give a pretty good account of the devastation made in divers parts of these Countries since the fatal year 1672; and shall in this place only run down the number of Cities, Towns and Villages, as it hath formerly been deliver'd by *Guicciardin*, who wrote during the first war with *Spain*; and since by *Goetsfridus*, a much more modern Author.

Cities, Towns, and Villages, according to *Guicciardin* and *Goetsfridus* were in

Guicciardin.		Goetsfridus.		
C. & T.	Vill.	C. & T.	Vill.	
Brabant	44	700	26	700
Geldre				
Zutphen	30	300	25	300
Lanswburg	23	1159	23	1159
Limburg	00	000	5	123
Holland	37	400	23	400
Zeeland	12	102	10	101
Utrecht	5	70	5	70
Overyssel	18	100	11	101
Frizeland and Groningen	13	490	12	490
Atrios	11	824	12	754
Hainaut	24	950	24	950
Namur	4	182	4	182
Flanders	62	1164	35	1175
Malins	00	000	1	9
Marquise	00	000	1	9

The *Lower Germany* is admirably well water'd by many excellent Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Rhin*, *Muse*, *Scheld*, and *Em*; those of an inferior rate being the *Muse*, *Alf*, *Leif*, *As*, *Dele*, *Dele*, *Demer*, *Sambre*, *Vidre*, *Scarpe*, &c. For an account of the *Em* and *Moselle* we refer the Reader to the description of *Germany*; and of those Rivers run only upon the skirts of these Provinces, and therefore have no good title to a place in this Volume.

The *Rhin* rises in the Country of the *Gri-fons*, out of the highest Hills of the *Alps*, call'd *St. Gothard* and *Adula*, from two Springs, the first call'd *der Vorder Rhyn*, the other *der hinter Rhyn*, according to *Cluver*. But *D'Asny* says from three different Springs, the uppermost of which runs the first or foremost *Rhin*, call'd in *High Dutch* *Vorder Rhyn*, and comes out of the hill *Cribaldi*, near the high mountain of *St. Gothard*.

The middle *Rhin* (he says also) has its source at the mountain *Lacumon*, or *Der Lacumon*, which is call'd also *St. Barnabas*, and is part of the *Adula*. And the latter, or hinder *Rhin*, springs out of the mountain *Wald*, which is call'd also *St. Bernards* hill. These three are united in one stream before they reach the Lake of *Constance*, and receiving afterwards below *Schoffingen* the *Ar*, by *Mahlein* the *Neckar*, at *Mayence* the *Mein*, the *Nob* or *Nab* at *Bergen*, and the *Moselle* at *Colen* at *Colen*, *Dordrecht*, *Dordrecht*, and the lower *Wegel*, at the latter of which they moreover receive the waters of the *Lippe*. After this the *Rhin*, just as it leaves the Dutchy of *Clere*, and enters into *Geldre*, not far from the *Tol-buys*, and at the very place where, in the last Century, was built that famous Fort call'd *Schenckshuis*, divides its waters into two Channels. That branch which retains the ancient name, and lies to the East and North of the other, passing by *Haarlem* in *Clere*, *Arnhem* the chief City of the *State-Geldre*, *Utrecht*, and *Breuen*, at *Wijk* de *Duerfeld* (call'd *Batavodurum*) joins with a small River, nam'd the *Leck*, and being diverted from its ancient course, passes not, as formerly, to *Utrecht*. That City being forc'd to supply the loss of its noble stream by an artificial Channel cut from the *Leck*, and call'd by the name of the *Leck*.

Philip Claver, in his book *de tribus Rhini Ar-tibus*, says, that the middle Channel of the *Rhin* was deriv'd into the *Leck* by *Crislin*, who bore it down the bank, call'd up (tho not quite per-fect) by *Drafs* to keep the *Rhin* within his proper limits, let that River into the divide as it were of the Island of the *Batani*, whereupon he became defended against the *Romans* by a double Trench, viz. that of the *Wijk*, and thus new one made by the *Leck*. But the consequence hereof in after ages was, that the best part of the waters of the *Rhin* were deriv'd from their former course, the mouth of the ancient Channel, which ran by *Leiden*, and into the Sea between *Cornwick* and *Noordwijk*, for want of a strong current; to keep it open, was in time quite choak'd up with Sands, thrown in partly by tempests, and partly by the more constant working of the Sea. This is *Claver*'s opinion in the foremen-tion'd book, and in his Geography, commented upon by *Beno*. But others say, that about the year 1360, the *Rhin* being forc'd by a prodigious Land-flood, and meeting with the opposition of a high and tempestuous Sea, was forc'd to alter its course, in manner as is before relat-ed, not afterwards, in manner as it is before relat-ed, became his own. Some will have it, that about the year 860, or according to others 1170, such vast heaps of sand were not far from the *Leck*, cut up by the violence of continued floods, that the *Rhin* was thereby forc'd into the other Channel, and that of its own becoming presently dry, tho it retain its ancient name almost to the Ocean. Altho it be therefore doubtful when this happen'd, 'tis certain, that the *Leck* at this day receiving all the waters of the *Rhin*, and leaving no more in the quiet dry at *Wijk* de *Duerfeld*, runs by *Culeb-burg*, and coming to *Vianen*, is afterwards call'd simply the *Leck*; after which it passes by *Nieuport* and *Schoonhoven*, and not far from the Village of *Crimpen* mixes with the *Merwe*, a name of the *Leck*, being part of the *Merwe*, before it comes to be call'd by the single name of the *Mer*.

The opening and cleaning of the old Channel of the *Rhin*, is look'd upon as very feasible, but the City of *Amsterdam* will never consent to it; for by that means the Town of *Leiden* would grow Maritime, and share a great part of the Trade which is now engros'd by the forefear'd City. But others say, that this is to be at-tempted, because it has been observ'd by the most skillful Mathematicians, that the meadows about *Leiden*, are half a foot lower than the culm and surface of the neighbouring Sea, even before the Tide begins to flow; which thing is very impro-bable upon many accounts, and therefore we may justly suspect, that such observations were made with a particular kindness and concern for the interest of *Amsterdam*.

The other branch of the *Rhin*, next to *Brabant* and *Zealand*, is call'd the *Waal* (*Wahl*, *Wahl*, *Fr. Oud*, *Lac*, *Vahals*) and runs by *Nimwegen*, *Tiel*, and *Arnhem*, making that Island together with the *Maas*, with which it afterwards near *Vier-cum* it entirely joins, and then at *Gorcum* being augmented by the addition of the *Linghe*, takes the name of *Merwe* (nam'd also the new *Maas*) which it has from an ancient Castle, formerly standing near this place (some remains thereof are yet to be seen in the ruins of the wall) whence it passes on to the City and Island of *Dord*, and after having receiv'd the *Leck* and *IJfel* (two branches of the other division of the *Rhin*) pass-ing by *IJffeldam*, comes to *Rotterdam*, where being strangely enlarg'd in breadth, and losing its name in that of the *Maas*, it leaves *Scotland* and *Harding*, and runs by *Grooten* to the Sea, not far from whence it empties it self into the Ocean. The ancient Belgae are reported to have call'd the children which they suckled in the arms carried to the *Rhin*, whose waters are said to have carried

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shallows, with which their coasts abound, and which by Tides and Tempests being shifted from place to place, become uncertain, and consequently more dangerous: The Histories of former ages give frequent instances of the Seas not only breaking their banks, and sweeping away great numbers of men, cattle, and houses, but (as chiefly in *Zeeland*) taking entirely into its possession many Villages and large Tracts of ground. As for later years, divers of them have been made memorable by calamities of the like nature, such was the inundation which happen'd in the year 1651, which breaking the *Harlem* and *St. Anthony's* Dike, did mightily endanger three or four of their Provinces; and such was the irruption of the Sea in *October* in the year 1675 (of which we shall give a more particular account elsewhere) when the water is reported to have risen higher than was ever observ'd before; the losses, especially which *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and *Frisel*gland suffered thereby, being hardly to be born and repaired by any other people; at least whose industry and patience are not equal to theirs. At the same time the City of *Offend* was so violently assailed by the outrageous waves, that the outworks were almost wholly ruin'd, and eight or nine *Dunkirkers* violently cast upon the shore, not one single person escaping out of them all.

Guiccardin supposes, that the height and violence of Tides (which always contribute to the forefaid devastations) upon the Coasts of these Countries, proceed from their being 't'p'd in their course from the wide Western Ocean, by the interposition of *Great Britain*, and that thence it comes to pass, that the Sea continuing to flow forward where it only can, that is at each end of the Island, flows into two vast and violent currents of water, one of which coming up thorough *St. George's* Channel, he judges to meet and clash with the other (whose course is from the North-west) much about the coast of *Holland*. So that when a Spring-tide, strong South-west, but especially North-west wind, and a considerable Land-flood happen to concur, divers parts of *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Frisel*gland, and *Greeningum*, must needs be extremely endanger'd; the copiousness of their strongest banks being oftentimes insufficient to secure them from the incredible fury of such affluents, which are only to be resisted in those parts of *Flanders* and *Holland*, Sand, plac'd there (as we may suppose) by provident Nature, to put bounds to the Sea, and break the rage of that devouring Element. It is observ'd, that the North-west wind makes the highest Tides upon the Coast of *Holland* and *Flanders*, as also in the *Thames* and *Mersey*; and that such dreadful inundations have usually happen'd the Moon being moreover in *Apogee*; divers instances whereof are brought in the Philosophical Transactions, n. 64, and particularly that of Nov. 5. 1539, upon which was made this Distich,

Anno tre deno post *seculinella*. Novembri
Quinta, tra jam post *seculinella* post jam sudis.

As for the forefaid North-west wind making the highest Tides, it is concluded to be because that wind drives in the Flood in a manner with equal force at both ends of *Great Britain*; but we may well suppose the Current which comes from the North-west to be the most impetuous of the two, because the Tide which rolls in that way is the cleav'd out of a wider into a narrower Channel (upon which account it must needs swell higher) whereas the Channel of the other, which comes

in between *England* and *France*, is on the contrary much enlarg'd by that time it reaches the Coast of *Holland* and *Zealand*. There is a modern Hypothesis (of which the Learned Dr. *Wallis* is the Author), according to which the North-west Tide must likewise be the strongest of the two. This supposes the waters of the Sea, because they cannot follow the Earth's fall motion, in its diurnal motion from West to East, to be thrown back upon the *American* shore, which must be done with the greatest violence under the *Equator*, where the Earth's motion is quickest, and consequently the Sea more difficult in accompanying it in its diurnal motion; wherefore, if (as is also suppos'd) on each side of the *Equator* the fame waters are return'd back again in an Eddy to the South-East and North-East, then this return the nearer it approaches the North (towards which the Earth's diurnal motion is still slower and slower) must be made with the greater violence and rapidity.

As the Sea by washing the Coasts of *Flanders*, *Frisel*gland, and *West-Frisel*gland, and encompassing the Islands of *Zeeland*, affords these people the great advantages of Navigation, whereby they trade into all parts of the world, and make the productions of all Countries as familiar to them as if they were of their own growth, so the benefits which accrue to them by fishing, especially in the *English* and Northern Seas, are scarce to be imagin'd; because the *United Netherlands* gather far greater riches from hence than the *Spanish*; we shall reserve a further account hereof for the General Description of those Provinces.

These Countries are replenish'd with many Woods and Forests, whereof some are very ancient (as the great Forest of *Ardenne*) others suppos'd to have had their beginning after that the frequent irruptions of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire. For thereupon the inhabitants of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire. For thereupon the inhabitants of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire. For thereupon the inhabitants of the Northern Nations had broken the frame of the *Roman* Empire.

1. *Ardenne* (*Ardenne*, *I Ardenne*) in the days *Ardenne* of *Cesar* was the largest Forest in all *Gaul*, for stretching through the *Rhine*, and stretching it self through the middle of the Country, by which it reached on the one side as far as the borders of the Country *Lotharing*, and on the other as far as the Territory of *Belgium* in *Germany*; some writers say'd at least 500 miles in length. Some writers say'd that it was 500 miles in compass, and according to *Claudian* it was in length (from *Coblenz* to the furthest part of *Ardennes* and the Sea-shore) two hundred and forty miles; being in breadth (from *Meuse* to the *Waal*) one hundred and thirty miles. It is at present the largest of *Belgium*; but in many places interrupted with large cultivated and inhabited Tracts of ground; remaining thickest between *Theowille* (upon the East-borders of *Luxemburg*) and the City of *Lille*, which is about 30 Leagues; and there being much Tillage and Villages in that space also, the principal whereof is the Town of *Mons*, a town of great trust much about the middle of it. There are very large portions of this Forest remaining to this day, especially in the Country of *Liège* (that is, *Mons*, *Triers*, *Spire*, *Worms*, &c.) the about *Mons*; to the *Waal* the Dutch of *Luxemburg*, and in some places on this (that is, the West) side of the *Meuse*.

2. *Mormant* (*Mormantium*, *Bais de Worms*) *Mormant*. in between *England* and *France*, is on the contrary much enlarg'd by that time it reaches the Coast of *Holland* and *Zealand*. There is a modern Hypothesis (of which the Learned Dr. *Wallis* is the Author), according to which the North-west Tide must likewise be the strongest of the two. This supposes the waters of the Sea, because they cannot follow the Earth's fall motion, in its diurnal motion from West to East, to be thrown back upon the *American* shore, which must be done with the greatest violence under the *Equator*, where the Earth's motion is quickest, and consequently the Sea more difficult in accompanying it in its diurnal motion; wherefore, if (as is also suppos'd) on each side of the *Equator* the fame waters are return'd back again in an Eddy to the South-East and North-East, then this return the nearer it approaches the North (towards which the Earth's diurnal motion is still slower and slower) must be made with the greater violence and rapidity.

As the Sea by washing the Coasts of *Flanders*, *Frisel*gland, and encompassing the Islands of *Zeeland*, affords these people the great advantages of Navigation, whereby they trade into all parts of the world, and make the productions of all Countries as familiar to them as if they were of their own growth, so the benefits which accrue to them by fishing, especially in the *English* and Northern Seas, are scarce to be imagin'd; because the *United Netherlands* gather far greater riches from hence than the *Spanish*; we shall reserve a further account hereof for the General Description of those Provinces.

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in *Hainault*, begins near *Quenoy*, and reaching divers leagues towards *Vernandus*, or *Vernand*, that is to the Southward, it contains some Towns and Villages, and a great number of Hamlets. In it is much Charcoal made, for which reason some suppose it to have been at least part of that ancient Forest, call'd by the *French* *le Charbonniere*, and by others plac'd between the *Sambre* and the *Muse*.

3. The pleasant Wood of *St. Amand* (*Sylva Divi Amandi*, *le Bois de St. Amand*); by some from its neighbourhood to the other, *Sylva Rainensis* is likewise in the Province of *Hainault*. Its beginning is upon the limits of *Flanders* *Guillemet*, near the great Village of the fame name, and it reaches as far as *Falenciennes*.

4. The Forest of *Faigne* (*Sylva Fagienensis*, *le Forêt de Faigne*) is partly in *Hainault*; it begins near *Amfines*, and is extended as far as *Meliers* in *Champagne*, above sixteen leagues; the formerly much larger. *Guiccardin* fancies the name *Fagienensis* to have been impos'd *a Fagus*, from the old poetical dream of *Fauns* and *Satyr*s being the first inhabitants of Woods and Forests; tho he adds a moral defence upon it, that it was from the frenzy of their mores that politer contriv'd for them such brutish representations.

5. The Forest of *Sagoy* (*Sylva Sominensis*, or *Sagoyensis*, *le Bois de Sagoy*) is plac'd in *Musclit* from *Brussels*. It is above seven leagues in compass, and includes more than 8000 Acres of ground, one hundred of which are cut down every year (so that in every year the whole is replanted and renew'd) which brings in to the King of *Spain's* Exchequer fifty thousand *Florens* per ann. It contains in it divers Villages, a Castle which takes its denomination from three fountains, as also several Abbies and Monasteries, much frequented, especially in the Summer, by the Nobility as well as ordinary Citizens of *Brussels*, and that not only for pleasure, but likewise upon a religious account.

6. *Meerdale* (*Meerdale*, *Meerdale*) near *Louvain*, *Zaventoor*, between *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and *Vilvoorde* (to call'd from *Zaventoor*, a neighbouring Village, and *Loos* *Lo*, a higher ground near unto Ponds or Marhes) *Grootenbocht*, not far from *Turnhout*, and likewise in *Brabant*. Each of these affords (besides other pleasures and diversions) good game to Hunters; the last being particularly memorable for the frequent use made of it to that purpose by the Kings of *Germany*, and Sitter of *Charles* the Fifth, by whom the forefaid Town of *Turnhout* granted her for term of life.

7. *Marlaigne* (*Marlaigne*) begins near the Castle of *Marlaigne*, and reaching almost to the bank of the *River* *Liège*, is extended a great way towards *Philippe*.

8. *Niepe* (*Niepe*) near the borders of *Ardennes*, is the principal Forest in *Flanders*, reaching as far as the River *Liège*. And that of *Nouwen* (*Nouwen*) coming up close to *Tpree*, spreading it self a great way to the Northward, comprehending many Abbies and Villages in it.

9. *Poodberg*, upon the confines of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, between *Gronnet* and *Leffine*, a large Forest, and almost of an orbicular figure. This, as also the two last mention'd (*viz. Niepe* and *Nouwen*) were formerly part of the great Forest *Ardenne*.

10. *Guillemet*, or *Williams* Wood, or *Bulsum* *Guillemet*, in *Ardennes*, near *Reury*.

11. *Echternald*, in the Duchy of *Gelder*, near *Arnhem*. Its greatest extent is from North to South.

12. *Sevenmollen* (that is, Seven Woods) in

*Frisel*gland, to one of the three States whereof it gives name, upon the borders of *Oeverflit*, it consists of seven exceeding large Forests, not far distant from each other, and even one of them including a great space of ground, possess'd by many goodly Villages.

Here must we note, that many of these Woods and Forests seem by the descriptions of them in modern Authors, not to be so large and spacious liberal then they, in bestowing the terms of vast, great, and the like, upon several of them.

The Country of these parts which lie towards *Hills* and *Lorain*, especially where it borders upon *Ceres* *Moun* *Luxemburg* and *Namur*, and some places of *Hainault* there are a few that may deserve the name of mountains, but towards the West and North where it joins to the Sea it is plain and level, full of fairs and Marthes, by reason of which low situation, and the ill neighbourhood of a troublesome and unruly Sea, it hath formerly (as we have already related) lost large Tracts of ground. In the time of *Henry II.* there happen'd such an inundation in these Countries, that many thousands of people were driven into *England* to beg new Seas; and were by that King first plac'd in *Torbire*, and thence remov'd to *Pembroke*.

Their Air is thick and moist, and not so Air and unwholesome in most places, being account'd by some much better then in former Ages, which must be imputed chiefly to the greater number of inhabitants; and their waters not being suffer'd to stagnate so long as heretofore. For it is that which mends their Earth that spoils their Air, i. e. the overflowing of their Lands, especially in the *United Netherlands*, *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, which would be all fog and mist, if it were not clear'd by the sharpness of their Frosts, which never fail with every East-wind for about four months in the year, and are much fiercer then in the fine Latitudes with us, because the wind comes to them over a mighty length of dry Continent, but is moisten'd by the vapours, or fortified by the warmth of the Seas motion before it reaches us.

But besides the overflowing of the Country, the Climate it self does nature abound in moisture, and the Spring, Summer, and Autumn are usually so confounded together, that one season can hardly be discern'd from another. *Beuning* indeed says, that their Winter is not excessive cold, but rather long then sharp, transfiguring more in moisture then in hard frosts; yet in some winters Frosts are sometimes so hard that their Ports are shut up with Ice (which seems to require an extraordinary defence of cold, considering the softness of the Rivers, and the working of their Sea) upon which account divers of the State's Ships, that came from *Stirling* in the year 1679, were forc'd to cross over, and winter in the Ports of *England*; and it was generally believ'd, that the great Frost which happen'd in the year 1697, was the principal reason that made the Confederates hearken to a Truce (which nevertheless was not completed till two years after) the strength and defence of their situation being at such times in a manner taken away. So hard was the Frost in *Holland* in December 1679, that it had almost destroy'd the *Provincie* of *Overflit*, and consequently of those others that remain'd unobfus'd; for the *French* gathering from *Utrecht*, *Nardren*, and other places, resolv'd to cut off the *Hollanders*, endeavour'd upon the Ice to break into *Holland*, having a particular design upon *Leyden*; and

to it what ever they would have fate, as well their Horses and Cattle, as their moveable furniture till the danger be over: there being fo vast a deal of room that forty thousand people may shelter themselves in it. And those that should attempt to seek them in this vast wilderness of walks and Pillars, without an expert Guide, would not only be in hazard of loosing their way, but of being knock'd on the head at the corner of e-ben and Fowling-pieces, would have fair opportunity of shooting at them by the light of their owne torches. See more in the *Thilist* Trañact. numb. 67.

The famous waters of the *Spaw*, and *Alexa* (this last is upon the Edge of *Limburg*, but in *Juliers*, call'd in *Latin Aquilgrum*, and in French *Aix la Chappelle*, to distinguish it from *Aix in Province*, made more famous by the treaty of peace concluded there an. 1668) lye somewhat without the precincts of this Volume. Yet the City of them being not above two miles from *Limburg*, tho' within the jurisdiction of *Legge*, may with us, as well as with *Juliers* and others, have a place in the description of that particular Province: and as for the other, there is a very good account given of it in the Travels of the inquisitive Mr. Ray.

Concerning the ancient Inhabitants of *Gallia Belgica* (wherein was comprehended the greatest part of our fourteen Provinces) *Cæsar* writes thus: That they were the most valiant of all the Gauls, as not having been civiliz'd after the manner of the Roman Province, and but seldom permitting Merchants to have access into their Countries, and by that means to import such things as serve to effeminate the minds of men. By reason also of their neighbourhood they were at continual War with the Germans, who dwell beyond the Rhine &c. The most courageous were those who were properly call'd the *Belge* (according to *Beno upon Claver*), viz. the Inhabitants of the Country of *Brabant*; and next to them those of *Souffons*, the *Nerwii*, who posses'd the Territory of *Tournay*, as *Gæsedrus*, but more then the Province of *Hainault* and *Cathelresis*, as *Claver* will have it, were fo extraordinary rude and savage, that to the very time of *Cæsar*, (and it is probable long after) they would not admit of any commerce, not suffering either Wine, or any other sort of Merchandise, to be brought into their Country. As for the *Batavi* who were feard in the Islands made by the *Rhine* and *Ocean*, and some parts of *Gallia Belgica* bordering upon the *Rhine*, they were not inferior to any of the other in matters of war, being of great use to the Romans in subduing other Nations, upon which account they were exempted from paying taxes, as *Tacitus* says, in *his excellent Epistols*, &c. *sedet tela erant armis illis venerati*. In short not only the genius of this whole people has in all Ages been very martial, but if we compare the Records of ancient and later times together, their Country will be found from the beginning one of the principal Stages in the world, of War and Blood.

As for their nature and disposition, they were accounted of a plain down-right sincerity, but if provok'd fierce and untractable, eager in pursuit of honour, and very tenacious of their liberty. Affected in their habit, which they lov'd to have made trim and adorned after their owne phantastical manner, and very modest upon viſitors, and on the other side, utterly despicable when overcome.

They liv'd fo the most part upon milk, and all sorts of flesh, but especially that of Swine, both fresh and salt, and generally took their re-

past upon beds spread along upon the ground. They wore above their Breaches, *Hofen* (which were made together in one piece, close to the Body much like the Highland *Scratch*, and *Tub* Trouſes at this day) a long close Jacket, which reach'd down to their Buttocks: some of them wearing colour'd Cloaths, and others such as were streak'd with threads of Gold; as likewise Gold Chains and Bracelets.

They were arm'd with a very long Sword by their sides, a large Shield and a Lance proportionable; the some of them us'd Bows and Arrows, and others Slings and Darts.

If any one made a disturbance in their Assemblies, or interrupted another that was speaking, and being admonish'd would not desist, the publick Executioner presently cut off fo large a piece of his Jacket, that the rest was render'd useless.

Their chief Idol, as some have collected from ancient Inscriptions, was the tutelary Goddeſs of the great Forest *Ardena*; from whence the also deni'd her name. The modern Inhabitants of these Countries are for the most part handſome enough, strong fit, and well proportion'd, the men as well as women being exceeding tall, and with very long thap'd Legs. They are generally tall, many of them surpassing their Neighbours in Stature, as is particularly observ'd in *Holland*, and yet more in *Friesland*, where the Country is so well watered, that in former Ages they were much bigger, which *Cæsar* attributes chiefly to their perpetual exercise, (and we may suppose proportionable feeding) the liberty of their lives, void of all care and perplexity from their Infancy; being accustomed to no manner of restraint, not to do any thing against their wills. In the year 1297 or 1298 viz. in the time of John the first, Earle of *Holland*, there was in that province one *Nicholas*, a man of that prodigious bigness, that even his owne Country men were but Dwarfs to him; his shoos being fo wide that four men together could fit their feet in it.

They are commonly of a lively and florid Complexion, but tho' their women be generally fair, yet do they come far short of the *Engliſh*; and moreover by their drabbe and black faces become bloated and pimply, fo that after the Age of five and twenty few of them are very agreeable. *Gæsedrus* says their women grow naturally wrinkled; and that ugly they are, tho' they are generally honest, tho' suffer'd to converse freely with men, with whom they will also take off their Caps, and freely converse; yet nevertheless they are not only extraordinary careful about their household affairs, but oftentimes manage business of trade, with which their Husbands (giving themselves over to the pleasures of the table) scruple to entrust them; whence it happens that getting into their hands the greatest concerns of the family, they intrench upon the prerogative of the Man, and at length become exceeding imperious, or rather altogether intolerable.

D. Auity and others say that they are of a free unconcern'd humor, great talkers, and lovers of novelty; and (the better Husbands as to the main chance) then most of their neighbours; much having to do with feasting and carousing, at which times they are too apt to quarrel, tho' the effects thereof are usually no worse then what is occasion'd thereby to make up the business, that is another merry meeting. They they very much affect, and generally chuse to have upon a name-fake holiday, or during Shrove-tide; and they will heighten and well-meaning themselves, and therefore resort to the uttermost any trick put

Modern Inhabitants.

(which may be suppos'd much the same with our *Wakes in England*) or to the marriage of a Relation or Acquaintance; or indeed upon any other inducement to any place, where there is a dole of good Liquor to be had, for they are of true Glee breed, and generally of the jolly Monks opinion, who delivers the reasons for drinking in these words;

*Si bene quid memini, caſte juſt quinque hiliendi,
Hofitis adventus, preſens fitis, atque futura;
Et vini bonitas: quæ quælibet altera caſa.*

If we believe *Barclay*, the ſeparation of these Countries under two distinct jurisdictions has made no alteration in the Genius and Manners of the people, and no question but in many things there is still found a very near agreement between them, particularly (as he instances) in their excessive drinking, tho' I shall hardly affirm with him that the weaning of their Children with a sucking bottle of Beer is the grand cause thereof. But it is certain that in many other respects there has infinitely of late years been introduc'd a considerable difference between the very humors and dispositions of the people within the precincts of one and the other Dominion, tho' the character of both in former ages used to be in a manner the very same. For the Subjects of *Spain*, especially of better rank, and of such as follow the Court, have by long communication with the *Spaniards*, been alter'd much towards their temper (which how far it is different from that which was natural to this people may be ſeen in *Grotius* his first book of *Annals*) particularly, the *Neapolitan* themselves are not grown more ambitious of titles of honour than they were; things which are still look'd upon by the trading part of this people as fmoak and vanity. There is moreover a great difference between them in point of obedience to Government. As for the Commonalty of the united Provinces, all the world knows how impatient they are of subjection; whereas, if we believe the person of the greatest integrity, the *Spanish* *Netherlanders* are the best Subjects in the world, tho' they may have some reason, as he says, to be weary of being the Theatre of the ambition and avarice, and of the two mighty Crowns of *France* and *Spain* have fought fo many Battels, and seem to have kill'd fo many more to fight for the neighbourhood, that all the assistance fall in to balance their power, now very unequally match'd. There are also naturally averſe from the *French* government, as they are averſe to the *Spanish*; but have fo little kindness for the *Hollanders*, or esteem of their land forces, that (when ever a war happens) they hardly either hope or expect to be ſav'd by their assistance. The *Wallon* Countries approach the *French* as well in nature, as language and situation; but as for the Inhabitants of the united *Netherlands*, as in some points they retain more of the ancient *Belge*, fo the great concourse of foreigners both upon the account of trade and war has render'd them more affable, as well as circumſpect; the necessity of their affairs in many difficult junctures (the great improver of the very genius of a nation being war and handſhip having wonderfully refin'd the wit and rais'd the thoughts, of their very mechanics to matters of great consequence. But this more largely in the general description of the confederate Provinces.

The character which *Beno upon Claver*, and *Briet*, give of the *Belgians* in general, is that they are honest and well-meaning themselves, and therefore resort to the uttermost any trick put upon them. That they are great lovers of hospitality, and of cleanliness in all manner of things, in which respect they may be said to be equal'd by any other Nation. That they are very greedy of money, and therefore very industrious in all kinds of trade, and in making most odious amongst them; upon which account they compel, such as are able, to work for their living. That they are very zealous and devout, but cannot endure force and compulsion in matters of Religion; and that they are apt to yield any thing to their Prince upon entreaty, but deny every thing that seems to be demanded. If we believe *Strade*, they are not much taken with Gifts or kind Offices, the sense of which they retain but a short while, using them as men do nosegays, which are fo long val'd as they continue fresh. As forgetful are they of Injuries, which make but faint and vanishing impressions upon their memories, unless they apprehend themselves defis'd, and look'd upon as lost and contemptible, and fit to be abus'd; for in such cases they become implacable. They are thievish puffers at their own strength and abilities, and seldom or never undertake any thing, which they prove not able to accomplish; no people in the world managing their trade with greater success or to their advantage both by Sea and Land, this was formerly true concerning them all, but holds good now only as to the united *Provinces*. In this they are particularly happy, that they bear the greatest losses with fo much patience and evenness of temper, that a man would judge they were not so manner of way concern'd in the misfortune, being hardly ever thoroughly warm'd, but in defence of their liberty, for which they are incredibly zealous, and which they love to have extended to the very borders of licentiousness; this will hold good of them in general only before their revolt from *Spain*, the *Spanish* *Netherlanders* being since, as is before related, very good Subjects. The necessity and custom has put the maritime places most upon trade, yet do they retain much of their ancient warlike spirit, but are better Soldiers generally at Sea than Land, their Cavalry being likewise exceed'd by that of their neighbour Nations. Sir *William Temple* observes that those of *Hainault* and *Cathelresis*, and of *Gelderland* among the united Provinces, are esteem'd better Soldiers then the rest: the Burgers of *Falenciemus*, among the Towns of *Flanders*, and of *Nimeghen* among those of the lower *Geldre*, being observ'd to be particularly brave. It is the observation of *Grotius*, that as the people are feared between *France* and *Spain*, fo they partake of the Virtues and Vices of both Nations; and the *French* have a saying (as *Marthianus* reports) that *per fœdus et temporis æſus melior leviſ Argentæ Francæ acceſſit gloriâ d'Almagne*.

Many of the most curious and useful Arts do acknowledge the *Netherlanders* for their Inventors or at least Improvers; tho' it must be confes'd that their indelible industry exceeds the attainments of their apprehensions. The making of Cloth we learnt of the *Flemmings*, and are also oblig'd to them for Arras-hangings, *Donick* or *Tourney* Cloths, Watches, and the perfection of the mariners Compass; the invention of which is allow'd them by some, tho' deni'd by others: indeed little of certainty is to be found in Authors concerning the origin of that most useful Instrument. They reſtor'd *Musick* (for which they have a particular genius) and found out divers musical Instruments. To them also belongs the invention of Chariots, the laying on of Colours with Oyl, the making of Pictures in

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Glas,

Hot Springs.

Of the ancient Inhabitants, and their Valor.

Their Manners.

Glass, and the working of Worsted, Sares, and Tapeitries, the making of which with other stuffs they first taught the *English*, when they were in great numbers driven out of their own Country by the severity, or rather cruelty, of the Duke of *Alva*. To these we may add the invention of perspective Glasses at *Almanar*: the most famous invention of Printing, who pretended to by *Martin in Germany*; the teaching of fencing Dogs, and the noble game consensual to it; the pickling and curing of Herrings: the last of which must be acknowledged far more beneficial, tho' not to mankind in general, yet to some part of themselves, then any, nay it may be then all the rest. This is certain that the consideration of it seems to be great to *Charles the fifth*, that he is reported to have sometimes visited the tomb of *Baekfeld* (the Inventor of that Art, and bury'd above 200. years before) in solemn recognition of his merit. The making of counterfeited Opal at *Harlem*, and rare Engines for grinding of Glasses, as also the retrieving that hundred-year-lost Art of making Red Glass, may likewise deserve to be taken notice of. Of *Prince Maurice's* sailing Chariot (which would pass upon the floor between *Scheveling* and *Petersham*, that is fourteen *Holland* miles, in two hours, and twenty eight persons in it) we may say more hereafter. There are indeed a thousand ingenious contrivances of these *Netherlanders*, but I will reserve a more particular account, but we shall in this place mention but one, which seems both useful and modern, having been try'd and approv'd of at the *Acque* in 1675. It was kind of a Chariot or Waggon, that carry'd two pieces of Cannon and a little Mill, which by the sole progressive motion of the Machin would grind in eight or nine hours as much corn as a thousand men could consume in a day, and (what was most strange) this whole fabric with all its appurtenances was drawn by one single horse. In fine, providence seems inclin'd to gratify this industrious people with what ever is rare or curious, their very dispositions sometimes contributing not a little to philosophical instruction: an instance whereof we have from the honorable and ingenious Mr. *Boyl* in his book of Colours, where he relates, that not many years since there dwell'd in that place one *John Vermaun*, who having by the small pox, when two years old, his sight absolutely taken from him (the poor wretch) which, as he informs us, was most carefully made) had afterwards furnish'd a wonderfully exquisite touch, especially because his thumb and forefinger, that he could thereby distinguish Colours.

It is very useful in these, as in most other transalpine, alpine Countries, with all persons of what degree or quality ever, to give the parent of the eldest's name to the eldest child, and among their Daughters to put much a higher value upon the eldest than any of the rest; for whom they therefore take all possible care to procure the best and richest husband, tho' it may be the hapless to have no better portion than any of the other. They are likewise inclin'd, that their neighbour Nations to match with Foreigners, but there is nothing accounted more absurd and ridiculous amongst them, then for a young person to marry an old one, or a person of quality one of an inferior Rank.

Their food is not very delicate, for they are generally well content with bread, and milk and fmoak'd fish, of which they make great provision, salt fish, butter and cheese, which have usually serv'd in at the very beginning of their Meals. 'Tis certain the ordinary Diet even of the better sort is more heartless than that

of the very peasantry of *England*, who being not so much oppress'd with taxes, and having a most plentiful Kingdom, eat more flesh and are better than many of a higher degree in other Nations. To this some chiefly impute it, that the Yeomanry and Commonalty of *England* are braver and more courageous than those of other Countries; and therefore may be said (in despite of the proverb to current amongst Foreigners) not so truly to dig their own Graves with their Teeth, as those of their Neighbours. But to return to our *Netherlanders*; Beer is their ordinary Liquor: But the richer sort are such lovers of wine that they hardly make a meal without its using it too frequently in a greater quantity than is fitting, or as requisite. In this they exceed all other Nations that they are wonderful courteous and ceremonious in taking their drink, not a glass passing from one to another without a thousand expressions of kindness; he that holds it clapping the other hand upon his breast, and protesting over and over again that he drinks to his friend with all his heart and soul, and then in most solemn and obliging manner kissing his hand when he delivers it. Brandy, burnt wine, and strong waters (such as they make in great quantities of the several sorts of this Beer) they use usually drink before they go abroad in a morning; and tho' in all these liquors they do frequently exceed, yet do they moderate themselves, and condemn a more particular account, but we shall in this place mention but one, which seems both useful and modern, having been try'd and approv'd of at the *Acque* in 1675. It was kind of a Chariot or Waggon, that carry'd two pieces of Cannon and a little Mill, which by the sole progressive motion of the Machin would grind in eight or nine hours as much corn as a thousand men could consume in a day, and (what was most strange) this whole fabric with all its appurtenances was drawn by one single horse. In fine, providence seems inclin'd to gratify this industrious people with what ever is rare or curious, their very dispositions sometimes contributing not a little to philosophical instruction: an instance whereof we have from the honorable and ingenious Mr. *Boyl* in his book of Colours, where he relates, that not many years since there dwell'd in that place one *John Vermaun*, who having by the small pox, when two years old, his sight absolutely taken from him (the poor wretch) which, as he informs us, was most carefully made) had afterwards furnish'd a wonderfully exquisite touch, especially because his thumb and forefinger, that he could thereby distinguish Colours.

The men generally apply themselves to Traffick, or to the profession of divers ingenious Arts and gainful trades, which abound among them. Others, and many not without good success, devote their lives to learning, the rest either go into the Camp, or employ themselves in the business of husbandry which is more especially minded in the united Provinces. It is remarkable that the trading part of them have a very true opinion of such as make choice of a Soldiers life, accounting them lazy and idle Drones, who had rather live meanly by the labours of their hands, than enrich themselves by equal pains and industry. Their Navigation into all parts of the world is sufficiently known, and of it we shall discourse more largely when we come to treat of the united Provinces. They are excellent at contriving Tools and Engines to facilitate any sort of work, by which means their children, when four or five years old, are in a manner render'd capable of maintaining themselves by their own Labour.

They go nearly cloth'd, and for the most part are not particularly distinguished by their Habits, after the French manner, especially by the quality of both sexes within the jurisdiction of the States; only the women wear a kind of plaited attire hanging over the shoulders, and sometimes they call a Huke. Those of mean degree follow the fashion here as in other Countries at a greater distance, wearing Caps and Bonnets, either black or of other Colours; and some having Perukes, but such as are worn by the Skippers and Mariners. The poorest sort of all thick to the peculiar mode of the Country. They love to have their bands thoroughly starch'd, or rather bea'd'd, with blew; as likewise their Ruffs, which they take great care to keep exactly fast. As for the retainers of the Court, they are not inclin'd to conform to themselves to the Spanish fashion as those of *Naples*: others being attir'd after the manner of the *French*; the others, even of such as frequent the Court, make no scruple to follow the Garb of *France*.

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And here we must ingeniously confess, that in divers things related to the Customs and Manners of the *Netherlanders* in general, we are forc'd to content our selves with a somewhat stale and imperfect account, that is such as we have deliver'd us by *D'Anstey*, and others who wrote about forty or fifty years ago. The reason whereof is, because few or no Writers have of late years either treated of the Inhabitants of these Countries as one entire body of people, or given a particular account of the Genius and Manners of the *Spanish Netherlanders*, confidant apart from the others; whereas the *Dutch* have lately employ'd themselves more than most other Nations in describing the nature of their own People, as well as the Customs and the civility of strangers and travellers has (passing by those of the *Spanish* jurisdiction) been in like manner almost wholly taken up with the Customs and Inhabitants of the Union. This consideration we hope will be a tolerable plea in our behalf, if in some particulars, concerning their Marriages, Diet, habit, Language, and the like, our account do not so exactly accord in all respects with what may be observ'd at this day relating to the same. Concerning which, and several other matters of a fluid and changeable nature, we shall only add this general remark, that the Subjects of both Dominions have of late years much more accorded in their manners and customs and fashions of *France*, whose Mechanics we find (whatever the Prince himself designs) have already attain'd to the manner of the most famous subject to their cognizance, or (if we may so say) within the verge of their Dominion, giving law to all Europe.

In these Countries there are but small remains of the ancient pure *Allemain* Tongue, their Language being in many places a mixture of that and the *Francian*, and made yet a greater medley by the *Roman* crowding its self into the company of the other two. For tho' the *Franci*, or eastern *Franks*, upon the ruin of the Empire, got full possession of several of these Provinces, yet could they not utterly abolish the *Roman* Tongue, so that to this day it remains, and is in some places under the name of *Roman*, in others of *Wallon*; and is really no other than a corrupt *French*, which is spoken in part of *Brabant*, in *Flanders Gallian* in the Countries of *Artois*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg*, and indeed quoth thro' the *Ardenes*. But in the rest of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, in all *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Guelders*, and *Fris*, the low Dutch, or *Flemish*, tho' with some variety of Dialect, is in common use. *Geoffredus* says that the great difference in their Speech was the main cause that made *Charles* the fifth desist from his project of uniting all the Provinces, and moulding them into a Kingdom.

Persons of better rank generally, and even many of the ordinary Inhabitants of those Countries where the *Flemish* is most usual, speak also *French*, or at least *Wallon*. Moreover a great part of the King's *Spanish* Subjects speak *Spanish*, and many more understand it, especially such as have any relation to the Court, tho' being also divers books printed in that Language within the *Spanish Netherlands*. *English* is likewise very common in many places by reason of the great number of trade which is maintain'd between this people and our Nation. The greatest part of their Voyagers learn the *Malayan* in order to their trading in the East Indies; and are also skill'd in several as well *African* as *Asiatic* Languages. The *Latin* Tongue is very usually spoken by men of liberal

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education, and as for the Greek and Eastern Languages, having skill and perances in them have equal'd, if not exceed'd, those of most of their neighbours. It is but of late years that they began to be taken with the humor of pecking in their mother Tongue, which was formerly obtain'd in *Holland*; and the famous *Daniel Heinsius* owes no small part of the reputation which he has at home, to his *Flamish* Poetical abilities.

Some Authors, (in the number of whom is *Mercurius*) contend for a great affinity between the *Teutonic* and *Greek*; for proof whereof, among other arguments, they bring divers words in both Languages, which as well for signification as sound appear to be very nearly related. But of this see more in the *second* *Mercurius* his *Flanders*, or in *Addition*, ad *Gulicard*.

The Coins of *France* and *Spain*, as well as *Engl.* *Italy* and *Germany*, are current among them; besides such pieces of money as are stamp'd by themselves, either in the *Spanish* or confederate Provinces; of which we shall hereafter give a separate account, in their distinct and proper places.

As to the point of Trade, if we look from *Trade*. Ages back, they far surpass'd in that respect all the people of *Europe*; the staple of *Wares* being so considerable, that from thence especially come the Province of *Flanders* to have been rais'd so high in reputation above the rest, as to demonstrate the entire body of the Nations. That City had the privilege granted it in 1323, by *Lodowick Crassus* (confirm'd afterwards by his son *Melanus*) of stopping forth foreign Commodities, except the bringer chose rather to carry them back to the place from whence they came. Concerning its eminent Market place and famous Bourse (whence buildings of the like nature in most Countries of *Europe* have been call'd by the same name) we shall speak more largely in the description of the City itself; but as to the trade of it, we must be the more particular here, because it had a general influence upon the Traffick of all these Provinces. When the first Trade was at the highest, these following Nations and Cities had their several Houses or Colleges there, viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Castile*, *Portugal*, *Aragon*, *Naples*, *Catalonia*, *Biscay*, *Genoa*, and other Towns of *Germany*; the Cities of *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Milain*, &c. These several People furnish'd it place with particular Commodities of their own Countries. For 1. The *Italians* brought Camlets, Grogans, Thread of Silk, Silver, and Gold, and Cloath of the same, also Jewels, Wines, *Carls*, *Almon*, *Brimstone*, Oils, Spices, and Drugs of all sorts, which they had by their trade with *Aegypt*, the East Indies, and *Greece*. 2. The *French* brought Salt, white and red Wines, Paper, Linen, and some Oyls. 3. The *English* Wool, Lead, Tin, Beer, and some woollen Cloaths for women's Wares, such as were worn in those days. 4. The *Scotts* Sheepskins, Conny-skins, and the like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portugueses* Grain of all sorts, Silver, raw Silk, some Drugs, and Spices. 6. The *German*, *Danes*, and *Polacks* Honey, Wax, Conny, Saltpeetre, Woollen, Galls, Furs, Quiliver, Ribbands, and Linen for building, &c. For these Commodities the *Netherlanders* barter'd 1. besides several things of foreign importation) Horses, and other Cattle, many places by reason of the great number of trade which is maintain'd between this people and our Nation. The greatest part of their Voyagers learn the *Malayan* in order to their trading in the East Indies; and are also skill'd in several as well *African* as *Asiatic* Languages. The *Latin* Tongue is very usually spoken by men of liberal

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ization of their Goods upon any account whatsoever, whereby it exceeded *Tyne in Flanders*, that had the same privilege, but with exception as to matters of treason. By these means the Traffick of *Bruges* continu'd very great to the year 1485, when it began to decay, partly upon the account that the Port of *Sluice* and the River leading from thence to this place, were but narrow and unsecure, partly by the growing fame of the large and commodious River *Scheldt*, and partly by the civil Wars then raging in these Countries. Whereas the *Portuguese* having taken *Calicut* in the East Indies (and by diverting the course of trade which the *Venetians* had hitherto engross'd, thro' the Red Sea, and by *Alexandria*) carry'd their Spices to the Fair of *Antwerp* an. 1503, and contracting with that City, first drew thither the *Fuggers* and *Welfers*, two potent families of *German* Merchants. After this the Merchants of *Florence*, *Luca*, and the *Spinas* of *Genoa*, feared themselves at *Antwerp* as likewise did the merchant Venturers of *England*, an. 1516. Moreover the City of *Antwerp* enjoy'd two free Marts holden yearly, continuing five and forty days together, during which time no man either in his party or to his could be arrested or molested upon any account whatsoever. Nor is it to be omitted that the wars between the *French* and *Charles* the first forced diverse Gentlemen and persons of good quality from Villages and petty Towns to fly thither for safety and shelter; whereafterwards they chose to build, and make their petty towns, by which means that City, (which still enjoys the best trade of any in the *Spanish Netherlands*) became and continu'd for divers years the greatest place of Traffick in *Europe*, being made the Staple for spice and the riches of the East, of which (as Mr. *Evelin* observes) it formerly fold more in one month, than *Venice* it self in twenty four.

The flourishing condition of the City of *Antwerp* lasted not much above half an Age, the trade thereof being partly lost in itself, and partly translated to other places, particularly to *Amsterdam*, and afterwards to *London*. The reasons assignable are, 1. its sufferings in the miserable and tedious wars, as it was from its first troubles, and then the absolute revolution of these Provinces from *Spain*, upon which it was twice plunder'd and sack'd, the best part of the City being once quite burnt down, and above 7000 of the Citizens barbarously murdered by the malicious *Spaniards*. 2. The abrogation of part of those privileges which had been granted to the *English* Merchants and others with the new and great Customs imposed upon what they imported. 3. The navigation of the *Dutch* first, and then the *English*, to the East Indies, whereby the Cities of *London* and *Amsterdam* became sharers in that vast trade; the *Portuguese* factories thereon being ruin'd, and this City being left at length to subsist mainly, if not solely, upon the traffick of its own Inhabitants. To these we may add another very considerable prejudice done to the trade of this place, by the taxes and other impediments to which (upon the alteration of Government) all Vessels became liable in *Zealand*, which the *States of Scheldt* to come to *Antwerp*, and which neither at the concluding of the twelve years Truce in 1609, nor upon any treaty since (tho it has sometimes been very eagerly insisted upon, and particularly by our new found'd Commonwealth an. 1653,) could the confederate States be induc'd to remove and abolish: it being moreover remarkable that in the time of their first war with *Spain*, Vessels were frequently necessitated either to stop in *Zealand*, or

pass into *Holland* (which by degrees must create new correspondencies, and at length quite alter the current of trade) because the other Ports were continually block'd up by the Ships of the united Provinces.

And now since we must in this first and general description (tho it has not been ordinarily done by others) give some account of the *Spanish* Provinces under a distinct and separate consideration from the rest; let us (premissing very briefly founding of their present situation) show how all of them came at first to be united under one Prince, and afterwards, as they remain at this day, divided into two supreme jurisdictions.

Those people which generally went by the name of *Belgæ* were subdiv'd, together with other *Arctici* tribes of the *German* and *Gallick* Nations, by the valour and good fortune of *Julius Cæsar*; and others, who lay beyond the *Rhine*, and are now comprehended within the limits of the seventeen Provinces, by the courage and conduct of *Lucius Drusus*, all of them continuing subject to the *Romans*, (or at least in a kind of alliance little differing from subjection, which must be principally understood of the *Batavi*) without any notable disturbance, or to their affairs, except the Rebellion. (If we may so term it) in the time of *Vespasian*, rais'd and carry'd on, not without considerable success at some times, by *Genesius* Governor of the *Batavi*, and of the race of their ancient Kings, which the *Dutch* (who have a natural antipathy against the very name of King) are desirous to have understood of, is descended from some of their Princes, or their chief Commanders and Leaders of their Armies. As for that part of them that inhabited on this side the *Rhine*, and upon the Frontiers of *Gaul*, they continu'd firm in their subjection and obedience to the *Romans*, even to the time of the great *Theodosius* and his Sons. Then were all these Countries overrun by an inundation of those barbarous Nations, which from the northern parts of *Germany* fell in upon them, and having leas'd themselves here for some Ages, pass'd afterwards further on, to new acquisitions both in *France* and *England*, so that the ancient Inhabitants rousing themselves, as it were, from a profound sleep, recover'd their former liberty, and liv'd for a long while after under distinct Princes and Governors of their own. The *French* (particularly *Belgicæ*) gave a distinct name to the whole, and in the year 484, contain'd out into four small Principalities, and say that it happen'd by divers usurpations at the fatal extinction of the second race of their Kings, and that, excepting the Province of *Flanders* and *Artois*, all the other Seigniories were but few Parcels torn from the Kingdom of *Lobharie* and the young *Arctici*, upon which occasion, it happen'd near *Placentia* in *Italy*, about the year of our Lord 869.

The *French* having brook off the *Roman* yoke, *Franks*, remain'd about 400 years under the Government of their proper Kings, till at length being utterly defeated and subdu'd by the Emperor *Charlemagne* (his reign began over the Empire an. 800) they were annex'd to the Crown of *France*, from whence falling into the division of young *Lotharius*, they afterwards follow'd the example of their neighbour Provinces, and chose rather to be govern'd separately by petty Princes of their own. The general account which some give of these Countreys is that upon the ruin of the *Roman* Empire, they were possess'd by the *French*, under whom they made a part of the Kingdom of *Merz* or *Offenreich*, united by *Childeric III.* (he began his reign an. 643) to the rest of *France*, and made a member of that Kingdom,

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dom, as they continu'd till the time of *Lewis* the Goodly, Son of *Charlemagne*, in the division of whose Empire among his Children, the Countreys of *Flanders* and *Artois* being lay'd off to *France*, the residue of these Countreys, on this side the *Rhine*, made a special part of the Kingdom of *Lorraine*. Those on the further side of the middle Channel of that River, being *German* Nations, (gain'd to the vast Empire of the *French* by the heroick *Charlemagne*) in the division spoken of before, fell to the share of *Lewis* firstm'd of the Ancient, the first King of *Germany*, and after of his Successors in that Estate, whether Kings or Emperors. Thus was the whole of these seventeen Provinces divided betwixt the three great Kings of *France*, *Lorraine*, and *Germany*.

If we look back to the beginning of the *French* conquests and progress thro' *Belgium* into *Gaul*, we shall find that there flourish'd in *Belgium* two great Estates, founded by the Sons of *Clodius*, the second King of the *French*, who being deprived of their Fathers Kingdom (about the year 448) either by the election or plain usurpation of *Merove*, to whose tuition and guardianship they had been committed, the most dutiful a doubt whether he was not *Clodius* natural Son) bellow'd themselves to the full defence of the places of the great Forest of *Ardenne*, and the Countreys on the Banks of the River *Moselle*, where they founded the two great Estates, the one being denominated. The Earldom of *Moselle*, for call'd because it lay along the course of that River, took little notice of the Countreys which are to be discours'd of in this Volume: but the other of *Ardenne* comprehended (besides the Duke-dome of *Beaulieu*) part of the modern *Flanders*, and some parts of *Brabant*, together with all *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*. The Earls of *Ardenne* growing great by the withdrawing of the *French* forces into richer conquests, and the dismembering of their Empire into many Kingdoms, drew upon them the envy of their neighbouring Princes, till too powerful for them; so that *Charles II.* (this was the tenth King of the *French*, and came to the Crown an. 584) furnish'd his eldest Son *Dagobert*, then King of *Metz*, with some of the most considerable conquests, of which was accordingly effected, *Brabant* the first, in place of, being overthrow'n by him and slain in battle. By *Sigibert*, who succeeded his Father *Dagobert* (about the year 645) in the Kingdom of *Metz*, and Earldom of *Ardenne*, the Earldom of *Hainault* was taken out of the later, and given to *Albert* one of the last vintages of the second race of *Brabant*. By *Dagobert* himself, who succeeded his Father *Charles* in the Realm of *France*, an. 628, and was while he liv'd sole King of the *French*, the parts of *Flanders* and *Artois*, formerly belong'd to the Earldom of *Ardenne*, were dismember'd from it, and laid to two new Estates of his own erecting, and probable it is that the Province of *Namur* might at the same time be taken out of it, either to weaken the said Earldom, or (according to the unpolemic custom of those Ages) to make a provision for some younger Brother. The rest of the Earldom together with the Title, remain'd unto the eldest Son, whose Posterity, notwithstanding that great diminution, dur'd to such effect, that *Frederick the Widow of Bain* and Sister of *Bolon*, Earls of *Ardenne*, was thought a fit match for *Charles* the Bald, King of *France* (his Reign began an. 843) by whom the Province of *Namur* was added to his family, the said *Bolon* was created King of *Arles* and *Burgundy*. During the Empire of *Charlemagne* the Kingdom of *Arles* (which began an. 848) in came to the right of his Father *Earl of Flanders*, *Nevers*, *Reims*, *Salines*, *Antwerp*, and *Mechlin*: and after due

given to *Sigifride*, one of the younger Sons of

Ricinus, the preceding Prince, and so perhaps was *Limburg* also for another. The rest remain'd to *Gulph* the eldest Son, who was call'd *Gulph*, daughter to *Artois* II. was father to another *Gulph*, who succeeded after *Charles* and *Orto*, and became the third Duke of *Lorraine*, and committed therein by the Emperor *Henry II.* from whom which time the Houses of *Lorraine* and *Ardenne* for a long while continu'd united.

The next Principality to be consider'd is that *Flanders*. of *Flanders*, the best account whereof is very consistent, especially as to the matter of Chronology; only in general it appears, that when the *Franks* had rais'd up and establish'd a great Kingdom of their own upon the entire conquest of *France*, and began to reduce the disorders of that Country to something of a civil Government, there was a Dominion erected by some of their Princes, and conferr'd upon one who bore the title of Forester of *Flanders*, the how far his Jurisdiction reach'd, and particularly whether it only border'd upon, or included, the lower parts of the vast woods of *Ardenne*, is left very disputable. But this is certain, that the said office of Forester continu'd for several centuries, and began to civilize the Country, by repressing the violence of Robbers and Spoilers, who infected the woody and fast-places, and by encouraging the milder people to fall into civil Societies, to trust to their Industry for subsistence, to Law for protection, and to their Arms united under the same care and conduct of their Governors for safety and defence. Afterwards in the time of *Charlemagne*, or as others write of *Charles the Bald* (who was the next King of the *Franks* but one) the forefard Government was erected into a County, which changed the title of Foresters for that of Count, or Earl, without interrupting the succession. By the care and industry of the forefard Foresters were the wasted Countreys under their jurisdiction, recover'd out of poverty and barbarism. Many Castles, Cities, and Towns, were either built or repair'd, and likewise endow'd with large privileges and immunities, their Government agreeing with that instituted in many places of *Europe*, upon their coming into the possession of those northern Nations. Which Government consisted of three Estates, under whose the Principality of a single person, in place more, in others less absolute; and call'd either King, Prince, Duke, or Earl; which seems to be a temper between the customs of the Liberty of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Commonwealths.

As for *Holland*, it is probable that it chang'd *Holland*, in a great measure its Inhabitants and Government, when the *Franks* were upon the irruptions made by those barbarous Nations, which at divers times fell in upon the more southern parts of *Europe*. But about the year 869, when the Count of *Frize*, by a Daughter of the Emperor *Lewis II.* was by him intitled Count of *Holland*, and gave beginning to that title, which running since that time thro' some direct or collateral successions, and some usurpations, came to end at last in *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, by resignation of his father for some younger Brother. The rest of the Inheritance, Conquest, and Pact, had acquir'd the supreme Dominion of all these seventeen Provinces; the entire union whereof, and the manner of the more particular account of the State and Government of every single Principality under their respective Dukes, Earls, and Lords, to the several descriptions of the Countreys themselves, shall be reserved in the next place deliver'd.

Lewis of *Malain* or *Marle* (he came to the Province of *Flanders* about the year 877) in came to the right of his Father *Earl of Flanders*, *Nevers*, *Reims*, *Salines*, *Antwerp*, and *Mechlin*: and after due

the death of his Mother, Earl of Burgundy and Artois, marry'd *Margaret* Daughter of *John III.* Duke of *Brabant*, by which marriage he became possessor of the Dukedoms of *Brabant* and *Limburg*.

He had one only Daughter, call'd *Margaret*, which was marry'd (in 1369.) to *Philip of Valois*, Duke of Burgundy, firnam'd the Hardy, youngest Son of *John King of France*.

His eldest Son was *John firnam'd Without-fear* who succeeded to the Dominions of his Father (1404.) as he likewise did afterwards to those of his Brothers and Nephews. He took to his wife (an. 1415.) *Margaret*, Daughter of the Earl of *Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland*, and was not long after (viz. an. 1439.) slain by *Charles* the Dauphin, afterwards King of France, under the name of *Charles VII.*

Philip the Good, was his Son and Successor in the Duchy of Burgundy, the Earldoms of *Flanders, Artois*, and Burgundy, the Marquisate of the Empire, the Seigniorie of *Mechlin*, and succeeded afterwards *Friedrick of Namur*, in that Country, and after that, *Philip* Duke of *Brabant* (who dy'd without issue an. 1439.) in the Dukedoms of *Lorraine, Brabant*, and *Limburg*, and upon the decease of *Jacqueline* his niece (an. 1426.) took possession of the Countries of *Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland*, as he did also, (an. 1443.) of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, by the death of *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Antony*, his Uncle. According to some he purchas'd the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* and Earldom of *Namur*, and as *Allegre* relates, both those and the Lordship of *Mechlin*. Thus became this *Philip* supreme Lord of the Provinces of *Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Friesland, Mechlin*, and the Marquisate of the Empire. He marry'd *Isabella of Portugal* (an. 1450.) in the city of *Bruges*, at which time he instituted the noble Order of the golden Fleece (which, by the by, is rationally suppos'd to be some to have been chosen for the badge of honour in acknowledgment of the vast benefit his Countries receiv'd by our English Wool.) He dy'd at *Bruges* (an. 1467.) aged 72, having reignd 48 years.

Charles of Valois, call'd the Warlike, succeeded his Father *Philip* in all the formermentioned Principalities, and afterwards bought of *Arnold of Egmond* the Dukedom of *Gelder* and Earldom of *Zutphen*, the same *Arnold* depending on his Son *Adolph*, who had rebel'd against him, and by Will at length confirming the Sale which he made to *Charles*, who took possession of the two mention'd Provinces, an. 1472. He is reported to have defin'd the uniting of all his Dominions into one body, and governing them by the title of King of Burgundy; but the great discrepancy found between the inhabitants of the several Countries, both as to Language and Manners, as well as Laws and Privileges, together with the extraordinary Liberty enjoy'd by the People under their former Government, made the thing appear unpracticable. This famous Warrior (for such he is recorded) was slain before *Nancy* in *Lorraine*, an. 1477, betray'd, as some report, by an Italian Count in favour of *Lewis XI. of France*.

He left one only Daughter call'd *Mary*, which, being eighteen years old, was (an. 1490. 1477.) marry'd to *Maximilian of Austria*, Son of the Emperor *Friedrick III.* He recover'd the greatest part of what the King of France had taken away from the Dominions of Burgundy, restoring moreover to its primitive splendour the Order of the golden Fleece, which had now lost much of its credit and respect. They had two Children, *Philip* and *Margaret*, and the Mother

being kill'd by a fall in hunting, *Maximilian* govern'd these Countries for some time in the name of his Son *Philip*. He was afterwards suspected and accus'd of having in many things infring'd the people's Privileges, and particularly of carrying on a design to separate *Brabant, Holland, and Friesland* from the rest, and betray them into the hands of the Emperor; upon which all the Provinces swore allegiance to *Philip*, which was don about the year 1492.

This *Philip* by marriage (an. 1496.) with *Joan*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, King of *Aragon* and *Isabel*, Queen of *Castile*, became King of *Spain*, whose Son was *Charles V.* Emperor, and Inheritor (besides other vast Dominions) of all the formermentioned Countries. The whole body of the seventeen Provinces is indeed by some reckon'd to have been united in *Philip* the Good, and others make them to have at least defended upon *Charles V.* whereas it is very certain that divers of them were acquit of him; for he add'd (an. 1548.) the Lordships of *Utrecht* and *Overijssel*; at which time *Henry of Bascaris* Bishop of *Utrecht*, having *Overijssel* likewise under his Dominion, and being by the sedition of his Subjects, assisted by the Duke of *Gueldre*, brought to the utmost extremity, resign'd, with the consent of the respective States, all title to the temporal Jurisdiction of both, and perpetually annex'd the same to the allocation of *Biscain* and *Utrecht*, and *Overijssel*, referring to himself both of power and revenue only what was purely ecclesiastical, together with the magnificent Palace which he propos'd for the episcopal See by *Charles Martel*, King of France. As for the Province of *Groningen*, it likewise submitted its self, upon very good conditions, to the name *Charles V.* (an. 1536.) and having before upon its not being sufficiently guarded and defended by the Bishop of *Utrecht* against neighbouring enemies, fought, inefficaciously the protection of the Duke of *Gueldre*. For we must not forget that altho *Charles* the Hardy had (as we have before mention'd) made a purchase of *Gelder* and *Zutphen* from *Arnold* their Lord and Sovereign, yet was neither the house of Burgundy nor *Austria* in full and quiet possession of these provinces, till the latter was subdu'd by *Charles V.* (nowwithstanding the assistance of the King of France and Duke of *Cleves*) they submitted themselves to him, an. 1543; the States of *Utrecht* and *Overijssel* about the year 1558, and the *Spanish* and *Italian* forces were notwithstanding continu'd, and supplies for their maintenance demand'd as formerly of the States, which, being put off by the Natives, bred great heart-burnings amongst the people, as well those of the lowest as the highest quality.

After this, *Philip* going into *Spain* left the Government of these Countries to his Sister *Margaret*, Duchess of *Parna*, and the being weary'd by the continual murmurings of the People, and direct opposition of the States themselves (who refus'd to grant any taxes for the maintenance of an useless, and which was worse, an insolent Army) call'd not to importune her Brother, till he got the foreign forces withdrawn. *Antony* Perceval, also *Cardinal*, a person in great esteem with *Charles V.* and afterwards with *Philip II.* was left by the last, upon his departure into *Spain*, with his Sister, as her principal Councillor, and Master of the Army, against whom the chief Lords, particularly the Prince of *Orange* and Earls *Egmond* and *Horne* conceiv'd an implacable hatred, who was, as they esteem'd, an impetuous, haughty and choleric temper, tho otherwise an able Statesman, wherefore being also a foreigner,

any

any taxes there impos'd, nor held themselves oblig'd by any constitution made there.

And now we have seen how all these Principalities came to be united under *Charles V.* Let us in the next place give a brief account how they came, not long after, to be separated into two distinct Jurisdictions, concerning the letter of which it may be truly said in relation to the whole that *non sunt nisi*, those few confederate Provinces being (since the fatal division of them from the others) become more rich and powerful, then were all the seventeen when join'd together.

So many and different are the opinions, which concern the original causes and first rise of that war, which ended in the declaration of the seven feven of these Provinces from the Dominion of *Spain*, that *Strada* looks upon it as a thing not to be consider'd without admiration, endeavouring however to satisfy himself and others with divers reasons of the forc'd variety. As for our part, we shall (leaving every man to be as politic and sharp-sighted as he pleases) in the account of this matter, deliver only such as were generally esteem'd the principal causes of those commotions and tumults, which afterwards broke out into open war, and ended at last in an absolute revolt from *Spain*, and the erection of a new Government, as much enerv'd not many years since, as lately it is now, and the deplorable state it is in.

The first thing then to be consider'd here, is that in the time of the Emperor *Maximilian*, divers Groen were built on the shores of the *Meuse*, a far greater number of *Spanish* and *Italian*, were brought into the Low-Countries, to maintain the war against France. *Charles V.* being himself a native of *Flanders*, and in the midst of his disposition differing much from a *Spanish* temper (to which we may add his continuing to put those of his native Country in principal Offices of honour and trust, and which makes many Princes Subjects, as particularly now those of France, patiently endure the greatest slavery themselves, the vast success of his Arms) was fill'd below'd and reverenc'd by his people, that both this, and divers other things very ungrateful to them were indifferently receiv'd, and voluntarily resign'd these Provinces to his Son *Philip II.* of *Spain*, in a very peaceable and loyal condition. The peace of *Cambrai* not long after (viz. an. 1559.) confirm'd the *Spanish* and *Italian* forces were notwithstanding continu'd, and supplies for their maintenance demand'd as formerly of the States, which, being put off by the Natives, bred great heart-burnings amongst the people, as well those of the lowest as the highest quality.

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(for such they consider'd *Burgundians*) and but of mean descent, it was no wonder that the greatest Foes among the *Blowings* would not be fastid' (divers was expressing their animosity, and particularly by absenting themselves from Council) till *Philip* himself came by the Gov'cn's, the Dutche's of *Parna*, commanded him to quit his station and depart out of the seventeen Provinces.

But which exasperated the minds of all *Fretion* force of people, and which has been look'd upon as one of the most unpolitic, as well as unjust, actions of King *Philip* (*Strada* himself confesses it to be against his oath taken as Duke of *Brabant*) was the augmenting the number of Bishops, whereby he did not only increase the affections of the common people (who knew by this means there would a more strict hand be kept over them, especially as to matters of Religion, then former-ly) and of the secular Nobility (the raves of Power and Greatness being by participation divided, and to become more weak and languid) but also of the Ecclesiastics themselves. For the former Bishops knew what a diminution would prove of their state and authority to have their Dioceses parcel'd out among so many; and as for the *Monks* and *Abbots* (the places of the last being, as they fell, to be conferr'd upon the newly instituted Bishops) apprehended by such the alienation of their hearers, and the loss of the utter ruin of their Monastical Orders.

About the beginning of 1566, *Catharine Queen* Infanta of *Spain*, marry'd to *Charles IX.* King of France, had a solemn conference at *Bayonne* with *Isabella*, Queen of *Spain* and the Duke of *Alva*. The principal thing there debated and concluded upon was, that generally suppos'd to have been the utter extirpation of the reform'd Religion out of both their Dominions; the barbarous massacre at *Paris*, which happen'd not many years after, being us'd as one strong argument for that purpose. Whatever was the business of that meeting, this is certain, that *Philip* long after sent orders to the Dutche's of *Parna*, to proceed with all rigour, even to death it fell, against such as the Church of *Rome* declar'd Heretics; and to take care that the Edicts of *Charles V.* to that effect should be publish'd and enforc'd, and the Council of *Trent* receiv'd and maintain'd, and moreover the Inquisition sett'd up and allied by the civil Power to the utmost. *Bentivoglio* indeed, as we have before said, had no design of introducing the Inquisition in these Countries in so rigorous a way as it was already establish'd thro' *Spain* and Italy. But whatever the pretended moderation was, such were the apprehensions of the people, that it is not to be imagin'd with what alacrity the first news of their orders were receiv'd, and afterwards with what rage and fury the multitude broke out, not only to the mutining in divers places, but openly opposing the execution of such as were, in pursuance of the forc'd commands, condemn'd; not to mention their meeting in great numbers, first privately, and afterwards openly, in the *Filles*, to consult about the removal of their their common, and as they esteem'd their, insupportable calamities.

It was in the year 1566 that *Henry of Brabant*, Lord of *Vianen*, being follow'd by two (some say three, others five hundred) most of them persons of tolerable rank and quality, went in the manner of a solemn procession to the Dutche's of *Parna*, the Regents Palace, and presented her with a petition, wherein was request'd the annulling of the Inquisition, and the settling an assembly in matter of Religion, and the referring of it to a general meeting of the States, to make such

Laws

Laws as should be found requisite for the conservation of the same. When the Regent was taking of this Company, *Barlemont* (one of her chief confidants) standing by her, is reported to have said, *Madam what four can you have of these Gueux?* (which last word signifies Vagrants or Beggars) and that this coming to be known by them, they presently appalled themselves in an ordinary cheap stuff of a kind of ruffler cloth, hanging moreover upon their hats and about their middles certain vile and fond implements, such as are us'd by Beggars, glossing in the name of *Gueux* (which afterwards became a term of distinction for the whole anti-philippian party) and then getting a model hat which every man hung at his Girdle, with this Inscription; *True to the King even to the Budget.*

After this the King is likewise petition'd to redress in the fore said matters, but (according to the grave, and oftentimes pernicious method of Spanish Resolutions) his consent thereto comes too late; prevented by an insurrection of the meaner people in many great Towns of *Flanders, Holland, and Utrecht*, who committing divers outrages and infolencies against Churches and all Sacred things, enter into leavens and tumults, and appoint Commissioners and Magistrates of their own, and, lastly, agree upon private contributions to carry on the common cause; so that this (which happen'd in 1566) may truly be said the first considerable step made towards the revolt from the Crown of *Spain*. But the Nobility and richest of the people being for the greatest part averse to such violent and seditious courses, upon the arrival of the Kings conceptions, endeavour by all possible means to compose matters; inasmuch that upon the reduction of some places by force (particularly *Valenciennes and Antwerp*) and the voluntary submission of others, Count *Edmond*, Governor of *Flanders*, falling off from the conceits (tho the event thereof prov'd fatal to him at last) and the Prince of *Orange*, Governor of *Holland and Zealand*, being forc'd to fly into *Germany*, things seem'd in a manner quieted, and restor'd to their former tranquillity.

William, the fore said Prince of *Orange*, was a man of equal abilities both in Council and in Arms; cautious, and resolute, affable, and generous; supple to occasions, and yet constant to his ends; of mighty revenues and dependencies in the Provinces, and of great credit and influence in *Germany*, esteem'd and honour'd abroad, but at home infinitely lov'd and trusted by the people, who thought him affectionate to his Country; [And that he was so his last words, which are related by him, sufficiently evidence, which were, *Good Lord what will become of this poor People!*] sincere in his professions and desires, able and willing to defend their liberties, and (however appear'd by Spaniards or others, either ignorant or prejudic'd persons) unwillingly to invade them by violation of his own.

King Philip sends the Duke of Alva

It must be remember'd, that King *Philip* had for a long time been urgently press'd by his beil Counsellors, to take a journey into *Flanders*, his preference there being look'd upon as the most effectual remedy that could be found for all these evils; but altho he sometimes seem'd to hearken to such advice, and was once propos'd to have really design'd to put it in execution, yet at length he quite threw away all such thoughts, and re-asserting his former fury, sent the Duke of *Alva* (a person both hating that people and hating by them) with 10000 of his choice Veterans (contrary to the advice of the Dutchess of *Parma*, and others his beil friends) with all violence and rigour to execute his bel resolutions. A thing which (as *Bentivoglio* affirms) was very disad-

ing even to such Princes as were sufficiently zealous for the Roman Religion, especially in *Germany*, for neither could such favour so sudden, and violent an alteration of a neighbour Govern-

So great was the confederation of all people upon the news of this expedition, that the trading part of them fled out of the Country in vast multitudes, and upon divers tyrannical proceedings of *Alva* (particularly the seizing of *Edmond and Horne*, without consulting her) the Dutchess of *Parma* obtain'd leave of the King to depart, and resigne up her Regency, which she did into the hands of the fore said *Alva*, and departed from *Brussels* to go into Italy, about the beginning of the year 1568.

After this the Duke of *Alva* seizes the Count of *Buren*, the Prince of *Oranges* Son, plac'd by his Father *Laurens*, and sends him well guarded into *Spain* (where he was kept for many years after) upon pretence that the King would have him study there at the University of *Alcala de Hurene*. But these were final matters, and had relation only to particular persons; the institution of the Council of twelve (who were to judge fore and after, and without appeal, and call'd *twelve*) not undervind by the people the Council of Blood) made a second Inquisition, more cruel and barbarous than the former; by both which new and illegal methods of punishing the people were daily put forth; Imprisonments, Confiscations and other smaller Punishments being for the ordinary, that they were accounted trivial and inconsiderable.

To this Council of twelve, all cases civil and military, private and public, were submitted, no respect being had to the Privileges, Customs, or any other Rights either of Place or Person; and the sentences of this Court were executed with great severity, or rather barbarity, that Death and Banishment sweep away half the people. The keys of most Towns were taken from their proper Magistrates, and the Gates of several Cities pull'd down, the former Garrisons being displac'd, so that to speak truth they were treated as a conquer'd, or rather enslav'd people. The minds of all men (as we may well suppose) were sufficiently extort by this cruel and bloody method of their durst fur, or any way their resentments (being aw'd by that formidable Army brought by *Alva*, augmented by the great assistance rais'd before by the Dutchess of *Parma*) till such time as *Edmond*, the darling of the people, and the Earl of *Horne* were publicly beheaded at *Brussels*, for then their great influence to the Prince of *Orange*, who upon non-appearance had been proclaim'd Traitor (which proclamation was answer'd by him in a Remonstrance, or rather a most bitter invective against *Philip*, and the Spanish proceedings) and all his Estates confiscated, as well in *Burgundy*, as in the seventeen Provinces. With these and such other cruelties he was forc'd in *Germany*, and some succors sent him out of *France*, he enters *Brabant*, but by the policy of *Alva* (who by his *Bentivoglio* eyes that he study'd either to overcome without fighting, or to fight with little loss of his own mens blood, and great effusion of the Enemies) being hinder'd from bringing the business to the decision of a Battle, and his Army allready in great numbers moulding away for want of pay, he was at a little time forc'd to disband, and retire again into *Germany*.

After this the *Flemings* were universally enraged at *Alva's* putting up his Statue in the Citadel of *Antwerp*, the sedition and greater troubles of that City, as may be seen at large in *D'Av-*

Battel

Battel of Gemming, upon the borders of *Westphalia*, and representing in an hieroglyphical manner the pall ill success of their Government, Penitions, and Revolt; and he himself as they were tramping upon the necks of the subjected Provinces; or at least two of the three Estates, viz the Lay Nobility, and Commonalty. Of this triumphal piece of Pageantry, we may give a further account in the description of *Antwerp*, and shall only add here a Tetraitch concerning it out of *Gadiz*.

Cui statum vivo tibi, lux Albane, delidit?
An quia defendit nemo datura erat?
Hand male coniecit, neque enim civis laudem
Falsa tua, infamem sed meruisse cruce.

New Taxes and Impositions.

Not long after this he imposes a new and grievous tax upon all Merchandizes, by the name of the tenth penny, besides that of the twentieth penny upon immovables, and the hundredth upon all goods and possessions; the last of which being only for once (as the others to be repeated and to continue for an unlimited time) was confented to by the States of the Province, who in vain petition the King to release them of the two former; *Alva* being absolutely resolv'd to exact the same, even to the executing of those that refused to pay, and resolving also for putting forth Citizens of *Brussels* to death upon that account, when very happily the news came of the surprisal of the *British*, which made *Alva* set up his standards, and so that he was forc'd to leave the place, and put a stop for the present to his tyrannical career.

Warlike the Bull.

Here we must observe, that great numbers of the miserable Inhabitants terrifi'd and dispers'd by the cruelties of the Duke of *Alva*, had put themselves under the Count of *Marck*, (his bitter Enemy) and feting qu in some Ships, under the name of the *Water-Gueux*, committed all acts of hostility against the Spaniards; and having in that manner got considerable riches, either by chance or designe (*Strada* says they were driven thither by tempest, being upon *Alva's* they were request to Queen *Elizabeth*, prohibited the Ports of England) landed in the Island of *Form* and carry'd the town of *Brill* by assault, upon which immediately follow'd the Revolt of most of the Towns of *Holland, Zealand, and Westphalia*, whose confederence was to great upon the taking of the fore said place, that they were not afraid to write public Labels against *Alva*, picturing him with a pair of Spectacles in his face, and put upon the Earl of *Marck* (standing behind him, for the low Dutch call Spectacles *Brills*, and they have a jering proverb which they lamper a man that they put Spectacles upon his nose and a fault in his mouth. About the same time there had been a considerable prejudice done to the Spanish affairs, by Queen *Elizabeth's* sending into some of the old forces) a good summe of money, passing into *Flanders* for the payment of their forces; and not being by any means prevail'd with to retire the same.

Thus in 1570 began the second great commotion in these Countries, to which the Prince of *Orange* coming out of *Germany*, and cloving with the opportunity, proceeds with success even into the heart of the Provinces, coming up to *Malines*, five leagues from *Brussels*, to the decision of a Battle, and his Army had not been damp'd by that horrid Maltace of the *Protestants* in *Paris* (as 1574.) the Spaniards had been in a fair way of looking all But whatever the effects of that barbarous and most inhumane action were in these Countries, they prov'd of an other nature in *France*, creating new dangers and greater troubles to that Crown, as may be seen at large in *D'Av-*

Ala, whose expression concerning it is, *that bloody and violent Conflicts are seldom seen to produce profuseur of blood.* But the Spaniards, now gath'ring strength and courage proportional as the others both, *Alva* becomes able to defend the inmost parts of the Provinces, and upon *Oranges* retreating into *Holland* and making his Country the feat of the war, exercises all manner of cruelty in other places. Nevertheless his Army, after a long and bloody siege, being broken and forc'd to rise from before *Alma*, he becomes weary of his employment, finding too late that he was mistaken in his measures of dealing with this People. So that the King also growing at last sensible of the danger, and apprehensive of the total defection of all the Provinces, transfers the Government (an 1572.) upon *Lewis de Requesens*, high Commander of the Kingdom of *Castile*, tho it has been the opinion of some, that *Philip* should either not have sent *Alva* thither, or never have recall'd him. A man he was of so little compassion, or indeed humanity, that he is reported to have made it his brag, that he had brought above 18000 persons to their end by the hand of Justice; and whose barbarous actions are look'd upon at least in a great measure to justify the Revolt of this miserable People.

Requesens had no sooner taken possession of the Government into his hands, but he gave the *Flemings* great satisfaction by pulling down the inflexible Statue of *Alva*, set up in the Citadel, in the Citadel of *Antwerp*; but he dying from after without any provision made by the King for a Successor, the supreme Power devolv'd by custom upon the high Council; upon which, as *Bentivoglio* observes, happen'd the most violent agitation that ever *Flanders* felt.

For the Spanish Army having taken *Zwicklof*, Master of and being (contrary to their expectation) den'd the Spaniards the plunder of the Town, presently raise a dangerous mutiny, and some of their Troops fleeing dies. *Alva*, a Town near *Brussels*, all sorts of people in that City, leaving their shops and business, in an outrageous manner turn to Arms; killing the Spaniards they meet, and compelling the Council to consent to the utter expulsion of foreigners out of the Low-Countries, and to call a general Assembly of the nobility of the same.

We must not forget that there was a great reputation gotten to the side of the Confederates the year before these things happen'd (viz. 1575.) by a treaty held at *Broda* between the King's Commissioners, the Deputies of the Prince of *Orange*, and the States and Cities of *Holland and Zealand*, and some of the *Barons* and their Associates. But now (viz. an 1576.) the States being at *Pacific* embell'd at *Ghent*, without any content agree'd into that Act, which was afterwards call'd *Ghent*, the Pacification of *Ghent*, and whereby was concluded an everlasting firm peace, confederacy and union (between these Countries) to the end that the Inhabitants of these Countries, being united together by indissoluble friendship and agreement should at all times, and upon all occasions assist each other, with arms, Aid, God, and money, and assistance.

It is to be observ'd, that the Spaniards, and Spanish and other foreign Soldiers, and their adherents, and to refuse unto them the use of their own Rights, Customs, Privileges, and Liberties, that is to restore all the ancient forms of Government and Judicature (tramp'd to by lately upon by the Duke of *Alva*) and refer matters of Religion to the same Country to the provincial Estates. According to this agreement the German Forces (to that the Spaniards cannot say the same) was particularly oblig'd to Army new (and then they were) compell'd to retire from the Cities of *Zwicklof*, *Berghen* up *Zoom*, *Steenberghen*, *F* 2

*Don John
of Austria.*

*The new
party of
Malecon
tents.*

Archduke
Matthias.

*Union of
Utrecht.*

Upon Archduke *Matthias* (who had come *Duke of*
without support or advice of the Emperor, and *Alençon*

The calling of the Prince of Parma into France ruins the Spanish affairs in Flanders.

We omit the many mutinies of both *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces, at divers periods of this war, but must not pass by (what was just now mentioned) the *Spanish* mutiny at *Oran*, in the year 1705, when the Prince of *Parma* by the assistance of the League in *France* (particularly twice to raise the sieges of *Oran* and *Alger*) was enabled to subvert the minds of the Royal Party, and divers wars extremely prejudice the *Spanish* affairs in *Flan-*
ders, the King of *Spain* being by the value of the *Spanish* army, rendered a considerable damage sufferer in the expedition against *England*, rendered wholly unable at the same time to keep any long a *French* army in *France*, or to order and provided for in the Netherlands. To this we may add, that the hardships undergone in his marches into *France*, and the many misdeeds of his Ministers, and the misgovernment by pernicious Councils, did without doubt at least heighten the death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and therefore contributed to the subsequent losses of the Crown of *Spain*. This was certain, after his death (which happened at the end of the year 1706) that the King on the *Spanish* side (the ancient military discipline ferming little with him) fell much time as *Albrecht* Archduke of *Austria* was (eminent Governor of the *Netherlands*) in the year 1694, the beginning of 1596) the design whereof was supposed that if they could not be recovered for *Spain*, they might be made use of for *France*, and were accordingly effected in dowry with *Clara* Infanta *Engelena* eldest daughter of *Philip* the second, for it was hoped that he being a *German*, and living amongst the *Protestants*, for some time might moderate the affections of the people, and by consequence secure the remaining, or it may be recover the lost *Protestant* towns, and that it might be found necessary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would lessen the disaffection to *Spain*, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

The prodigious increase of riches and Naval *Power* (strength of the Confederates by the East-India trade, the private, and the dangerous, though more gradual *sale* of the *Indies* to the *English*, and the *Indies* themselves by which the yearly confluence of *Indian Trade* parties in from *Mexico* and *Peru* into *Spain* began to be *waged* and *traded* by the *English* and *Dutch* and the *Indies* prevailed with *Spain*, after so tedious, expensive, certain and unsuccessful a war, to think of peace. When though the matter began first to be set on foot, and *King of France* ordered a *Commission* to be sent to the *King of Arms* was proposed, it would not be conceived to be by the confederates, except the Archduke ordered it, being plain that the *King of Spain* would not with them as free Provinces, and independent in relation both to his Dominions and those of *Spain* and *France*, but that he would have them as *vassals* however on their side was managed at one time with coldness, at another with arrogance, informing that they would not be treated as *vassals* or *peoples* having conceived a kind of aversion to *Spain* from their prosperous successes by land, and unparalleled growth by sea, and as some add to this, being effected by the *English* and *Dutch* fleet, or (which might prove as fatal) the coming to quarrel among themselves: the *Leopold* and *Charles* being engaged in a contest for the crown of the war, by which they got more, and were left en-damaged than the other Provinces. Against these considerations the *King of Spain* was obliged to give way, and a peace was concluded, and great increase of the *French* under *Henry* the Fourth, upon which they very rationally concluded, whatevery have very lately expressed, that they would not be treated as *vassals* of *Spain* Dominions which lay between them and *France* were farther weakened, their danger would be the more, and that they would not be so long in question would in some years fall out) both a nearer and more potent enemy; wherefore they thought it best to make a *League* with *France* and *Spain* eye to *France* *peur son amy*, non *pas peur son voisin*. The enmity of *Barneveldt*, *penitence* of *Holland*, was very great to the family of *Orange*, and as to the *English* and *Dutch* alliance, the *King of Spain* was to a Party, called (upon an occasion of the like nature) of later years the *Lowlands* Party, and his main design was to be apprehensive of the power and authority of *Prince Maurice* (Stadtholder of four of their States) and to be so, that he might be a Party, which would not be so great but while he had the command of a numerous Army, by the assistance of the *English* and *Dutch* fleet, might easily inflame their free Provinces, so that the upshot of all would be, they had changed their lawful and potent King, for a petty Prince and a weak

These are suppos'd the opposite motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded; the very treaty it self being almost broke off, chiefly upon the account of some difficulties met with in the points of Religion and *Indian* trade; though it came afterwards, not without many and long obstructions, to be reasum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and com-
pleated the ninth of *April*, *an. 1609.* upon eight and thirty Articles, which may be seen at large *years.*

Borghen, Tolen, the Bishop, Breda, Grave, Campen, and Deventer, the States upon which had met and demolishing the Castles of Utrecht, Alstert, and Groningen, about which time the Spanish Forces refusing to depart were declared Traitors, whereupon they forc'd and plund' the divers places, and particularly the rich City of Antwerp, which thing contributed very much to the alienating of the Peoples affections from their Prince, and even of such as before had flip'd very firm to his interest.

Don John *Don John of Austria*, appointed by Philip II. upon his ratifying the pacification of Ghent (which was done not without some reluctance) is admitted Governor by the States, the Provinces of Holland and Zealand being influenced by the Prince of Orange to give their consent, altho he at first had labour'd very much to have him not receiv'd but upon other, and thofe more severe, terms. Upon his sending away the Spanish Forces out of these Countries, it is not to be imagin'd with what universal joy he was receiv'd into *Brussels*; tho he perceiv'd soon after that he was to do nothing but as subject rather to the Council of State, than as Deputy of Philip II. to that by no means brooking the least diminution of his governing, he contriv'd and effected the surprisal of the Castle of *Namur*, to facilitate, by reason of its neighbourhood to *Luxemburg*, (which Province admit'd more than most of the others to Spanish interest) the receiving of such forces as he perceiv'd an absolute necessity of recalling out of Italy. A fair opportunity offer'd itself for his executing this design, tho it may be conceived, considering to consider that in his method of accomplishing it, he was grossly mistaken and impos'd upon himself. For his pretence of going to that place was a complemental meeting of *Margaret of Valois*, Queen of *Navarre*, then likewise pretending a Voyage for her health to the *Spaw* waters: whereas her real business was to promote the election of the Duke of *Alençon* (against the interest of Spain) to the Government of these Countries.

Don John in this, and the like matters, notoriously violating the Facilitation, and the People revolt again, and the States sending for the Prince of Orange to *Brussels*, by joint consent create him Governor of *Brabant*, which thing displeasing many of the Nobility, who had a long while already look'd with an envious eye upon his greatness) is suppos'd to have been given birth to that third party, call'd the Malecontents, who chiefly to counterpoise the power of Orange, are imagin'd to have stuck more closely to Spain and Rome: for declaring refection, they concurr'd principally, if not only, with the Confederates in that one point of driving out all Foreigners. This faction was fram'd especially in *Hainault* and *Artois*, and the other *Walloon* Countries, and headed by the Duke of *Arles*, between whom and the Prince of Orange there had formerly been a particular emulation, and who therefore was the chief Author of calling *Matthias*, Archduke of *Austria*, and the Emperors Brother, to the Government: tho he never came to exercise any real jurisdiction among them, but after a little while was contented to return as dishonourably, as he had come unexpectedly into these Provinces.

The foreaid agreement of *Ghent* being, by the opposition of *Don John*, and many more (as some affirm) by the endeavors of the new faction'd Party, disappointed of its success, it was thought very requisite for the Confederates to bring new strength to their cause, by entering into

a stricter and more particular League; and this was that union which has since look'd upon as the very basis of their new Government, and which was made and publish'd from the Town-hall at *Utrecht* Jan. 29. 1579. between the Principality and County of *Zutphen*, the Earldoms and Countships of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Utrecht*, and the *Frisish* *Omdlands* (lying betwixt the two Rivers of the *Emm* and *Laure*, with whom joynt consent after the States and Province of *Brabant*, then *Ghent*, the Quartern of *Nimeghen* and *Arnhem*, the Cities of *Leeuwarden*, *Sneek*, *Franker*, and certain Bailiages and particular gentlemen of *Friesland*, the City of *Yvelde*, the Prince of Orange, the Count of *Hiltenberg*, the Cities of *Tyres*, *Antwerp*, *Breda*, and (all these within the Compass of a year) the City of *Bruges* and Land of *Oyden*. An 1584, the said City of *Bruges* and Land of *Oyden*, and 1586, the Town of *Yvelde* were in a manner prohib'd and outlaw'd by the Confederates, for their voluntary desertion of the Union; the Articles whereof are to be seen at large in *Artois*, (the substance of them shall be deliver'd in our general account of the united *Netherlands*) and in most other Authors who have written of their affairs; to whom we likewise refer the Reader for a more full historical account of their whole first war with Spain, and especially to *Bentvooght*, *Strader*, *Grotius*, *Meteren*, and *Reidius*: altho we reserve many particulars relating to the same, for our separate descriptions of every Province and City.

Upon Archduke *Matthias* (who had come Duke of the Empire, and without approbation of the King of Spain, his departure, the Confederates address themselves for alliance, first to *England*, and then to *France*, so that Queen *Elizabeth* having refus'd openly to undertake their Protection, it was by the concurring resolution of the united States (who before this viz. an 1581. had made a solemn renunciation of all obedience and subjection to the King of Spain, declaring him to have fallen from the right of Dominion over them) and the consent of the French Court, devolv'd upon the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to *Henry III.* who by his entrance into *Antwerp* being made the same day (an 1582.) that the Prince of Orange happen'd to be shot at by a *Bisganyer*, rais'd a great jealousy in the *Netherlanders*, which being long continuing after infinitely encreas'd upon his encouraging, not without open violence, to make military Matter of the foreaid City, he was forc'd to retire, and in a little time to the south of the Country and all pretensions to the Government upon which these Countries were represented by the picture of a Cow, with the King of Spain pursuing her, the Queen of *England* feeding her, the Prince of Orange milking her, and the Duke of *Arles* pulling her by the tail, while the her self was using his fingers. Not long after this the Prince of Orange was assassinated at *Brussels*, to the wonderment, grief and consternation of the whole Country, so that great numbers falling off to the recent Party (that is in effect to Spain) had upon the decease of *Don John*, and before the election of the Duke of *Alençon*, been establish'd in *Netherlands*) making a prodigious progress, in the recovery of many considerable places, the affairs of the Union began in a manner to be despair'd of.

And now were they ready to come the poor distressed States, and had very good reason for making the coin of their Money a Ship in the

wide Ocean, without Sails and Rudder, and with this Inscription: *Incertum quo fata ferant*, in which miserable condition they make their humble applications to Queen *Elizabeth*, and the refusing the Sovereign's offers new, standing into Articles with them, and sends them very considerable supplies of men and money; receiving the *Brill*, *Flushing* and *Ramshay* as caution for the money sent them. This was done an 1585, but an 1587, upon an open war between *England* and *Spain*, the sent them yet greater forces under the Earl of *Leicester*, who was admitted by the States as Governor of the united Provinces; and although he was not long after recall'd upon jealousies and differences arising between him and the States, yet it is notoriously known to all the world, that he was chiefly by the assistance of our Nation, both then and afterwards, together with that fatal blow given by Heaven and *England* to the Spanish Monarchy, in the climatical year of its greatness (viz. an 1588.) that they were deliver'd from inevitable ruin. Not but that we will allow a great deal to the matchless courage and conduct of Prince *Maurice*, and the valiant *William* Prince of Orange, who by the appointment of the Confederates succeeded *Leicester* in the Government (though with a reservation to Queen *Elizabeth*) and whose well-manag'd wars made great acquisitions in the time of the Prince of *Parma* (upon his impolitic avocations into *France*) and of *Manfield* his Successor, as also (an 1597) when *Manfield* was shot, in like manner diverted about the taking and looting of *Amiens*.

We omit the many mutinies of both Spanish and Italian Forces, at divers periods of this war, but must not pass by (what we just now mention'd) the frequent commanding of the Prince of *Parma* to the assistance of the League in *France* (particularly twice to raise the sieges of *Paris* and *Rouen*) which did mightily alienate the minds of the Royal Party, and divers ways extremely prejudice the Spanish affairs in *Flanders*; the King of Spain being by the

French were farther weakened by the loss of so long a war, and also by the incredible damage suffer'd in the expedition against *England*, render'd wholly unable at the same time to keep his Army in *Flanders*, and to furnish the order'd and provided for in the Netherlands. To this we may add, that the hardships undergone in his marches into *France*, and it may be much more the trouble and vexation which his government'd by pernicious Councils, did without doubt at least lessen the death of the Duke of *Parma*, and therefore not a little contribute to the subsequent losses of the Crown of Spain. This is certain, that after his death (which happen'd at the end of 1592) nothing of moment was done on the Spanish side (the ancient military discipline seeming lost with him) till such time as *Albert* Archduke of *Austria* was sent Governor of the Low-Countries, (which was at the beginning of 1596) the design whereof was suppos'd, that if they could not be recover'd for Spain, it should be made over to him (as was at length effected) in dowry with *Clara* *Isabella* *Eugenia*, eldest daughter of *Philip* the second; for it was hop'd that he being a German Prince, and a native for, some time, might by degrees recover the affections of the people, and by consequence secure the remaining, or it may be recover the lost Provinces: however if it should at last be found necessary to treat and come to a peace with them, it would lessen the disreputation of Spain, by not letting it fall directly upon that Crown.

And now passing by in this place the particulars of both his good and bad fortune, which were his taking *Offend*, and his being sufficiently beaten near *Newport* by the valour of the *English*, under the *Forces* and other Commanders (who will happen to the famous traitor twelve years, from which the distinct and acknowledg'd jurisdiction of the united Provinces must be deriv'd.)

The prodigious increase of riches and Naval Reasons strength of the Confederates by the East-India trade, and the dangerous, though more gradual, sail'd and lessful growth of the West-India Company with both (by which the yearly convenience of *Indian* Treasures to *Spain* from *Mexico* and *Pera* into *Spain* began to be made infected) are look'd upon by the first motives that them engag'd with Spain, after so tedious, expensive, and unsuccessful a war, to think of peace. When thoughts the matter began first to be set on foot, and in of peace order to procure a fair negotiation, a suspension of Arms was propos'd, it would not be contented to by the Confederates, except the Archduke would in the first place declare, that he treated with them as free Provinces, and independent in election both to his Dominions and those of *Spain*. When this was granted, the business however on their side was manag'd at one time with coldness, at another with arrogance, in such that they rais'd a ferment upon which confession; having conceiv'd a kind of aversion to peace from their prosperous successes by land, and unparallel'd growth by sea, and as forward the fear of being estimated as the best trade on their float, or (which might prove more dangerous) coming to quarrel among themselves the *Zealanders* especially desiring the continuance of the war, by which they got more, and were less en-damag'd than the other Provinces. Against these considerations others put the low cbb of the Spanish power, and great increase of the French under *Henry* the Fourth, upon which they very rationally concluded, what they have very lately experienced, that if the Bulwark of the Spanish Dominions which lay between them and *France* were farther weakened by the loss of so much encreas'd as coming to have (which no question would in some years fall out) both a nearer and more potent enemy; wherefore they thought it good policy to follow the maxims; *ne le plus puissant pour eux, non par* *la* *le plus* *puissant* *pour eux*. The enmity of *Barnveldt*, Pensioner of *Holland*, was very great to the family of *Orange*, and as cost him at last his life, so did it give denomination to a Party, call'd upon an occasion (of the like nature) of later years the *Looseflee* faction. This man, with several others preceeded to be apprehensive of the power and authority of Prince *Maurice* (Stadtholder of four of their Provinces, as his two Cousins of the other three) which would not be so great but while he had the command of a numerous Army, and the assistance of which he might probably one day enslave their free Provinces; so that the upshot of all would be, they had chang'd their lawful and potent King, for a petty Prince and an U-furper.

These are suppos'd the opposite motives that wrought an inclination in them to peace, which however could not be concluded till every party it fell being almost broke off, chiefly upon the account of some difficulties met with in the points of Religion and *Indian* trade; though it came afterwards, not without many long obstructions, to be resum'd, and ended in a Truce for twelve years, agreed upon and completed the ninth of April, an. 1609, upon eight twelve and thirty Articles, which may be seen at large.

a very great number of Villages. See more in the particular Description of the Province of Utrecht.

St. Omers. The Bithorpick of *St. Omers* was founded after the razing of the Town of *Terruane* by *Charles* the fifth (which happened in 1552) the Revenues of the Bishop of *Terruane* being divided between this and the two Bithorpicks of *Ballen* in *France*, and *Tyres* in *Flanders*. But the complete erection of the Collegiate Church of *St. Omers* into a Cathedral was not effected till the year 1559; under the jurisdiction whereof are the Town of *St. Omers*, *Aire*, *Helfau*, *Graveling*, with many Villages in *Artois* and *Flanders*.

Mechlin. In the same year viz. 1559, was likewise erected and advanced to Archiepiscopal Dignity, the Collegiate Church of *St. Rambold* at *Mechlin* (or *Masne*) having under its jurisdiction no fewer than seventeen Towns (besides those that were under its subject Bishops) in the number of which were *Mechlin*, *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Villemont*, *Lende*, *Dijf* and *Angels*, and a great many smaller Villages, its territory reaching sixty miles in length and half as much in breadth. These following too Episcopal.

Gaunt. The Church of *St. John* in *Gaunt*, containing in its Diocess four considerable Towns (of which *Gaunt* and *Oudenard* are two) and no small number of Villages, lying in the Province of *Flanders*.

Antwerp. The Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Antwerp*, with seven towns under its jurisdiction, among which, *Antwerp*, *Lire*, *Bergues*, &c. and many Villages.

Bois-le-duc. The Collegiate Church of *St. John* in *Bois-le-duc*, having under it *Bois-le-duc*, *Helmont*, *Bommel*, and seven other Towns, besides divers Villages.

Bruges. The Church of *St. Donat* in *Bruges*, comprehending within its Diocess, *Bruges*, *Sluce*, *Anderburg*, with six other Towns, and many Villages.

Ruremond. The Collegiate Church of the Holy Ghost at *Ruremond*, containing within its jurisdiction, *Ruremond*, *Nieuphen*, *Zutphen* and *Vendo*, besides six other good Towns, with many places of letter note, and a great number of Villages.

Tyres. The Monastery of the Regular Canons in the Church of *St. Martin* in *Tyres* was the same year made a Cathedral Church of secular Canons, containing under it, *Tyres*, *Dunkirk*, *Furnes*, and seven other considerable Towns, with many small ones, and divers Villages.

Haerlem. The Parochial Church of *St. Baron* in *Haerlem*, was at the same time made a Cathedral, comprehending within its Diocess twelve Towns, and many Villages of the Province of *Holland*.

Deventer. The Collegiate Church of *St. Levin* at *Deventer*, containing under its jurisdiction five and twenty Towns, and several Villages.

Middleburg. The Collegiate Church of *St. Peter* at *Middleburg* (in *Zeland*) with ten Towns and many Villages subjected to it.

Leeuwarden. The Parochial Church of *St. Virat* *Leeuwarden*,

comprehending within its Diocess ten Towns, and many Villages.

The Parochial Church of *St. Martin*, in *Gro-Groningen*, containing under its jurisdiction all the Territory of *Groningen*, which is very large, with some neighbouring Islands upon the *Frisish* Shore.

In this manner were the new Bithorpicks (making up with the old, and *Cambray* which was then made an Archbithorpick, the number of seventeen) established by that zealous King, *Philip* the second of *Spain*; but when divers of these Provinces came to be divided from the rest, and reduced under the distinct dominion of the united States, all the Bithorpicks within their jurisdiction were, upon the alteration of Religion as well as Government, utterly abolished; the Revenues of them, together with others of the literature, being either annex'd to the publick Income, or bestowed some other way for pious uses; so that the present employment of them is not an utter alienation from the service of God, and of religion. The Bithorpicks were thus dispos'd under their respective Archbithorpicks; viz.

1. Under *Cambray* were, *Airas*, *Tournay*, *St. Omers*, and *Namur*.
2. Under *Mechlin*, *Antwerp*, *Gaunt*, *Bruges*, *Bois-le-duc*, *Tyres*, and *Ruremond*.
3. Under *Utrecht*, *Harlem*, *Deventer*, *Middleburg*, and *Leeuwarden*.

Universities in these Countries are, in the *Spanish* Netherlands, *Louvain*, and *Doway*. In the United; *Leiden*, *Franker*, *Groningen*, *Utrecht*, and *Harderwick*. *L'Abbe* says that the confederate States have erected three Universities in their Dominions; viz. at *Leiden* in *Holland*, *Franker* in *West-Friesland*, and at *Groningen*, the Metropolis of the Province.

And that some add others of a later creation, such as those of *Breda*, *Utrecht*, *Amsterdam*, &c. which in his opinion, ought to be look'd upon as nothing more than a kind of Collegiate, or famous Schools. That Author is critical enough himself upon the least failure of others; yet will he excuse him for not mentioning *Harderwick*, because it was not made an University till the year 1648, when it was given after the first publication of his book (although he has since inserted divers things of a later date, in his other editions of the same book) but that he should make no other account of *Utrecht*, (omitted also, I cannot tell upon what account, by *Heilyn*) which was erected into an University, with all its essentials of Professors in each faculty (a more particular account whereof is given by *Mrs. Bayn* in his *Travels*) &c. in 1635, seems altogether unpardonable. Unless perhaps it may be a diminution to *Utrecht*, that its erection was not from the States General, which some have said of.

Of all these Universities we shall treat more largely in the Descriptions of their respective Provinces; where we shall likewise take care to give some account of persons of fame and reputation; especially of such as became remarkable either for Learning or Martial achievements.



A N

ACCOUNT

Of several things particularly relating to the

Spanish Netherlands,

Consider'd by themselves.



Our discourse concerning these Countries has been hitherto for the most part of a more general nature; now must we come to treat of them consider'd as two distinct Dominions, very much differing in the matter of Trade, Coins, Government, and divers other particulars.

And here we must ingenuously tell the Reader, that we are in a manner necessitated to be very brief in this our discourse concerning the *Spanish* Netherlands; which we desire him to impute, partly to their near agreement with the Countries of the Union (of which we design a considerably large account of this nature), but much more to the scarcity of such Writers as have treated of them distinctly consider'd by themselves (or at least at any full and tolerable rate); they became the only remaining Provinces to the King of *Spain*. And yet we hope, that from our several discourses concerning each of them, the ingenious Reader will be able to make a true estimate of the whole Body; and frame to himself as perfect an Idea of their present condition as to strength, riches, and other the most considerable points, as if we had been much larger in this our general account of the same.

Although in the several Provinces there are different Coins, yet are they generally current according to the rate of *Brabant*, *English*, *French*, *Spanish* and *German* Pieces passing also at a certain value throughout all the low Countries.

Coins.

As for the proper Money of the *Spanish* Netherlands, we will compare it with our own, and begin with the *Negennanneken*, which is worth about half a Farthing; then the *Oostenken* or *Orden*, the fourth part of a Shilling, which is of equal value with a Farthing, or somewhat more; after this the *Patacon*, or Penny (tho it be somewhat more); which they call in *Flemish* *Snyper*. The half *Patacon* is worth about two Shillings; the *Patacon* double the same. The *Silveren Crown*, that is Silver Crown, is in value a little less than

the *English* Crown. The *Philip Dollar* is worth about four Shillings, and the half *Dollar* two Shillings. Their pieces of Gold may be valued thus; the *Alberas* is about eight Shillings, and the half *Alberas* four Shillings. The Gold Crown is somewhat above six Shillings. The *Soveranen*, or *Soveraign*, is in value near eighteen Shillings and six Pence; the half, and quarter pieces bearing a proportionable rate; the *double Ducat* is worth twelve Shillings and six Pence; and the *single Ducat* is half as much.

The money-trade of *Antwerp* has been very great, and for large Sums, especially when the King of *Spain* had any general disbursements to be made, by reason of his wars in these or the Neighbouring Countries. The rates of their current Pieces of money current at *Antwerp*, or indeed generally throughout the *Spanish* Netherlands, according to *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, are these Eight Dots make a *Stiver*; ten *Stivers* a Shilling; twenty a *Guilder*; two *Guilders* a *Dollar*; six *Stivers* a *Shilling Flemish*; eight and twenty a *Gelder*, which is three Shillings and four pence *Flemish*; twenty Shillings a pound or six *Guilders*; a hundred pound *Flemish* make fifty *English*; so that twenty *Stivers* may be reckon'd two shillings sterling; and one pound *Flemish* twelve shillings sterling; and twenty Shillings Sterling, three and thirty Shillings and four pence *Flemish*. The rates put upon pieces of money by *Col. Lockart*, when Governor of *Dunkirk* (viz. about the year 1658), were in this manner.

Old Jacobus to go at fifteen *Gilders*. The new Jacobus, and Carolus; at fourteen *Gilders*.

English Shilling at thirteen *Stivers*. English half Crown at two and thirty *Stivers* and half.

Golden Spanish Pirol at eleven *Gilders*. Gold Rial at eleven *Gilders*. Gold Sovereign at eighteen *Gilders*. Gold double Ducat at twelve *Gilders*. Gold French Crown at five *Gilders* ten *Stivers*. Gold Hungarian Ducat at six *Gilders*. Gold Alberas at seven *Gilders* ten *Stivers*. Gold Rheinish Gilder at three *Gilders*, fifteen *Stivers*. G Gold

the *Rouiss* Religion, and considering (if it were not for their frequent wars) how far happier they would be then their Neighbours of *France*, being eas'd in point of taxes, are become well content with their old Master.

Council of State.

All publick Affairs (besides such as belong to the general Convention of Estates) are managed principally by three Councils, the first whereof is the Council of State, an institution of the last Age, occasion'd by the multiplicity of business, arising in their continual wars; all matters that now belong to this, being before transacted by the Privy Council. It consists of a President and an uncertain number of Counsellors, augmented or diminished by the Prince according to the exigency of affairs. With this Council the Viceroy deliberates upon the most weighty Business, such as Peace and War, Leagues and Alliances to be made with other Princes or Commonwealths, treating with foreign Ambassadors and all other things of a greater and more publick concern; many matters of importance being transacted hither from the other Councils.

Privy Council.

The Privy Council is composed of twelve Counsellors and a President, who is chosen by the King or his Viceroy, and is also keeper of the Great Seal. Here are matters of Justice, and the right determin'd; it being a Court superior to all others, upon which account it has the power of granting privileges, pardons, and passing divers acts of grace and favour. Morosity and haughtiness make Laws, Ordinances, Statutes and Edicts. It belongs likewise to the King, or Court, to determine the bounds and limits of Provinces, and to decide all principal controversies about the Right of Lordship and Dominion, not only relating to Subjects but to the King himself. These two Councils advise with one another upon occasion, especially when any thing emerges of a mixt nature, and that seems to appertain to both of them.

Council of the Finances.

The Council of the *Finances*, or Royal Revenue, consists of three Superintendents, eminent for their wisdom: the first of whom is called simply the Superintendant of the *Finances*, the second the *Treasurer*, the third the Receiver General; to whom are added certain Counsellors and other inferior Officers. These *Gouveneurs* from whom differ *Gauclardins*, *D'Avoy*, *De Linda*, and others; for they say this Council is composed of three Superintendents, besides a Treasurer, a Receiver general, three persons well vers'd in business of that nature, called *Commissaries*, two Secretaries and other Officers. To this Council belongs the care and management of the Princes ordinary Domain, but likewise of all extraordinary Taxes and Subsidies; as also the calling to account and taking cognizance of the actions of all inferior Officers, that are any way employ'd about the Royal Income. Here is care taken that fortifications be not unprovided, and that the publick suffer no damage for want of feasible and necessary expences; the whole charge of a war being adjust'd and proportion'd by this Council: to which it likewise belongs, upon consultation with the chamber of accounts, to farm out any part of the Royal Revenue.

This Chamber of accounts (which is really a particular branch or member of the foresaid Grand Council of the *Finances*) is kept at *Brussels*; consisting of a President and certain Counsellors (says seven) Masters of accounts; to whom all Treasurers and Receivers of the Revenue give up their accounts, as well those of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, &c. And many more of the same nature as *Appendants*, as those of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*. For it must be observ'd, that there are

other inferior Chambers of accounts throughout these Provinces, all which are subject to the Council of the *Finances*. Such is that of *Lille in Flanders*, and such were formerly those of *the Hague in Holland*, and *Arnhem in Geldres*.

In the time of the Archduke *Albert* there was another distinct Council of the *Finances*, call'd in *Spanish*, *Consejo de la hacienda*, compos'd only of *Spaniards*; to whom also alone was committed the management of all moneys sent out of *Spain* for carrying on the war in these Countries; there being likewise a Council of war at the same time, consisting wholly of *Spaniards*.

All these Councils follow the Court, as also the Grand Provost, who is likewise call'd the *Grand red Rod*, from a long red Wand, which he always carries in his hands as an Emblem of Justice. Each Province has its peculiar Bay or Provost (that of *Brabant* is call'd the *Droghier*, which is much the same as the Sheriff of a County with us) but as the power of all the rest is not extended beyond the limits of their proper Country, for the Grand Provost can act in the absence of any of them, and in any part of the *Spanish* Netherlands, being first upon emergencies by commission from the Court, and furnished with great power against Robbers, Murderers and Vagabonds, that he formerly gave his sentences of life, death without appeal; but there has been of latter years join'd with him in commission for causes criminal, another Officer, who bears the title of a Deputy or Vicar of the Court.

The King moreover has his great Council, or *Conseil*, at *Malines*, to which there lies the last appeal; and almost in every Province there is a Parliament or Provincial States, though in some of them (particularly in *Brabant*) it is call'd the Chancery. They go by the civil and Canon Law, for as far as neither of them are opposite to the Princes Edicts, nor prejudicial to the Privileges or Customs of the Country. These Courts consist of twelve, sixteen, or eighteen Counsellors and a President with some other Officers; and are empowered to pass sentences, not only in matters relating to the Princes Officers and Ministers provincial, but even upon a legal accusation, in such as concern the Prince himself. In three of them, viz. those of *Brabant*, *Hainault* and *Malines*, the sentence is definitive.

Every Province has its distinct Governor, appointed by the King, with subjection to the *Gouveneur* General, or *Gouveneur* of the *United Provinces*; and with a certain *Alcalde* or power of acting in all affairs of the Country, especially in matters of War. Every year there are Commissioners dispatch to the principal Cities of each Province, who by way of Visitation make and very extraordinary occasion. This Assembly is made up of three Estates, (much after the manner of the English Parliament) viz. the Clergy, Nobility, and Deputies of the chief Cities, which may be call'd the Commons. [Dignity seems by his third Estate to mean one distinct from that which consists of the Deputies of the principal Cities. They meet not altogether, but by Provinces; and in that method the Princes request is propos'd to them in very winning and obliging terms, with divers pleasing arguments, by which the private Estates are pleas'd, after which a competent space of time is desir'd to deliberate upon the matter. If upon bringing in their answer they appear unwilling to gratify the Prince, it is the more cogent Reasons are produc'd on his behalf, and the affair with all the powers of Rhetoric and Logic is urg'd to them again; but if notwithstanding all this they oblige him to their former relation, there is no way left, but to reward the whole issue of the bu-

Among the other principal Officers, not yet mention'd, are 1. The Admiral, who is a chief Commander at Sea, and has his proportionable share of all confissions and prizes taken upon the sea in time of War. He gives his approbation of false coin, and is the Master-Key for importing and exporting prohibited commodities; which is to absolutely necessary, that withstanding on his side, the King himself has authoriz'd the use of such commodities that shall be confiscated. 2. The Master of the Artillery. 3. The Grand Huntsmen, Rangers, and Masters of the Forests, &c. And many more of the same nature with those of other European Princes.

The

Princes and persons of wealth.

Order of the Golden Fleece.

Convention of Estates.

The great Lords, and persons of highest quality, are the Princes of *Chimay*, *Evreux*, *Barrois*, and *de Ligne*; the Duke of *Arenberg*, the Earl of *Berge*; the Marquis of *Trazegnies* in *Brabant*, and of *Havert*; the Earls of *Hooftgraven*, *Meiberg*, *Cantoville*, *Leulin*, *Ruffe*, *Banmont*, *Beaumont*, *Reux*, and *Schole*; and those of *Gommegnies* and *Versaig* in *Hainault*; *Morbeke* in *Flanders*; *Faillax* in *Brabant*; *Baldene* and *Noyelles* in *Artois*; these last having been advanc'd to that Dignity by the often mention'd Archduke *Albert*. As for Vicounts, Barons, and ordinary Lords, a Catalogue of them would take up too much room to do a work of this nature. And the same is to be said of their Knights of divers Orders; the chief whereof is that of the Golden Fleece, of which we shall give some account. It was instituted by Philip the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Sovereign of almost all these Countries, about the year 1429. They had at first a Robe of Scarlet appointed them, but *Charles* the Hardy, Son of *Charles* the Good, chang'd it into Silk, at a Chapter held at *Valenciennes*, with a Collar of Gold, having a piece of Steel interlaid, which seem'd to strike fire out of a Flint, at the end of which Collar hung the Golden Fleece, with this Motto, *Pretium non vile laboris*; the Steel and Flint having this, *Aste prae quam flamma micat*. Of this Order (which has Chancellors, Treasurer, King of Arms, and Secretary) there were at first no more than five and twenty; but three years after there were six more added; and *Charles* V. increased the number to fifty; all which must be of good quality, and such as in *Spain* are call'd *Grandees*.

When the Prince or Governor of the *Spanish* Netherlands either wants a Subsidy, or is desirous to have some new Law Enacted, or other matters of great importance to be taken into consideration, then does he issue out his Letters (tho they run in the Kings name) by which is call'd the convention of Estates. The ordinary places of their meeting is *Brussels*, both because there the Court makes its usual residence, and also because the *Brabanters* are privileged, and must not be cited out of their Province. There the Deputies for *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, *Doway*, *Drebes*, *Namur*, *Tournay* and *Tournes*, and of *Malines* did formerly convene (for we must note that divers voting places are of late years fallen under the jurisdiction of *France*, and have been solemnly releas'd of their allegiance to *Spain*); and as for those of *Luxemburg* and *Geldres*, they meet at home, having an exemption from being call'd out of their respective Provinces, except it be upon some urgent and very extraordinary occasion. This Assembly is made up of three Estates, (much after the manner of the English Parliament) viz. the Clergy, Nobility, and Deputies of the chief Cities, which may be call'd the Commons. [Dignity seems by his third Estate to mean one distinct from that which consists of the Deputies of the principal Cities. They meet not altogether, but by Provinces; and in that method the Princes request is propos'd to them in very winning and obliging terms, with divers pleasing arguments, by which the private Estates are pleas'd, after which a competent space of time is desir'd to deliberate upon the matter. If upon bringing in their answer they appear unwilling to gratify the Prince, it is the more cogent Reasons are produc'd on his behalf, and the affair with all the powers of Rhetoric and Logic is urg'd to them again; but if notwithstanding all this they oblige him to their former relation, there is no way left, but to reward the whole issue of the bu-

finess to a better opportunity; that maxim, *Sic utis, sic jubes* having no place here, where the consent of the Subject is not only necessary, but all the rest have given their approbation, and one single voting member (as I suppose the City of *Antwerp*) dissent, there is an effectual stop put to the matter in debate, for every one of the Estates conditionally that all the rest consent in the same vote. One chief reason why a concurrence of all members to pass a vote is made necessary, seems to be, because not only every Province, but almost each voting City looks upon itself as originally supreme and independent, and therefore to give its own express consent in things of that nature, and not to be concluded by a majority. And as for the Prince his never having had the people of these Countries purge at command (as it is in a manner at this day though not anciently in *France*) it appears sufficiently from *Berningio*, who says that *Flanders* (meaning these Provinces in general) *never formerly suffer'd under the grievance of Taxes*, as Italy, *Spain*, and other Countries; and that the ancient custom was for the Prince to deliver his Subjects what was needful for his occasions, the often denying whereof threatened that the granting of it lay in the peoples free will.

The power and strength of these Countries under the House of *Burgundy* were very great; which sufficiently appears by the expedition of *Charles*, Earl of *Charolais*, against *France* in the Eleventh of *France*, whom Duke *Philip* the Good, his Father, furnish'd to that enterprize with nine thousand Archers, and fourteen thousand men of Arms; and at his facing forth told him, upon occasion he should not be abandon'd; for want of an hundred thousand fighting men. The same Duke, after that his Son was thus sent away, provok'd by the Revolt of those of *Lege* and *Dinant*, suddenly rais'd an Army of twenty-eight thousand Horse, and a requisite number of Foot; and *Charles* himself, succeeding his Father (who dy'd in his unprosperous attempt upon the *Switzers*) had no less than eighty thousand men at the Battle of *Morat*. And indeed, were it not for the prodigious increase of the *French* power upon the proportional decay of the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Military strength of the *Spanish* Netherlands would of late years have been really found to be; but upon the formerment, as it must be confess'd, that neither are they of sufficient strength to provide for their own security, nor is the Crown of *Spain*, without powerful Alliances and assistances from neighbouring States and Princes, able to defend them. They have a standing fort of Militia, much like the Train'd Bands of *England*, and call'd by them *de Bander van Ordonantie*; but when they have occasion for considerable Armies, they gladly entertain great numbers of Foreigners; altho the inhabitants have frequently their themselves good Soldiers (especially the *Walloons*, both for Horse and Foot), and have been usually as numerous as ready to serve their Prince and Country. As for their power at Sea, it is really little or none at this time; and it will be improv'd while they enjoy but two Port-Towns, *Newport* and *Offend*, and those also but very inconvenient Stations or Harbours for shipping; by reason of their narrowness, and the great difficulty of coming out with some winds. It is usual in some of their Cities for their Troopers to beg about Streets on Horseback; which seems a notable instance of *Spanish* haughtiness, in people loving to appear as like gentlemen as may be, even when they really are in the condition of beggars. Indeed their Religion, there is no king makes them take to the road, and in a middle

middle way between begging and demanding (much like our Countys petitioning with an army to back them about the beginning of the late Rebellion) to supply their necessities; for if you give them a small pill, or what may be just sufficient for their present relief, they meddle not with your Pockets or Fortnanteau. Certainly either their wants are extraordinary, or their discipline is very defective; for it has been not unusual, for the Garrison Soldiers to find (as particularly but the other day *viz.* 1676) at *Brassels* private notes to certain Citizens, ordering them upon pain of death to bring and deliver, at an appointed time and place, such sums of money as were therein demanded of them; and as for that instance of *Brassels* one of the Citizens taking courage to disobey their commands, and reveal the thing to the Magistrate, a Serjeant and two Soldiers were taken at the nominated place; and found to have come thither in expectation of the forementioned booty.

Religion. There is no other Religion publicly allow'd thro all the *Spanish Netherlands*, but that of the Church of *Rome*, altho in many of their principal Cities there is no small number of the Reform'd. The *Jesuites*, in relation to their own affairs, divide these Countries into two Provinces; the first they call *Flandro-Belgicæ*, and in that they have the Colleges of *Antwerp*, *Bruges*, *Brassels*, *Louvain*, *Courtray*, *Ghent*, *Tyre*, *Lire*, *Malines*, and *Ravennod*. The other they call *Gallo-Belgicæ*,

in which they possess, the Colleges of *Doway* and *St Omers*; with the *South Seminary* in the former, and the *English* in the latter; the Colleges of *Tournay* (with the house of probation) of *Lille*, *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Dinant*, and *Hesdin*.

The power of the Prince in Ecclesiastic affairs has always been very great in these Provinces; the nomination of Bishops, and Abbots, and the like supreme Dignities appertaining unto him; tho with some deference to the Pontifical Chair, as to the matter of Confirmation. According to divers Facts and Conventions made in that behalf, no man whether Ecclesiastic or Laic, can by the See Apostolic, upon any account whatsoever, be call'd out of these Countries; nor can the Pope confer any Benefice or other Grace upon any man, or dispatch his Bulls or Breves into the *Netherlands*, without the Prince, or his chief Counsellor or Minister of State's approbation and consent; nor can Clergy-men purchase Lands or other immovables, without leave first obtain'd of the Prince, who has also power to visit the Clergy, and see if they be well govern'd, and if not, to reform the abuses. In short, his authority in matters Ecclesiastical is much the same with that of the *French King* within his own dominions. And that some will say is in a manner as great as many Protestant Princes would (at least heretofore) have been well contented with,



T H E



T H E

D E S C R I P T I O N

O F T H E

United Netherlands.



IT is by some judg'd very improper to term the whole Body of the United *Netherlands* a Commonwealth, because it really consists of several distinct Principalities, retaining still their ancient and separate Sovereignty, and being only in some cases united together for their mutual defence. But since we find them to be denominated in their own public Treaties (particularly that with the *Ulster Cromwell* in the year 1653), I think we need not upon occasion scruple the making use of that name; altho (as shall be elsewhere shew'n at large) it must be confes'd, that not only the several Provinces, but many of their chief Cities, are in divers respects to this day possess'd of supreme Jurisdiction.

The Governing and Voting part of the Union is made up of *Geldres* (tho not entire), the Lordship of *Zeyther* being comprehended under it; the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Overijssel*, and *Groningen*, with the *Islands*; divers places being subject to them in the neighbouring Countries; as some part of *Flanders*, a good part of *Brabant*, several Towns in the Duchy of *Cleves* and Bishopric of *Cölen*, and some few in *East Friseland*, tho the former concerns those that are in these three last mention'd Countries, in them they only claim a right of Garrison; necessary, as they allege, for their own security, pretending no Title to the Sovereignty of such places, which is still allow'd (tho after a peculiar manner) to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the Bishop of *Cölen*, and Earl of *East-Friseland*.

The Provinces of the Union, tho they have of late years been ordinarily call'd by *Latin* *Austrum-Belgium* *Federatum*, were not anciently known by any common name, the greatest part of them lying without the precincts of *Gallia Belgica*, and being look'd upon as a portion of old *Germany*, out of whose larger Nations they are generally

suppos'd to have receiv'd their first inhabitants; of whom a very brief account has been given already in our discourse of the *Netherlands* in general, and a somewhat larger one is refer'd for the particular description of each Province; and therefore to meddle with them in this place seems altogether superfluous.

The name of United *Netherlands* was given them from the Leagues and Confederacies made between them in the time of *Philip II.* for their joint and more effectual defence and assistance against the *Spanish* tyranny and oppression (for such it was esteem'd by more than themselves); and more especially from that famous one enter'd into in the year 1579, and call'd ever since the Union of *Utrecht*; that City being the place where it was first agreed upon and made public. But in order to a clearer apprehension of these things, we shall only remind the Reader of what we have already more largely deliver'd, *viz.* That the ancient Earls and Governors of this people, having no other Dominions, found themselves oblig'd to act with great moderation; their interest confining wholly in the good of these their only Subjects; and that when most of them came to the House of *Burgundy* there happen'd to be no visible alteration made in the method and manner of Government, tho some have recorded, there was now and then a design enterain'd of bringing them under a more absolute subjection. After this, *Charles V.* began to rule somewhat more arbitrarily, as thinking the limits of power, formerly prescribed to their petty Governors, not fit to be endur'd by a Prince of such vast Dominions. Yet being a Native himself, he lov'd, trusted, and prefer'd them, and not acting very imperiously, still retain'd in a great measure, the affections of these his *Low-Country* Subjects; altho he made sanguinary Laws upon account of Religion. But his Son and Successor *Philip II.* being educated in *Spain*, and having imbu'd such principles of rigor and absolute dominion as are natural to the very complexion of that Nation, made his Government

after a while troublefom, then grievous, and at length intolerable. After many feditions, infurrections, and revols of divers places, *an. 1572*, the States of *Holland* meeting at *Dort*, refolv'd upon a war againft the Duke of *Alva*, the *Spaniards* grand inftrument of evill and oppreffion, recalling thofe who were banifh'd by him, and conftituting *William Prince of Orange* Captain-General of their Forces. *An. 1579*, was the above-mention'd famous Confederacy, or Union of *Utrecht*, made between divers Provinces and Cities; and *an. 1581*, the United States renounc'd all manner of fubjection and obedience to *Spain*, (this was done, as I find it in *Allegans*, *an. 1580* by *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *an. 1581* by *Frize-land*), from which Union and Abjuration fome venture to date the original of their Commonwealth, as to the point of Independency upon *Spain*, and legally diftinct Jurisdiction; though others feem upon better grounds to refer the fame to the Abrenunciation made by *Spain*, and Archduke *Albert* (*an. 1609*) whereby they refig'n'd all right and power over the Confederate Provinces; the fame being afterwards confirm'd in folemn and ample manner by the Peace of *Munfter*, *an. 1648*.

The often mention'd Union of *Utrecht* having not only given name to this Commonwealth, but been the bafis and foundation of the wonderful ftructure, it feems not only proper but requifite to give fome account of it in this place, which cannot but conduce to the better apprehending many things relating to the nature and confitution of their State and fuch as are not only to be found where we fhall exprefly treat of their Government, but frequently elſewhere occurring in this our fecond General Defcription. The chief points therefore agreed upon, and concluded between the Confederate Provinces, were (as we find them in the Inftrument of the Union it ſelf) to this effect.

Chief points agreed upon, only by the Union of Utrecht.

1. That they ſhould be united for their common defence, as if they were but one Province; and that they ſhould for ever continue fo united, and not to be feparated or divided, by any Teftament, Donation, Sale, or Agreement.
2. That all Rights, Privileges, &c. belonging to any Province or City, ſhould be maintain'd and preferv'd inviolate.
3. That they ſhould affift each other with life and fortunes, againft all force and aflautes, made upon any pretence whatsoever.
4. That the Fortifications of all Frontier Towns, if old, ſhould be repair'd by their refpective Provinces in which they lye; but that all new ones ſhould be built at the charge of the Generality.
5. That all inhabitants from eighteen to fixty years old ſhould be liſted and train'd within a month.
6. That peace and war ſhould not be made without confent of all the Provinces.
7. That neighbouring Princes, Lords, Lands and Cities ſhould be admitted likewise into the Union by confent of all the Provinces.
8. For Religion, that *Holland* and *Zealand* might act as ſhould ſeem good unto themſelves. That the other Provinces might regulate themſelves according to the tenor eſtabliſh'd by Archduke *Matthias*, or as they ſhould think to conduce moſt to the peace and welfare of their refpective Cities and Counties; but fo that no Perſon ſhould be troubled upon the account of Religion.
9. That difſentions and differences, if they concern'd but one particular Province, ſhould be determin'd by the reſt; but, if they could not adjuſt matters, as alfo if all the Provinces in gene-

ral were concern'd, by the Stadholders; and that ſentence in both theſe cafes ſhould be pronounc'd within a month, and without appeal or revifion.

10. That the Convention of Eſtates ſhould be held as formerly, and the Mint regulated in ſuch manner as ſhould be agreed upon by all the Provinces.
11. That the interpretation of the Union ſhould be refer'd to the States, but in caſe of their differing among themſelves to the Stadholder.
12. That they ſhould fall upon and imprifon all ſuch as ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Articles; and in this caſe that no privilege or exemption ſhould be valid.

It is likewiſe requiſite to obſerve in this place, that (as is above-mention'd) every particular Province retains a Sovereignty within its own precincts, and can make Laws obligatory to the inhabitants of the ſame; chuſe Magiſtrates; puniſh Criminals; Coyn Money; ſet up Univerſities; and impoſe Taxes, (nay the Jurisdiction of many particular Cities is of the ſame nature, being ground'd upon Rights and Privileges enjoy'd by them before the Union) for example, the Country of *Drenthe* does by its States exerciſe a Royal and abſolute authority; and the *Om-lands*, tho' they make one Province with *Groningew*, impoſe Taxes among themſelves. But the particular Provinces cannot without the concurrence of the Generality: 1. Undertake a new war, 2. Make Peace or Truce. 3. Lay Impositions with relation to the common Union. 4. Make Alliances. 5. Set the value of money; or enact ſuch Laws as ſhall concern the whole body of their people.

The Union of theſe Provinces, was, not long after the completion of the ſame, expreſs'd by Medals, which they cauſ'd to be coin'd; on one ſide whereof were two hands holding faſt each other, with fix arrows bound together, and this infcription, *Deo juvante*. On the other ſide was a ſtrong pillar, ſtanding upon a ſquare Book as a pedestal, which was call'd *Religio*; and upon the pillar was a Hat, from the old *Roman* way of manumifſion denoting Liberty. This pillar was faſt bound by fix ſtrong arms, whereby were ſignified the fix Provinces of *Gueldre*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Frize-land*, *Overyſſel*, and *Utrecht*. Under the pedestal, inſcrib'd *Religio*, was written *hinc tuumus*, and over the Hat *hanc tuumus*. The reaſon why they had then but fix Arrows (for ſince they have ſeven, grafp'd in the left paw of a Lion Rampant) was becauſe *Groningew* had ſcarce enter'd into the Union when it fell again into the hands of the *Spaniards*, in whole poſſeſſion it continu'd for above thirteen years together, viz. to the year 1594.

And thus much may ſuffice to ſhew not only how theſe Countries came to be denominat'd the *United Provinces*, but likewiſe in what ſenſe the ſaid denomination is to be underſtood; the inhabitants whereof are at this day, from the eminency of one of them in power and riches (wherein it far exceeds the reſt, that in all public Taxes it contributes above one half of the whole ſum) generally call'd *Hollanders*; from whence it becomes very difficult ſometimes to know in what latitude the diſcourſes of ſeveral writers are to be taken, the name of *Holland* being hardly more often us'd for one ſingle Province, than for the whole Body of their Commonwealth.

And here we ſhall alſo premifſe, that not only the Climate and ancient inhabitants of theſe Countries, but likewiſe the moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns, the Rivers, Woods, &c. of all the Seventeen Provinces, are already diſcourſ'd of as far as is proper in a general deſcription; and





as for flatness of situation, and the consequences thereof, such as are foggy moist Air; conveniences of Trade by Rivers and artificial Channels, &c. the *United Provinces* are more advantag'd or prejudic'd thereby, as to the points of profit and health, then the *Spanish*; and then for what concerns the nature of the people, in respect of their love of money and liberty; industry and parsimony; improvement of Arts and inventive faculty, &c. the first mention'd do at this day very much exceed the latter; so that altho some may possibly imagine, that one and the same account of these Countries and their inhabitants, might (as to the fore-said particulars, together with the humours and inclinations of the people,) have suffic'd, yet upon a serious consideration, there will be in many respects found so great a difference between them that it will appear sufficient to have oblig'd us to two distinct Relations.

The Jurisdiction of this State is (at home, and excluding their possessions in the *Indies*) extended much farther then the Limits of the Seven Provinces; so that the true precincts of the *United Netherlands* may be bet' had from a view of their frontier Garrison'd places (who these are not always upon the very utmost extremity of their Territory) which were in the 1650 (as may be seen in *Argem's* Notable Revolutions) *Emblen* and *Leeroort in East-Friseland, Langacker-fosse, Bellingwold, and Bourrang in Groningae, over-den in Drenthe: Meurs, Wesel, Duitck, Rees, Emmerick, Gennep in Cleve, Olsky, Blyken in the Bishoprick of Colen, Schenkenconce in Gelbre, or (Cleve) the Town of Ravensstein, Maefricht, Grave, the Bosch and Breda, Bergen op Zoom, Steenberghe, Fort Philip, and Willemstadt in Brabant, Frederick, Fort, Gros, Soest, the Fort St. Ann, Hulst, Sas van Gent, the Forts Mafburg and St. Marks, Tendyck, Opburg, Sluys, the Island of Calland, the Fort St. Catharine by Opburg, and Aerdenburg in Flanders.* On all other parts the Dominions of the Confederate Provinces are bounded by the Sea.

Their situation is generally lower then that of the *Spanish Netherlands*, whereby they are likewise more expos'd to the fury of Tempests, and prejudicial effects of Spring-Tides. Their Havens are also very incommodious, not only as to their own narrowness, but the great danger in entering into them, which is principally occasion'd by the movable banks of Sand that lie about the mouths of them. Particularly the Sands gather'd for three or four Leagues upon the Coast of *Holland*, below the Island *Voorn*, make the Haven of *Brill* extremely dangerous, without great skill of Pilots (who are also not very rarely mistaken themselves) and use of Pilot Boats, which come out every Tide to secure the Ships bound into the *Maes*. The Sands (as *Coringius* informs us) have of late years began to choke up the mouth of the *Zu*, which together with the *Amstel* makes the Haven of *Amsterdam*; wherefore it may happen in time to this City as it has formerly done to *Strevens in Friseland*, and *Amoyden in Zealand*, which places (but especially the first) were anciently famous Empories, and in the fore-said manner ran to decay, and became Ports of little or no consideration. Generally throughout the whole year there will be observ'd three parts of Westerly for one of Easterly winds upon their Coasts, this also attending for the most part their calm frosts and fair weather, as the other does the stormy and foul; whence principally stems the frequent alterations made in their sand-banks and Shallows, as likewise the choking up of their Harbours; and Sir *William Temple* (whose also the fore-said remark is) says, that

he took notice of the Sands rising and sinking before a Haven, by two fits of these contrary Winds, above four foot.

Some are of opinion, that a great part of the Maritime Provinces may have been gain'd from the Sea, and made firm land by the sediment of the *Rhine, Maes, and Scheldt*; and they bring for an argument thereof, that upon sinking a Wall in *Amsterdam*, at near an hundred foot depth there was found a bed of Sand and Cockle-shells, whence they conclude, that in old time (though it must have been many Ages since) the bottom of the Sea in that place lay so deep; and that the hundred foot thickness of Earth above the Sand was made in the foremention'd manner.

But whatever may be concluded from thence, this is certain, that if so good a part of these *Insular* Provinces were anciently in *Neptune's* possession, his endeavours are neither weak nor unfruitful for recovery of the same; which is vigorously attempted by those inundations, of which we have already related the manner and most probable causes, in our general account of all the *Netherlands*. But because the effects of them are most dreadful and prejudicial to those Provinces of which we now treat, we shall in this place take notice of two or three the most considerable that have happen'd for some Ages last past; referring for some signal calamities of this nature, which have formerly befall'n *Zeeland, Friseland*, and other their Maritime Countries, to the particular descriptions of the same. A brief relation of one, with just mention made of a former

(which seems to have been that so fatal to *Zeeland*, viz. upon the fifth of *Nov.* 1520) we have from *Strada*, who says, that in the year 1568, upon *All-Saints* Eve, the Sea rose up and swell'd so to prodigious an height, that breaking some Banks, and overflowing others, it did with a sudden and unheard of inundation cover some Islands of *Zeeland*, a great part of the Sea-coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Friseland*; exceeding by the height of a foot that which had happen'd about forty years before, and swallow'd up seventy-two Villages. Extraordinarily great (as may well be imagin'd) was the loss not only of goods and possessions, but of men, women, and children, there being no left then twenty-thousand destroy'd in *Friseland* alone, whose bodies, together with those of their Cattle and other beasts, and abundance of Household-stuff, and pieces of broken Vessels floating up and down upon the drown'd Country, afforded to those that escap'd in Boats a very lively representation of *Noah's* Flood. In the Annals of *Friseland* it is recorded, that divers persons who had sav'd themselves by getting to some spots of higher ground, or climbing up trees, were upon the point of being famish'd, when by the care of the neighbouring Magistracy they were found out and brought away in Boats; and that among the rest there was found upon the Hill by *Steeke* a little Child in its Cradle, and hard by it a Cat, both of them sleeping very soundly, and nothing sensible of past or future danger.

Failing by the inundation of the year 1665 (which greatly endammag'd *Holland* and *Zeeland*) we shall be more particular in the account of that which happen'd very lately, and which is reported to have risen higher then the before related famous one of *All-Saints*; altho that has been formerly much talk'd of among them, and scarce ever mention'd without dread and horror. About the beginning of *November* in the year 1675, the Wind blew so strong at North-East (the fatal point to their Dykes) that it drove in the Sea with an incredible violence be-

Groningen, there are great numbers of underground Trees found, in which the trunks, boughs, and leaves do so exactly appear, that (as some relate) one may easily labouring the several kinds of them (concerning which we find others very much in the dark), and very easily discern the cries of leaves which have fallen with every year. The tops of these Trees are observed to lie generally Eastward, and therefore it seems probable, that they were thrown down by Western Winds, which on this Coast are most boisterous and violent.

In *Zeland*, and likewise in some places of *Holland*, particularly in the Country about *Seventhoven* towards *Leyden*, they rake and fish up the mud from the bottom of the water, and filling their Boats therewith, carry it to some level piece of ground, upon which they spread it of an equal thickness, as near as they can, leaving it to drain and dry, and after a while reading it to broad boards laid under their feet, to make it close and smooth. When it is moderately dry they cut it with a particular kind of Spade, into pieces for shape and bigness resembling Bricks; which they pile up afterwards in such a manner, that the wind blowing between the different rows and layers, it may be thoroughly dry'd. In such places as can be neither of these two ways provided of firing, the poorer sort not being able to buy the necessary fuel, and having it conveyed to their habitations, are forc'd to content themselves either with Heath or other turfs, or with Cow-dung dry'd and order'd to convey after the same manner. The best Turfs are reported to be in *Friesland*, which have a great deal of Sulphur in them, and mix with wood make an excellent fire. Great store thereof is transported into *Zeland*, which together with *South Coal* supplies that Province with the best part of their fuel; the States whereof refusing the imposition formerly laid by *Holland* upon the said Turf, as it was daily convey'd thorough their Province into *Zeland*, did in request but the other day lay the like duty upon the Beer of *Holland* and that passes thorough *Zeland* into *Flanders*, which ceased no small difference between the Provinces, not very easily to be determin'd without the authority as well as mediation of a Stadholder, whose office they have of late years by many instances of the like nature, found to be neither insignificant nor dangerous.

Salt.

They have no native Fossil Salt, nay it is but in some places, and in small quantities, which they collect out of the Sea-waters, but they have an excellent art in boiling and purifying the salt which is brought in great abundance to them out of other Countries, and especially out of *France*. This is chiefly done in *Holland* and *Zeland*, in the last of which Provinces, and principally the Island of *Schoonen*, they did formerly (for now it is quite dissu'd) gather a Sale out of the burnt Turfs of Earth, imprinted (as may be supposed) there with their frequent inundations from the Sea. If we consider, first that this is a commodity that they have at second hand, and then how much must be spent in preserving their Butter, their Beef, and other Fleish, both for their own use at home, and for their Ships and Gallies in diverse parts of the world, and also in pickling their Fish, but especially that infinite number of Herrings which they yearly distribute over all *Europe*, and some parts of *Africa*; we cannot but admire how they are provided of a quantity of Salt purely sufficient for those purposes; but then if we likewise take notice, that they have not only abundantly enough for themselves, but

furnish several of their neighbour Countries with the same, it will certainly appear one of the great- est instances that can be given of the prodigious effects of these *Winds*.

Their richest Soil for Corn is in *Geldre*, North *Suyl* and *Holland*, *Zeland*, the greatest part of the Lordship of *Overijsel*, some parts of *Overijsel*, and a certain District of *Groningen*, of *Gueldre*, *Land*, and *Drente*; which places, assisted by the labour and skill of the Husbandman produce many kinds of Grain, tho' the same Grain does not thrive and yield equally in all of them. For the Fields of *Geldre* (especially within the Quarter of *Nimeghen*), as likewise of *Zeland* and North *Holland*, and that part of *Overijsel* which they call *Het Overijsel*, bears one year three Wheat, which they call Summer-Wheat, and for two years following another sort call it by their Winter-Wheat, nam'd in *Latin* *Stilgo*, and *Viticola*, as also *Zee-Spelum*, receiving Barly, *Spelum*, as also *Zee-Spelum*, receiving Barly, in having a beard, as well as in the shape and hanging of the ear, tho' the grain it fell like a thinner and slenderer Wheat. The same fields bear likewise very well Barly, Oats, Peas, and Beans; and are sufficiently kept in heart by living fallow and being carefully manur'd every fifth year. The *Landen* of a great part of the County of *Zarphen*, the hilly part of the Lordship of *Overijsel*, *Overijsel*, *Drent*, and most parts of *Overijsel*, produce very good Rye, which they call *Rogge*. A kind of Grain call'd *Wheat*, that is, wheat, very much us'd by their Brewers, grows plentifully in the forementioned part of *Overijsel*, *Yveland*, in *Drent*, and also in some places of the *Landen*. The Fields of *Zeland* yield great quantities of Wheat of more than ordinary whiteness. In the same Province, as likewise in North-*Holland* they have abundance of Colwort-feed and Rape-feed (out of which they express an Oyl), and the same, tho' but in small quantities, in some parts of *Geldre* and the Province of *Overijsel*. In *Friesland* and the *Omland* Barly of *Overijsel*. They have little good Flax of their own growth, except it be in *Zeland*, and there chiefly about *Ten-Goos*; but in lieu thereof *South Holland* and the lower part of *Overijsel* call'd *Nederijsel*, and some places of *Overijsel*, produce excellent Hemp in great abundance.

Among the other productions of these Countries, their Madder (which they call *Kraap* or *Moe-Kraap*) deserves the first place, which is planted and cultivated with no ordinary care to the possessor; tho' the price of it has been observ'd to rise and fall more than almost of any other commodity; for whereas in the year 1622 it was sold for above fifty, the year following it fell to twenty-one *Caroline* Florins the hundred weight.

Hops grow very plentifully in the Quarter of *Nimeghen*, in the *Land*, the Lordship of *Overijsel*, and that part of *Holland* that borders upon the *Land*, being cultivated with great care by the Provinces, and much us'd by the Brewers of these *Landen*. To these we may add, that in *Zeland* there are whole Acres of *French Beans*, which are not only distributed and vend'd in the neighbourhood, but transported into more distant and remote Countries.

Their lower grounds are divided by innumerable Ditches, and artificial Channels; and because they are frequently overflow'd, are (as we have elsewhere observ'd) furnish'd with a sufficient number of Wind-Mills, by the help whereof they are in convenient time thoroughly drain'd and made dry; and so enjoy the great benefit of inundations without the injury

injury which would be done them by being too long under water. It is not therefore a thing to be wonder'd at, that their pasture grounds are exceeding rich; which is especially observable in *Overijsel*, *Frize*, the *Omland*, and the lower District of the Province of *Overijsel*, part of the *Land* in *Geldre*, and that tract of ground near *Small* in *Overijsel*, call'd *Mookeboezem*; to which may be added, diverse parts of several Provinces lying along the course of their Rivers, and especially upon the banks of the *Maas*, *Wiel*, *Leek*, and *Moele*. All sort of Cattle, and excellent Grains, mix with a great quantity of sweet Trefoil, and so rich in itself, that it is judg'd by some little inferior to feeding Cattle to Oats or Barly; which they convey along their Flay being kept dry'd before the time of other Countries, if not thoroughly dry'd after then that come along with their milks and fogs, in which we may suppose it engender'd. Cold fumes natural to it, so that it endures frosty and snowy weather very well, and upon the first approach of the warmer season, in the nights and mornings feeds upon it and destroys the new sprouts blades of Corn, but about Sun-rising retires again under the Earth, and there also does no small harm, being employ'd all the day in consuming the tender roots of the same. It is happy for the Husbandman if the Summers heat of the May, or then the whole brood of these noxious insects do not utterly perish, as it is May; otherwise they thrive and encrease to the bigness of a mans little finger, and at length casting their coats, or rather shell (for such it seems to be) change their species, and become volatiles. But besides these, about the beginning of the Spring, or as soon as the Trees put forth Leaves, upon the first Eastern winds (which are particularly observ'd to conduce much to the generation of that insect) innumerable swarms of Caterpillars appear, by which the fairest hopes of the Gardener and Husbandman are oftentimes wholly frustrated.

There are exceeding fair Orchards in some of the Provinces, the largest whereof are in the *Gardens*, *Betane*, in which for some miles together you see, pass in the summer time between continued rows of Trees, touching each other, and loaded with the all sorts of apples, *Oranges*, and *Overijsel* are very well stor'd with them; but there are very few Orchards in *Holland* and *Overijsel*, and yet fewer in the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Groningen*. We need not in this place take notice of the publick Gardens belonging to the Universities of *Leyden*, *Franker*, *Groningen*, and *Overijsel*; or the private Gardens of the Prince of *Orange*, and that which belong to the *Amsterdam*; for there is hardly any Herb, Flower, Seed, Bulbous root, whether for food or not, open, and where they are wanting to have new ones cut, to let the plow'd fields fly follow one year in so many, and then to give them new heart with a full and sufficient quantity of dung. Nor do the others look upon this as burdensome imposition, being in their own nature so covetous of labour and toil, of gain and riches, which makes them continually vye with one another, and drive all manner of ways to make improvement of their Farms.

Of their great skill and indefatigable industry in draining not only Fens, but entire Lakes of considerable compass and depth, we shall have occasion to discourse hereafter, we shall have this place pass forward to give an account of some particular ways by which there is much prejudice done to the Corn and Fruits.

Some years are so strangely productive of field-mice, that the very young ones are no sooner

brought into the world but they are apt to engender, which has occasion'd its being confidently reported by some, that they are oftentimes brought forth big with young. These pernicious Animals, making possession of whole fields, in the first place eat away the roots of the Corn, and then escape them that way is either consumed in the ground, or convey'd into their holes and burrows; and after the grain is carry'd into the Barn they still pursue and devour it, and the husbandmen are forc'd to set pots half full with water, and the ground, to intercept and drown them before they come to their stacks of Corn. There is also (as we have it from *Willems Ennens*) a small insect which we call it engender'd. Cold fumes natural to it, so that it endures frosty and snowy weather very well, and upon the first approach of the warmer season, in the nights and mornings feeds upon it and destroys the new sprouts blades of Corn, but about Sun-rising retires again under the Earth, and there also does no small harm, being employ'd all the day in consuming the tender roots of the same. It is happy for the Husbandman if the Summers heat of the May, or then the whole brood of these noxious insects do not utterly perish, as it is May; otherwise they thrive and encrease to the bigness of a mans little finger, and at length casting their coats, or rather shell (for such it seems to be) change their species, and become volatiles. But besides these, about the beginning of the Spring, or as soon as the Trees put forth Leaves, upon the first Eastern winds (which are particularly observ'd to conduce much to the generation of that insect) innumerable swarms of Caterpillars appear, by which the fairest hopes of the Gardener and Husbandman are oftentimes wholly frustrated.

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Beasts.*

There are also great numbers of Sheep in several of these Provinces; but the Mutton of Zealand exceeds the rest as to the delicacy of taste, which is attributed to their feeding upon Grass and

Autumn, or beginning of Winter, is the best time to visit the *Wald, Utrecht, Over-*
the *Land, &c. Drenthe*. In the beginning of Autumn,
especially if the East wind blow, great numbers
of Snipes are brought into these Countries, the
way of taking them being, to dig up the ground
in places where they are wont to be, in some places well
furnished with Thrushes. So much commended by
the Poet Martial. Water-hens also, reckon
among the delicacies of their Tables, are taken
about the Fens of Overijssel. The Longing of old only to
Nobles, near whose Houses are tall fatted Trees
in which they build, no man being permitted
to disturb or molest them; and Larks in very
great abundance, being taken in the morning
before they have nothing to do, or at least have not a
more beneficial employment. To these may
be added, Quails in their Corn-felds; Chaffinches,
in Autumn very frequent, especially in *Holland*;
and Sparrows, which are very numerous in
the large flocks of wild Geese. The Heath-
cock, or Cock of the Wood, is but seldom found
here; yet are there some in *Overijssel* and the *Ver-*
den, most excellent in their kind. The *Pem-*
phing and *Wald* are very numerous in *Over-*
ijssel, *Plover*, or *Lapwings*, call'd from the noise they
make *Kieveten*, are very numerous in *Friesland*
and *Holland*, their Eggs being eaten as a great
delicacy, altho it be prohibited. The *Birds* themselves
ought to be taken in the beginning of Autumn,
should be thereby too far diminish'd. Tame
Swans are in great esteem among them, not for
their flesh, which they seldom eat, but because
it is by special privilege that any of them may
be taken, when they are in places only be-
longing to Nobles, or to those at least who are
possess'd of such Lordships as have the said pri-
vilege annex'd to them. They are moreover
taken at the publick sale, and the highest bidder
of the *Land* Cities, a particular Officer being ap-
pointed by the Magistrates of the fame to take
care of them. It is not lawful for every man
to shoot their Pidgeons, certain others that are
call'd *Wald*, *Verden*, *Overijssel*, *Drenthe*, &c. being
in most places but not far from their Villages.

[illegible]

forts of Shell-fish are found in great plenty upon their shores.

Near *Schouwen*, one of the *Zeelandish* Islands in 1650, were found Oysters of very good relish, and hardly inferior to the *Englisch*, whereupon all persons were prohibited by the Magistrate, who were in hopes that they might fatten and breed there, to meddle with them. But such was the avarice of the common Sea-men, that they suffer'd them not long to lie undisturb'd, fetching them away by night, and making what gains they could of them in the neighbouring places, since which time we hear of no more Oyster-Colonies that have endeavour'd to feast themselves upon the *Dutch* Coasts.

Catching of Sea-Dogs.

Of their Whale-fishing and Herring-fishing we shall give some account when we come to discourse of their Trade, and therefore shall only add here the manner of catching Sea-Dogs in the Island of *Schelling*, which is thus: The men at certain hours when they know that fish will come out of the water, disguise themselves in the skins of Beasts, and dancing and playing amick tricks before them, draw by degrees the unwary creatures from the shore. Others in the mean time set their Nets between them and the fall water, and then the first realitude their humankind shape, turn upon and pursue them towards the Sea, which the endeavouring to recover, are entangl'd in the said Nets, and become a prey to those that seem'd to design nothing else but to please and divert them.

Nature of Inhabitants.

Concerning the nature and disposition of the people, we find the account of travellers and some of their own writers to be to this effect: That all passions seem cooler here than in most other Countries, only their desire of getting money (which some may call avarice, tho' it seldom break out into fraud, rapine, or oppression) is not very moderate. Quarrels are seldom found among them, unless in their drink, and then are they usually made up without any great harm done, being generally manag'd with words rather than blows; for their men will fold like Oyster-women, and give answer like fawn-like dogs, who would certainly in *England* never be put up without the gentlest satisfaction of a mans having his throat cut for being abus'd. Revenge and jealousy are seldom known among them, even the better for having little sense of what we call honour, and governing themselves rather by the rules of profit and advantage, than by those (as we term them) of generosity and decorum. One would judge from their cruel exercises upon the *Englisch* in *Amboina*, and the barbarous murder of *de Witt* in 1672, that they were a bloody and savage people in their nature and disposition, and that their civility may not flow it self but when excited by rage or avarice, or some other impetuous vice or passion. They are not any enough for the transports of joy, or any untimely burst of merriment, or any great degree of grief, or any great fury, or any great love, which is rather perforated than really entertain'd by the men, while the women seem not much concerned in any of these passions, nor so much as men; among whom, especially when married, chastity seems hereditary and habitual; upon which account they converse freely with men, without any ceremony or scandal. Indeed they are generally observ'd to be capable of no other love, than that of their Country, to which they (deserve to express how exceeding dear it is to them) give a more emphatical expression than most other Nations, calling it by the name of their *Father-land*, which nevertheless seems to be

implicitly parallel'd by the *Greeks* and *Latins* in the terms of *patris* and *Patria*. Their industry no Nation can equal, and their obstinacy in going on to effect what they once attempt is almost incredible; for they will have eyes and ears, and will have their hands and feet, never complaining of the pains they take in getting money, but going as merrily to the *Indies* as if they went to their own Country houses. *Sir William Temple* says, he knew a man upon that employ'd four and twenty years in making a Globe, and another above thirty about the inlaying of a Table; which persevering humour may be supposed to have consumed very much towards the great things, whether publick or private, that have been completed or achiev'd among them; and indeed it seems probable, that hardly any people of a different temper would have persister'd with so much obstinacy as did the inhabitants of these Provinces in casting off the yoke of *Spain*, and erecting their new Government; and that through so many almost invincible difficulties. The common people generally much dread their superiors, and are reported to take great pleasure in running up and down to see or hear any new or strange thing; yet are they not easily to give credit to strange stories and wonderful accidents, reported to have happen'd a great way off; and when by their silence and posture they seem to admire such relations, it is then they believe fall of all what you say; the reason of this behaviour is not being so credulous, but because they love to be civil, and do not take pleasure in contradicting. They much admire any thing that is rich and gay, inasmuch that when my Lord Ambassador *Hollis*, in order to the Treaty to be held at that place in 1668, made his Entry into *Breda*, the Cornets that were on the top of his Coach are reported to have been the talk and wonder of all the Country round about. They are much given to talk of State-affairs, the reason whereof by one is suppos'd to be because the meanest of them does not despair of attaining to some considerable place in the Government. Their prodigious love of freedom and equality, makes them exceedingly taken with those who are being of higher rank will condescend to eat and drink, and converse familiarly with them; and this was one of the principal artifices by which *William I.* the great Prince of *Orange*, succeeded in having got the hearts of the common people. From hence it has been concluded by some that if you would either humble a proud man, or make him stark mad, you must find him into *Holland*, for there he is sure to be despis'd and affronted; and no question but the consequence thereof must prove one of the two foreaid effects. In these Countries we may well suppose it a heinous offence for one man to be another's seven Masters and Mistresses having no such authority over their servants; for if they correct a servant with blows, and complaint be made to the Magistrate, they are oblig'd to pay him a great oftentimes to give him his years wages, though not due, and to send him away. It is reported that the *German* Students in *Holland* had some years since a decree to receive a Custom which is in use in their own Universities, according to which the *Frehmen*, or new Comers, are very ill treated the first year; but the *Dutch* Magistrates obstinately oppos'd it, and would not suffer it to pass, for such they accounted it; though perhaps useful, discipline to be brought into their free Country. Indeed the bent of all their thoughts and study is only to get money, and secure their liberty; though the favour of *Tacitus* be full true of them (as was lately experience'd in the

the fatal anarchy of their pure Commonwealth as they term'd it) viz, that *nee possunt tamen libertatem nec fortissimum patris* for it is very certain that as they are impatient of servitude, so are they almost unreluctant and ungovernable people, when they once feel the Reins of power a little more than ordinarily slack'd. *Strada* says, that *multi magis servitutem exorantur, nulli metuunt patientiam*, and the experience of this, and the last age has made good that Character of them; for it seems to be the name of Liberty rather than the thing it self, which they have almost in infinite expence of Blood and Treasure, asserted to themselves; and many men are of opinion that to preserve a notional liberty they have brought themselves into a real slavery, at least if we judge by the common Rules by which it is measur'd among other Nations, one principal badge whereof is accounted intolerable Taxes and Contributions. So that we would say of them with relation to *Spain*, as *Pliny* does of their neighbours the *Chauci* in relation to the *Romans*; describing them as a miserably poor people (and such possibly may be the body of them be accounted, if it be judg'd right, from what they possess, but what they enjoy) living within the compass of the Tides, and feeding only upon Fish, and yet to find of that which they call'd Liberty.

They have besides of them the Company of some publick Unleis, their design is to qualify them for the Magistracy of their Towns and Provinces, for such are the Civil Officers of this Government, the same continuing in families many years and in some several Ages, and it is a great mistake among foreigners to think that their Magistrate is a mean and mechanical tradition, although Merchants and Traders in Groffe are often seen in the Offices of their Cities, and several that are of the body of their States do turn their Stocks by Servants in the management of some very beneficial Trade, but these as well as their ordinary Magistrates, are generally persons whose Revenue consists in the pensions of their publick charges, in the Rents of Lands or Interest of Money, or in the Rents of the *East-India* Company, or in shares upon the adventures of great trading Merchants. These notwithstanding do but seldom arrive at great Riches, their publick Salaries being for long as the Revenue of Land much lower, for seldom exceeds two in the hundred; the mighty growth and excess of Riches, being among those that wholly apply themselves to trade, and have no share in the Government, defining only security in what they possess. Yet these when they have attain'd to great wealth breed up their sons in that way, and love to marry their Daughters to the such Families as have been heretofore Governours of their Towns and Provinces.

They were never yet admir'd by their Neighbours for quickness of parts, especially as to Foreign Affairs, but for the little less than extemporary performance even in that kind; for at the bottom of their commendatory Copies of Verses to some great man, they frequently put just before another Books, they frequently put just before their names, *hic rapinam* *hic depredationem* *M. N.* or the like expressions, whereby they seem to intimate, that what they had there written, was of a very hasty composition, and indeed this is seldom any composition, but rather a Translation, which induces an *Englisch* Reader to think otherwise.

Their women are reported to be generally more taken with the highly lascivious and dissolute manner the *Englisch* or *French*, and are said by some (yet others give them a better Character) to be much

their universal Trade abroad, and their mixture at home with all Nations in the world, (as we one half of these that inhabit the country, as we either strangers or defended from them) have afforded them such advantages of knowledge and experience, that no men knew more craft and subtilty than they both in matters of Trade and Treaty. Yet are they still found better at imitation (for many times they out-do the Original) than at invention, which proceeds from their indefatigable industry in the various ways they have already receiv'd what ever they set about. They will impose upon and exact where they find ignorance and folly in those they deal with, and have the law in their own hands, contrary to the plainest and best dealers that may be. Those families that live upon their patrimonial Magistrates in all the great Cities, are a people diffuse, rarely bred, and manner'd from Traders, who like them for modesty of garb and parcimony of living. Their sons are generally bred up Schools and at their Universities, especially at *Leiden* or *Utrecht*, where they make their chief study the Civil Law. Where these families are rich, their sons after finishing the course of their Studies at home, travel for some years into foreign parts; but especially into *England* and *France*, seldom into *Italy*, and seldom into *Spain*, and then return to the Northern Countries, unless in the Train or Company of some publick Unleis. Their design is to qualify them for the Magistracy of their Towns and Provinces, for such are the Civil Officers of this Government, the same continuing in families many years and in some several Ages, and it is a great mistake among foreigners to think that their Magistrate is a mean and mechanical tradition, although Merchants and Traders in Groffe are often seen in the Offices of their Cities, and several that are of the body of their States do turn their Stocks by Servants in the management of some very beneficial Trade, but these as well as their ordinary Magistrates, are generally persons whose Revenue consists in the pensions of their publick charges, in the Rents of Lands or Interest of Money, or in the Rents of the *East-India* Company, or in shares upon the adventures of great trading Merchants. These notwithstanding do but seldom arrive at great Riches, their publick Salaries being for long as the Revenue of Land much lower, for seldom exceeds two in the hundred; the mighty growth and excess of Riches, being among those that wholly apply themselves to trade, and have no share in the Government, defining only security in what they possess. Yet these when they have attain'd to great wealth breed up their sons in that way, and love to marry their Daughters to the such Families as have been heretofore Governours of their Towns and Provinces.

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the best both with commodities and Havens of any Country in Europe. He supposes therefore that great numbers of people being crowded together in a Country, and all necessary provisions becoming thereby excessive dear, those that have Possessions are induc'd to parcimony, and all others forc'd upon labour and Industry which in maritime Countries naturally intrench Trade and Commerce; and those at length become habitual, and radicated in the very genius of a People.

Their Ditches and artificial Channels (so those seem to have been the effect rather than the cause of their great Trade) are indeed very advantageous to them in respect of traffic; one horse being able to draw more in a Boat than fifty can do in a Cart; whereas Carriage elsewhere makes a great part of the price in all weighty commodities, but here by this way of travelling many industrious men has the opportunity of doing many things as he passes from place to place. The *Rhine* and the *Mosel*, being navigable to great a way into the Countries of Germany, do likewise very much advantage their trade both for bringing down and returning all sorts of Merchandises, with infinitely less trouble than could otherwise be done: but as for the commodiousness of their situation in general, either with relation to the *Streights* or the *Sea*, or indeed any part of the Ocean, they seem to have no advantage of most parts of England; whereas they come far short of us in many other respects, their Harbours particularly being no way comparable to ours, neither as to the depth of them (which is generally very dangerous for reason of the rolling Banks of Sands which lie about their Mouths) nor as to the capacity and security of the fame when enter'd.

Causes of. But notwithstanding these disadvantages it their great is certain, there is no spot of Ground in the numbers. World of equal extent, so throng'd and crowded with multitudes of people as the Towns and Villages of these Provinces, but especially *Holland*, besides infinite numbers of men constantly employ'd in their Ships and Boats, the most general causes of the great confluence of people into these Countries having been

1. The public calamities and persecutions which happen'd among their Neighbours, particularly under Charles the Fifth in Germany, the Second in France, and Queen Mary in England, England, both before and since the constitution of their State.

2. The Barbarity of *Alva* drove in a few months above a hundred thousand families out of the fourteen Provinces, most of which afterwards, upon the erection of this new Commonwealth flock'd thither; there being the same state of growth of trade in the united Provinces and decay of it at *Antwerp*.

3. The strength of their Towns by their Maritime Situation, and the safety of their Country, which by their Slaves is easily overflow'd, made people choose to settle in these rather than any other Countries of Europe, and particularly amongst them in the Province of *Holland*.

4. The Constitution of their Government, by which the States General themselves cannot force citizens of their Cities; so that there was no fear of violence or oppression.

5. The general liberty as to matters of Religion.

6. It has been their great principle of State to make their Country a free and an inviolable Refuge for all miserable men; inasmuch that they could not

be prevail'd with, even during their great dependence upon Henry the Fourth, to deny persons disgrac'd in the French Court admission into their Country, as a place of common Retreat.

7. A considerable inducement to persons in distress to resort thither, was the foreing way of life, even among the poor, the best quality, whereby parcimony is become creditable and in fashion; so that a man who is forc'd by ill fortune to contract his expences, may do it here with all possible convenience, whereas in the most remote (though possibly be but just able to subsist upon equal terms with the chiefest of their Magistrats, and the richest of their Merchants.

And now we have given the principal means by which their Country became so populous, we shall in the next place pur down the chief reasons of their great Trade, which have been

1. The forc'd multitude of people, which *Causes* causes low Interest and cheapness of Lands, and therefore makes great Sums of Money lie ready for all Trade, Projects, and new employes of Trade.

2. Their publick Burks of *Amsterdam* and *Middelburg*, (by which is contain'd a constant certainty and security in the value of the Monies, besides the readiness of payment,) are of no small moment in the management of trade.

3. The Enforcement Offices (the chief whereof is at *Amsterdam*) which as so much in the hundred agree with any merchant that pleases, and secures his whole adventure, or any portion thereof; that reimburses him for whatever happens to miscarry in the Voyage; by which means the utter undoing of many a Merchant is prevented, though the Enforcers, themselves as we may well suppose, are no lookers at long run.

4. The easy Registry, which was introduc'd in the Low-Countries in the time of Charles the Fifth.

5. The severity of Justice, against even Cheats and Counterfeits of any publick Bill; who are punish'd with death.

6. The conveying of Merchant Ships even in the time of peace, especially into the *Streights*, of their Ports.

8. The order and exactness in managing their trade, which has brought their Commodities in credit abroad; as being introduc'd at first by severe Laws, such as it is concerning Arms made at *Utrecht*, which are all forfeited if fold without Mark, or mark'd without trayal.

9. Each Town affecting and improving to the uttermost some particular Commerce or Staple; as *Flushing* that of the *West-India* Trade, *Middelburg* of French Wines; *Ter-veer* the Scotch Staple; *Brussels* the English Staple and for Rhenish Wines, Silk, Hair, Gold, Silver, *Amsterdam* Linen, Must Stuffs and Flowers; *Delft* Beer and Dutch Pottery; *Sardam* the Bulk of Ships; *Enchusen* and *Maarsland* the Herrug Fishing; *Prize-land* the Holland Trade; and *Amsterdam* that of the *East-Indies*, Spain, and the *Streights*.

10. Their not only trading abroad, but working at home, with little charge than other Nations; of which one great cause is, the food of their Traders and Artificers being cheaper, and they know that they are oblig'd by their Neighbours. Hereby they are enabled to underfell others, and to bear those intolerable Taxes, without which there could not sufficient provision be made for their more they must have to spare.

11. Their buying with Commodities and selling for Monies.

12. Their trading so much, and consuming so little of Foreign importations, for they buy infinitely but it is to fill the fame Commodity again, either improv'd, or in a better Market. They are the great Masters of the *Indian* Spices, and *Perfumes*, yet wear plain Woolen, and feed upon Fish and Roots; nay they fill the finest of their own Cloaths into France, and buy for their own use coarser out of England; so likewise do they by their best Butters, turnings, and their own Tables with cheaper out of Ireland and the North of England; their great foreign consumption, being only in French Wines and Brandy. Hence for much getting constantly out either in commodity or in the labour of Sea, faring thence, and little coming in to be consum'd at home, the rest must return in coin; whence it comes to pass that more Silver is sent among the common people in Holland, than Brass among the same either in Spain or France.

13. Their trafficking for such things as are superfluous to others, but necessities to themselves.

14. Europe having been from the very erection of their State, almost constantly embroyl'd in Wars, whereby they had the opportunity of engrossing the best part of the trade of the World.

15. Nor is it to be omitted, that in their second war with Spain, while *Gustavus Adolphus* kept the whole power of this Empire closely engag'd, and the French vigorously assist'd them, and gain'd the *Spanish*, their affairs in general, and consequently their trade, were wonderfully advanced, and this did sufficiently appear by their Naval strength being so far increased, that shortly after the peace of *Munster*, they made no scruple to engage in a war with England, whose Principles had ever been by power as well as right the undisputed Masters of the Seas.

16. The advantage which they have in the very extremity of a civil war (which is chiefly to be fear'd from England) is very considerable, for thereby they keep their trade alive, though not vigorous, with the Northern Countries; their course towards them living as far as *Hamborough* upon a land and shallow Coast; so that their Ships are not to be attack'd in their Voyages by their Fleets; by which means it is certain, that their trade is a good trade with the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremeners*, and nearer home with the *Flemish*, even for some time after our last war was with them began.

17. But that which has most of all promoted their trade, and which may vie perhaps with victory near all their other advantages, is the great aplication of their people, especially of the Province of *Holland*, to the Fishery upon the Coasts of England and Scotland; of which therefore it will not be amiss in this place to give some tolerable account.

We need not undertake the asserting of the English Sovereignty within the four Seas; that being made sufficiently evident by divers Testimonies and Declarations of our own; yet shall we observe knowledge'd even by foreign Writers particularly *Covringius*, to be only by leave from the King of Great Britain, as first granted (upon request) in express terms; and since by tacite permission; and we know that they are oblig'd by their Treaties to pay a yearly tribute for the same. The States themselves were indeed so civil in 1624, as to put forth an Edict commensuring all persons employ'd in the fishing trade, here no more to molest or trouble any of the King of Great Britains Subjects. A very mean acknowledgement, God knows, for so vast an indulgence.

But to omit things of this nature, we shall give a short relation of their Herring-trade; with the seasons of catching them, the vast profit made by them, and several great advantages consequent to the fame. About midsummer they begin to fish near their own Coasts, where they take but few Herrings, and these very lean, suppos'd by the records of the last year, left behind by one accident or other, upon the return of their vast Shoals into the Northern Seas. Some indeed suppose them but just then arriv'd upon their Coast, and attribute their fishableness to the length of their journey, but no question the former opinion is most probable, and Guidicard rather to proceed from the nature of the Sea, and its different bottom, not very agreeable to that fish, near the *Netherlandish* Provinces; and we may add their wintering, contrary to their natural course, out of their Northern Ocean, but from the middle of August to November is the best season for taking them, during which time they are caught in greatest plenty from *Scarborow* down to the mouth of the Thames. After this the tempestuous weather hurras them into the middle of the *British* Seas, where there is nevertheless afterwards taken good store of them even till Christmas, for then they depart out of the *British* Seas, and return to the north of the *British* Seas, where they continue till about the month of June, or the Summer Solstice following. *Guidicard* concludes that they are found no where else but in the *British* and Northern Seas; and that (upon account of their breeding as we must suppose) they fly from the extrem cold of the frozen Ocean; it being observ'd that the quicker the Winter comes in in the north of the World, the earlier is their appearance in the *British* Seas; whose milder and more temperate waters they continue to entrust with their Spawn even till Christmas. He observes moreover that many other sorts of Fish, as well as divers kinds of Birds, change their Seas and Climates according to the season of the year; which things to be wonderfully order'd by divine Providence, that it may appear to any one but a mere Atheist to be contriv'd on purpose for the use and benefit of man; these herrings in particular being by an unseen hand driven in such a manner upon the very shores of our Countries, that they seem to come and offer themselves to be taken.

To prevent the frauds and injuries which might be done to the whole society by particular persons, the very day is determin'd by their Laws when their Nets and begin to fish, and when their first Fish shall be expos'd to sale; the day for the first of that, by Order of the States made in 1603, being the four and twentieth of the month of the feast of St. John Baptist, and as for the Second, no man must vend any Fish which has not been fished at least ten days; both which Rules have been very strictly observ'd to this present time.

An. Dom. 1588, by Decree of the States there were certain Censors or Searchers in every City appointed from whence any Fish-Boats were set forth; whose business it was to take care that their picking Barrels be right and lawful, and that they be oblig'd to take all the Herrings taken in the *British* Seas, as they were brought home, and that is to be done in some public place, and that no neglect and deceit; and there is ready another sort of Officers, whom they call Packer, who being accus'd by the forefard Censors, pick out and throw away all such Herrings as they judge to corrupt or decay; for the different kinds and degrees of which decay, they have several and distinct

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couragements this Society has in a very few years made a prodigious increase of their main stock; for by the year 1688, the sum is reported to have been advanced (besides the yearly dividend, which was not small, among the Partners) to almost five times the original sum, that is to about three millions and a half of English Money. Nor indeed could they choose but grow excessive rich upon trading with Lookingsdale, Feathers, Glass Bubbles and Balls, Childrens Babies &c. (made chiefly at *Nuremberg in Germany*) for Silks, Pearls, Spices, and other the most precious Commodities of the East; their riches being much advanced by the help of some petty Indian Kings, who out of a mortal hatred to the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, assisted these new comers in seizing upon several Castles, and wresting them out of their hands.

The flourishing condition of this Society still increasing, they thought it requisite to lay the foundation of a Dutch Commonwealth in the *Indies*, the Metropolis whereof they made that City which is call'd by them *New Batavia*, and which is encompass'd with a strong Brick-wall, being in other respects well fortified, that some years since was able to hold out against the Emperor of *Java* (in whose Country it stands) besieging it with no fewer than two hundred thousand men. In this City resides the supreme Governor of all their possessions in the *East Indies*, whose authority is much the same with that of their Stadholder at home; but the pomp and splendour which he lives exceeds even that of most of the *European Princes*; this being found the most effectual way of maintaining the reputation of their power and greatness among those Barbarous Nations. At first this great Office was in a manner perpetual and for life, but afterwards that course was thought dangerous, and in imitation of the *Spaniard* and other Kings in appointing their Vice-Kings, it was judg'd expedient to change the Governor every three years. The *Dutch* had formerly a project for encroaching their numbers in the *East-Indies*, whereby might be prevented the drawing of their *European* Provinces, together with such State prejudices as are consequential thereunto. There was therefore built in the former *Nova Batavia* a large Hospital for the education of poor *Children* they took care to bring yearly out of their own Country, and among these the Soldiers, Seamen, and others had liberty to choose and marry those they fancy'd, but the success did not answer expectation, for it was found in a little time that *Children* born of both Dutch Parents, were seldom or never long liv'd in the *Indies*.

Though the *Japanese* and some other more crafty nations, will hardly trade for ready money (which they have learn'd of the *Spaniard* and *Portuguese* to value and esteem) yet, as this day that first and most beneficial way of dealing with them, that is by exchange, in which the precious Commodities being barter'd for the most profitable relates) for every five pounds worth of our dried, or upwards. He tells us moreover that the privilege of the trading granted them with exclusion of all others, and that particularly none else are permitted to buy Pepper: but *Corningus* goes to the monopoly of Pepper, Nutmegs and Cloves into their own hands, and that by the taking of the City *Columbo* in the Island of *Zeilan* they became likewise Masters of the whole Cinnamon

trade. No question but it has been their design to engross all the Traffick of the East to themselves; which as it was always a thing unreasonable in it self, so it is now never like to be effected by them.

The yearly distribution made to the Partners was (in the forefaid *Boothornius's* time) generally forty, thirty, and seldom to low as twenty in the hundred; and this was besides the dividend, the vast expences the Society are at, and the constant improvement of their Stock, which was so far encased in the time of the said Author, that if any man would sell his partnership, for four thousand *Florins* put in at first he might very easily find that that would give him eighteen thousand, so that he made no question but in process of time the annual dividend among the Partners would equal the Summ contributed at first by every one of them.

The prosperity and thriving condition of the former Society, gave birth to another much of the same nature with that, having for its main ends the enriching of the Undertakers, and the bringing down of the *Spanish* Greatness. This they call'd the *West-India* Society, which as *Bentivoglio* informs us, built out Forts and establishing Garisons in several places of the *Western Continent*, but especially by lying in wait for their Plate Fleet, did exceedingly endanger the *Spanish* affairs in the West; the consideration whereof is oppos'd by *Boothornius* and others to have made the *Spaniards* end desirous of peace, at such time as the Truce for twelve years was concluded, viz. in 1696, after the expiration whereof the same Author says, the rising and promoting concerns of the said Company were taken in hand again, and more vigorously prosecuted then before, though *Corningus* seems to date the very first institution of it from that time. After this first endeavour and attempts of this Society seem'd to promise very well, for having contributed about seven hundred thousand pounds, they equip'd out a very good Fleet, with which they did not only much infect the *Spanish* commerce and navigation into the *West Indies*, but took from them (though they lost it again soon after) the City of *San Sebastian* in the Bay of *Biscay*, being the principal place in *Spain* for the sale of that time by the *Spaniards*. In this and other their first expeditions to great was the booty they had taken, that the dividend among the partners came to twenty-five in the hundred; but upon their intercepting the *Spanish* Fleets, which happen'd about 1699, it was no less then finally contributed. It is observ'd by several, that there were many fatal errors committed in the very infancy of this Society (whereof a certain *Boothornius*, one of the first promoters of it, in a Book entitl'd *Argumeta Sacra*), in which they were look'd upon as the causes of its untimely decay, among which the forefaid too early and liberal contributions made out of its intirely dependance on the Stock they had got any further in *America*, and while they were still to expect be esteem'd none of the least; although they endeavour'd not long after to correct that mistake, and making a new contribution to the Capital Stock, agreed that these forward, and their affairs came to be brought into a good no more then the ordinary use of their Money, viz. six pound in the hundred. By this means their stock

stock being considerably increas'd, they made another expedition into *Brasil*, where they took the strong and rich City of *Pernambuco*, from whence these parts of the world were at that time supplied with the greatest quantities of Sugar. After this their Ships sail'd over to the Coast of *Africa*, and having there subdu'd some Forts belonging to the *Portuguese*, they open'd a way to the traffick of Slaves, which prov'd very advantageous to them in their *American* Sugar Plantations; but notwithstanding these and other the like gains, which they were at that time not to require above the fifth part of the time, that those of the East Indies did; yet whether it were from the first errors in their constitution, or from the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* being more strongly seated there, or from these and divers other concurring causes, they have not been able to make any proportionable progress to that of the other Society. We shall only add here concerning this Company, that *Corningus* looks upon it as little less then a ruin'd and extinct Society; though the often mention'd *Boothornius* had some time before him far different hopes of them; for he makes little doubt of their open'd way into the more inward parts of the Continent of *America*, and possessing themselves of those rich Mines, which were partly in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and partly in the hands of the *Indians* their most inveterate enemies; with whom he says, the *Dutch* intended to enter into League, and to supply them with what they chiefly wanted, viz. a considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition; and this we know they have done with some of those barbarous Nations, to the great reproach of that Christianity which they profess; though they were never heard of late years, notwithstanding all their craft and industry, of any notable performance by them towards that their great design. I am sure we find in *Airzema*, a paper presented to the grand and extraordinary Assembly of the States no longer ago then an. 1651, wherein the taking of the ruinous condition of this Society into consideration is very passionately urg'd, it being therein confest to be near utterly decay'd; upon which upon it was desir'd, that it might be instantly and extraordinarily reliev'd as to the principal, and put in a state and condition again (these are the very words) of *affluence* and *prosperity*; and considering all this, they were not long after (viz. in 1654) wholly depriv'd of their footing in *Brasil*, which must be chiefly imputed to their Sea war with *England*, they being thereby render'd incapable of sending feasonable and sufficient recruits thither; while the *Portuguese* were very industrious in improving that opportunity to the uttermost.

There is a near agreement between these two Societies in respect of the Laws and Orders by which they are govern'd, though they differ in some particulars, and especially in this, that certain Deputies from the States General are always preside in the extraordinary Assemblies of the *West-India* Company, call'd the meeting of *Nineteen*, which is done upon this account, because the whole body of the Company is not a considerable fund of money towards their first establishment.

The Soldiers and Officers of both Companies are sworn as to the States General, and not the respective Curators of each Society. Their Patents from the States prohibit all others from trading to the *Indies*, yet are they granted only for a term of years (generally five or six, or thereabout); this course being thought expedient upon these two accounts. First because

they could not tell whether the condition of their affairs might not one time or other necessitate them to make a peace with the *Spaniard* upon any terms; who perhaps would not consent to the same unless they would furnish the *Spaniards* with all manner of trading to the *Indies*. And it almost happen'd accordingly at the very first overtures of peace that were made between them and that Crown, after their tedious war of about forty years; for the same was so earnestly insisted upon by the *Spanish* Agents, that it had like to have quite broke off the Treaty. The other consideration was, that without their desir'd of renewing of their privileges, the States General might demand a sum of money of them, proportionable to the riches that they had acquired, and the exigency of their Commonwealth. In short, these two Societies, but especially that of the *East Indies*, have been of exceeding great advantage to the whole body of the Confederate Provinces, and that not only by importing vast riches into them (the customs and taxes upon which go a great way in filling their public Treasuries) but by contributing not a little to the weakening of the *Spanish* Monarchy; as also by training up many thousands of Seamen, whom upon occasion they can employ in their Ships of War, and to provide themselves of a formidable Navy, the most considerable defence and support of their trading Company.

And now we have done with the trading part of this people, we must take some notice of their Gentry and Nobility. Their Gentlemen and Nobles are reported to be very few, especially in the Province of *Holland*, since their long war with *Spain*. They do not trade, but are generally employ'd in Military or Civil Charges, and are said to love War in defence of their Country, but to hate Duels and private quarrels. They are reported to be naturally studious, but in a special manner inclin'd to the study of Mathematics, and if we believe a certain Author of no very mean credit, may without contracting any disrepute to their Families marry whom they please; whereas a late Writer, and one whose judgment is to be relied on, are sufficiently known and unblemish'd, says that they value themselves more upon their Nobility, when it is done by others among whom it is more common, and would think it very dishonour to them should they upon any account whatever match with one not of their own rank and quality. They are observ'd to strive too much to imitate the *French* in their Manners, Cloaths, of Talk, Eating, Gallantry, and even Debauchery, though of themselves they are not only well natur'd and friendly, but of a sufficiently gentle behaviour and disposition; and generally acquire themselves with honour and merit wherever their Country employs them. They enjoy great Privileges, and it is reported that their ancient Earls would never undertake any thing of business without consulting with them, and asking their advice. It is observable in these Countries, as indeed in most others, that there are divers Boors among them of noble extraction, who by the continual decay of their out-branches of their families are sunk down to that mean condition.

The three principal families in the Province of *Holland* were the noble *Bredersloot* (but this is lately viz. 1679, extinct for want of issue male); the ancient *Walferden*, and all their chief Families like *Boothornius* his Theatre of the Towns and Provinces of *Holland*, and *Chronica Hollandiae*, viz. *van Goe* dieken. Yet shall we add here out of *De Linda*

the chief families of *Holland*, as they were recorded by him not many years ago; which were 1. Such as were originally of that Province, as *Brederode*, *Wijnlaer*, or *Duvenwoerde*, *Mateneſſe*, *Schaegen*, *Boukhorſt*, *Van der Does*, *Poelgeſſe*, *Boetzelaer*, *Naeldwyck*, *Freſton*, *Wyngaerden*, *Vander Duyn*. 2. Such as were not originally of *Holland* extraction; viz. *Arckel*, *Broeckhorſt*, *Ammſtel van Mynde*, *Hodenpil*, *Rietwyck*, *Heuſden*, *Alperen*, *Kranenburgh*, *Egomont*.

Government.

cription have in the beginning of this general De-
claration observ'd that the *Dutch* Com-
monwealth is made up of several free and independent
States, firmly combin'd by the union of *Utrecht*
and *Middelburgh* and many other Cities, and
of several points of Sovereignty to themselves
within their respective Provinces. And indeed this
is not only true of their several Provinces, but o-
fvers particular places and Cities, which are en-
tirely subject to many of the said Cities, and they
are not concluded by the majority of their proper
Provinces, butto pass many things their particular
concerns are absolutely necessary. For as
the *States General* in the matters of peace and war,
alliances, and other things of great consequence
affect the whole body of the Union, and the like, can
effect nothing without the joynt concurrence of all
the Provinces, so the single Provinces cannot pass
any thing of great consequence to the content of eve-
ry voicing City, as they term it. And
great inconvenience indeed happens hereupon, and
that is, that business with them proceeds but slow-
ly, and though for the most part a concurrence
of all the said Cities is necessary, yet is it oftentimes
effected only by long and tedious delibera-
tions, and in no small danger of miscarriage
by the crafty workings of foreign interested Mi-
nisters, the dissuading vote (as has been said) of
one or two Cities, or the dissenting vote of one
or other may probably be procur'd, being sufficient
to baffle and elude the most beneficial and rea-
sonable design or proposal. We find that the City
of *Amsterdam* in grand commonions which happen'd
upon the *French* invasion, was almost without
effect confuting the provincial States, may or
their single City, above themselves and the
Prince of *Orange* from the Oath taken to maintain
the Union, without any kind of referen-
ce or submission to any other authority, and
authority that Edict had been legally establish'd.
Nor do we find that City ever question'd for fo-
rfeiture of the said Oath to have acted therein beyond
the limits of their jurisdiction.

There lies indeed in Civil Causes an appeal from the Cities to the Provincial Courts of Justice, but in Criminals not at all; nor can the Provincial Assembly exercise any Act of Sovereignty, such as are the seizing an Offender, the pardoning Offences within the jurisdiction of a City; nor put any sentence of Law in execution, but by the judicial Officers of the same City.

The main Ingredients in the composition of this whole State are observ'd by the judicious Sir *William Temple* to be, The freedom of the Cities, the Sovereignty of the Provinces, and the agreement and constitutions of the Union, and (the exclusion whereof but the other day had almost caus'd their utter ruin) the authority of the Prince of *Orange* as Stadholder and Captain General of their Forces.

The Union is made up of seven Sovereign Provinces viz Geldre (which comprehends Zutphen) Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Frizeland, Overseyl and Groningen which send their Deputies to the *Haag*, where they are dispos'd of into three several Colleges, or Assemblies; viz. that of the States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts.

The Sovereign power is in the States General, State which us'd formerly to be convey'd by the Count, *General* call of State, and made up above eight hundred peers, and was formerly call'd the States of the Netherlands, though others say it was done upon the apprehensions they had of him before his arrival; the provincial States did it that they might by their constant presence be able to resist his insolencies; with the power and name of the State General; who were never really alienated after that time, except at *Berghen op Zoom*, to ratify the Twelve years truce, and at *Brussels*, to ratify the King of Spain, in 1609, unless that Grand Convention was of the same nature (although hardly so numerous) was held in the year 1650 for settling affairs at that critical time, when the *Lawlessitie* party prevailing, and carrying the better sort of the States into Government, and chang'd it into a pure Commonwealth (as they fill'd it) which in 1672 was to the cost of its contrivers, found too airy and notional for a State, and the Convention was dissolved. The true reason of making the former mention'd alteration was, that the Council of State acting with supreme authority in the absence of the States General, might be corrupted by the Dutch Burgomasters, and chang'd into a party of interest; therefore, there seem'd to be too much power put in their hands; and that especially upon this account, because (as is acknowledg'd by some of the other authors) that the authentic writers of the Earl of *Liesfeer* was then elected for Queen *Elizabeth*, and that they thought it not expedient to let him be so near the seat of power, as to be able to influence the very life and origin of the State, and to be seen in their Council of State, in which he was by agreement with the Queen of *England* to have a seat, and they were resolv'd in the very infancy of their State to practice the same way of setting up Princes, and those their greatest Patrons and defenders. Upon this account it was that they thought expedient to institute that other Convention of the States General, which is regularly call'd a representative of the General Assembly, or as it is call'd by the Committee of Parliament with us in respect of the full Houses; which they thought without any reason should be better left to the Council of State, whom for the future they left only to the management of smaller and less important business; most constantly the *Hague*, and exercise all the acts of Sovereignty, and as it is call'd the States of the *Netherlands*.

These States General are call'd the most Illustrious (though we find that term often omitted) High and Mighty; whilst the Provincial Estates, even those of *Holland*, are stil'd only Noble and Mighty, or Great and Mighty.

The States of *Holland and West-Friesland* type up their Deputies, when they send them to the Assembly of the States General, by particular Articles; which order was made and establish'd, together with the form of the Oath taken by them, an. 1643-as may be seen in *Comment de Statu Feder. Belg.* cap. 8. Where we are likewise told that each Deputy has four Florens, that is about eight Shilling a day allow'd him for his expence.

Each Province sends its Deputies to this convention of the States General, those being fewer or more according to their particular customs; which causes no discord between them, because all things are carry'd down by the Votes of Persons but of Provinces, so that all the Deputies from each Province, let them be never so many, have but one Vote. Some Provinces send for their Deputies for a year, others for a longer time, and some for the term of life. Those of *Holland* and *Zeeland* of their Nobles who is perpetual, two Deputies chosen out of their eight chief Towns, and one out of *North-Holland* (commonly call'd *West Friseland*).

N E T H E
land) with two of their Provincial council of State,
and their Pensioner, or Advocate General of their
Province.

to military power whatever has feigned here. Every Province takes its week by turns for presiding; which is done by the best qualified person in the Province, who is furnished with a table of a long Table capable of holding about thirty persons, for that is usually their number; and when a foreign Minister has audience he is seated directly opposite to the President, and the President, at the left end of the Table, reads all Papers; the President puts the Question upon every point that is brought in, and the Votes of the Provinces, and forms the conclusion, who is usually willing to do according to the majority, he is obliged to resign his place to the President of the next week, and to be succeeded by him. This is the method of affairs of less consequence, and matters of peace and war, foreign alliances, raising or sending of Monies (with relation to the whole) are all managed in the same manner. If a Province or Member of the Union is concerned, there is no determination without the joint concurrence of all the Provinces. For we must remember that the Union is not a confederacy, but the Sovereignty, that remaining still in the Provincial Estates, of whom there are only the Rectors, who are chosen by the people, and are also in giving and raising to form the foreign Affairs, as well as in settling the domestic Affairs, without the consent of their respective Province.

The Custom is when some of the Provinces dissent, that those which agree fend some able persons to confer with them, who representing the reasons that induc'd them to be of that opinion, seldom or never fail of bringing the others to be of the same mind.

The Council of State, the admiralty, and Treasury, re all subordinate to this Council, keeping as near resemblance as could be come to the several Councils in the time when these Provinces were separately govern'd, or united under the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*; only several Deputies succeed the single persons under the former government, yet so as that they compose but one voice for every Province; the Hague being formerly the seat of the Counts of *Holland*, and now of the Princes of Orange and all these Councils.

The Council of State consists of twelve persons, whereof *Gelderland* had of late sent two, *Holland* three, *Zeeland* and *Utrecht* two apiece, *Friesland*, one, *Amstelredamum* and *Groningen*, each of them two. But upon the late Revolution, the *States* of the Provinces into the Union are, 1674. one of 250 Votes was by public Act of the *States* General taken away from *Geldres* and confer'd upon *Groningen*; which was protested against by the *States* of *Geldres* of the great Service done the Generality by the late mentioned Province in making to vigorous a resistance against the Forces of *Munster* and *Colen* upon the late dreary and bloody Wars of the *Netherlands*. Here matters are carry'd (contrary to the way in the Assembly of the *States*) by the plurality of personal votes, every Deputy preiding upon the one side being allowed to give two Votes, *Zeeland* has Session, and a deciding voice; (the *States* of *Friesland*, who have been generally distinct from the other, having likewise the right of appealing to the *States* for redress, and appointing a Deputy in his absence) and the *Treasury* of the General Session, but a voice only deliberative. But let us thus that there are two Councillors super-numerary, who are not to be considered as such, but as no distinctive Voice; and the *States* of

are the superintendent of the Treasury (who is in the nature of a Controller of all public expenses, but keeps the money) and the Treasurer or Receiver General himself, whose advice is ordinarily ask'd after that the other is given him. The Deputy of the Nobles of *Holland* and the Deputies of the Province of *Zeeland* are for life; the rest for two, three, or four years. This Council had formerly three Secretaries (each of whom had a salary of eight hundred Gilders *per* annum), the members of it using then to divide themselves, and do business in several Provinces at the same time; but since 1650 there has been but one, with an allowance of fourteen hundred Gilders a year.

In the above mentioned Grand Assembly held on 1650 the Provinces of Utrecht, Overflack, and Groningen with the *Omlands* solicited for their having more Deputies apiece in this Council, but in answer thereto was returned, that against the interest of *Holland*, which Province did but have one govern all the rest, and by reason of this Council's fitting in the same place with its Provincial Estates (which gave them fair opportunities of speaking over such as should dissent, and its having the more weight in the said Council), was they were eager at that time to have the Council thereof enlarged. Particularly they were for putting the *Militia* into the hands of the Council of *Oranien*, though fluently oppos'd therein by the Deputies of *Gelder*, who made no scruple to tell them expressly that they had no reason to fear, that they would prove their unhappy labours unprofitable, and gradually enflav'd by that Province.

This Council proposes to the States General the most expedient ways of raising Troops, and leaving Monies, as well as the proportions of each, according to the conjuncture of affairs. They superintend the Militia and Fortifications; the Contributions out of the Enemies Countries; the forms and disposals of Passports and the Affairs, Revenues, and Government of the conquer'd places, which are not subject to any voicing Province, but to the States General.

Towards the end of every year (by the instructions given them *an. 1650*), they were to do it every third Month; that the Council officers a State of the said Province should be sent to the said States General, who are to demand the fame of the said Provincial, to be rais'd according to the usual proportion. And here we shall give you the Old standing Rate; together with a certain new, contriv'd (*an. 1650*) by the Province of *Holland*, which at that time pretended great debts and inability to pay their old Quota, the rest of the provinces (though they afterwards comply'd) supposing what was labour'd for by that *viz.* the banding a considerable part of their Forces.

Old Rate for one hundred thousand Gilders.

<i>Gild.</i>	<i>St.</i>	<i>D.</i>
3612	05	00
58309	01	10
9183	14	02
5830	17	11
11661	15	10
3571	08	04
5830	17	11

This is the old Rate as we have it from Sir *William Temple*, wherein the particulars do not make up the whole Summ; but that no question must be imputed to the false printing of some of the Figures, the mistake being most probably in the Quota of *Geldre*; which seems too low rated in proportion to some of the other Provinces, as will

appear from the New Rate which was thus.

New Rate for one hundred Pounds Sterling, as we find in *Allegre*.

<i>Gelhe</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>07</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>Holland</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Zealand</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Direct</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Friesland</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Overijssel</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Groning, and the Omf.</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>00</i>	
Summ Total	100	00	00	

This petition (for to they call it) is offer'd to the States General in the name of the Governour and Council of State, the same being also done till (for it is an ancient form, continu'd from the time of their Dukes and Earls) in the *Spanish Netherlands*; where it is constant and annual in like manner as here.

This Council expedites the orders for the whole expense of the State upon the resolution first taken in the main by the States General. Every Order must be sign'd by the Treasurer General and by three Deputies, of three different Provinces, and by the Secretary of the Council, and also register'd in the Chamber of Accounts; and then payment is made by the Receiver General without any difficulty or delay.

Every Province raises its Quota by what ways and means it pleases, and sends it to the Receiver General, converting the Over-plus, if there be any, to any public use within their Limits.

Chamber of Accounts.

The Chamber of Accounts (erected about thirty or forty years ago, for the care of the Council of State) consists of two Deputies from each Province, who are changed every three years. They examine and State all accounts of all the several Receivers, and enroll and register the Orders of the Council of State, which disposes of the Finances or public Revenue.

Council of the Admiralty.

Besides these there is the Council of the Admiralty, which manages and disposes all Maritime affairs, as well in the Equipping a Fleet when 'tis agreed upon by the States, as in issuing forth the Monies allotted for that service. This Council is divided into five Colleges, which reside at *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and *Horn* in *Holland*, at *Midelburg* in *Zealand*, and at *Harlingen* in *Friesland*. Each consists of seven Deputies, four of them being of the Province wherein the College resides, and three nominated by the other Provinces. The Admiral, and in his absence the Vice-Admiral, presides when present in any of these Colleges, or in all of them, when the urgency of affairs is so great, that it requires their joint deliberating with the States General; for then they meet all together at the *Hague*. Their jurisdiction is to take cognizance of all crimes committed at sea (they determine all Causes between Seamen and Officers without appeal, provided in matters of Money that the Sum exceed not fifty pounds) to judge all Pirates, if they are taken, and all frauds and negligences in the payment of Customs, which are apply'd only to the uses of the Admiralty; as likewise are the Impositions lay'd upon Commodities transported from one Harbour to another; as also what is paid for into the Enemies Country. Commodities are not a sufficient fund to maintain all the charge of the Admiralty in time of war, and therefore there is then added whatever is found further necessary by the States; but in time of peace be-

ing more then sufficient, the overplus goes to the building of Ships, and storing of *Arms* with Ammunition.

When a Fleet is to be set out, each of these Colleges furnishes its proportion of the charge, which is as certainly known as that of every Province in the raising of Taxes. The Admiral has only his Salary, which is not very great, and a certain share of all prizes that are taken. We find that the Vice-Admirals annual allowance from the States between 1650 and 1670 (there being in that time no Admiral) was only the Sum of five hundred pounds Sterling. The Captains, superior Officers, and number of men for every Ship, are appointed by these Colleges; (some tell us that they nominate a certain number, out of which the Admiral chooses Captains for their men of War) and each captain takes the care of getting his Ship thoroughly man'd and victual'd at a certain rate of so much a man; as also he provides Chirurgiall medecines, and other things requisite for the preservation of the Sea-mens health, and those that deal most honestly in these parts are certainly in the fairest way to promotion; which occasions an emulation among the Officers, and makes them labour by all honest and fair dealing to oblige the Souldiers and Seamen, and not by *Knavish* practices fill their own purses. Their Admiralty in time of peace maintain between thirty and forty men of war employ'd in the several convoys of their Merchants, with particular respect to the *Algerines*, and the leaving some at home to be ready upon sudden emergencies. The common expense upon this account, and the building of Ships, is said to be about six millions of Guilders a year. The Privateers for their encouragement have a certain Sum of Money allow'd them by the States, according to the value of the Prizes they take from the Enemy; but the fit part of all prizes taken by them belongs to the States, and is look'd after by the Admiralty, the tenth is the Admirals, the rest being divided between the Captain, Seamen, and those that set out the Vessel.

The great simplicity and modesty of their Magistrates and chief Ministers of State, and their near agreement with the vulgar in the Common way and port of life, are esteem'd the things which make the absolute power of their Senators in the chief Office, and their grievous Taxes throughout the whole State, patiently endur'd. *Sir William Temple* tells us that the ordinary Sea-Captains; and that the great *de Wit* himself, ordinarily went unattended, and on foot in the Streets, like common Burgers of the Town.

This people has been ever (except between 1650 and 1670) without some single person as their head or Governor, it may be said that the one of *Civilis*; though the same has been always full ordinate to their Laws and Customs, the Sovereign power being really in the States, or some real, provided in matters of Money that the Sum exceed not fifty pounds) to judge all Pirates, if they are taken, and all frauds and negligences in the payment of Customs, which are apply'd only to the uses of the Admiralty; as likewise are the Impositions lay'd upon Commodities transported from one Harbour to another; as also what is paid for into the Enemies Country. Commodities are not a sufficient fund to maintain all the charge of the Admiralty in time of war, and therefore there is then added whatever is found further necessary by the States; but in time of peace be-

humor

humor them, both to pacify their reputation, and it may be in some places their very trade.

Upon the Revolt from *Spain*, all Royal Rights and Prerogatives (such as are making Peace and War, contracting Alliances, coining Money, and the like) were devolv'd upon the Assembly of the States; but the former power of the Prince of *Orange* as Governour of most of the Provinces was left carefully continu'd and allow'd him; the chief whereof were the Command of Land and Sea Forces, the disposing of Military Officers, pardoning the penalty of Crimes; choosing Magistrates out of a certain number presented by the Towns.

Though the Princes of *Orange* have never pretended to the Sovereignty of these Provinces, yet great all along has been their dignity, and such as comes not short of any absolute Princes, in respect of public Guards, attendance of Military Officers, application of all foreign Ministers, and pretenders at home; the States not coming to a resolution in any public matter without the advice of the Governor or Stadtholder, although he has ordinarily neither vote nor faction among them; but when the Council of State joins in consultation with the States General, then sits among them also, his place being the most honourable in the whole Assembly; and though the said Council happen to be dissolv'd, yet does not he depart with them, but carries and affixes at the further deliberations of the States Convention. The splendor and magnificence of the Governor's Court has likewise been always very great, supported out by the pensions and rights of his several Charges and Commands; but by a mighty patrimonial Revenue, as well in the Seventeen Provinces, as in *France*, *Germany*, and *Burgundy*.

Upon the untimely death of *William* the Second Prince of *Orange* in 1650, by the influence of *Holland*, and the prevailing power of the *Levelein* party (of which more anon) the authority of the Princes of *Orange* was divided among the several Magistracies of the State; the Cities taking to themselves the ultimate choice and nomination of their Magistrates; the States provincial the disposal of all Military commands; and the Princes of their respective Provinces; and the States General all those that were of a more public nature, such as the Generalship of their Armies, and other Offices and trust relating to the body of the State. The power of pardoning Capital Offenders condemn'd by rigor of Law (for there was hardly with them any man ever pardon'd except in such cases) and the Representation of the Port and Dignity of the Common-wealth by a single person, were quite taken away; though the doing so was highly resisted by the body of the people, being judg'd of one prejudice and the other absolutely pernicious in its consequences to the State.

Concerning the power of their former Governors we find in some papers offer'd to the consideration of their Grand Assembly in 1661, that the Earl of *Leicester* had absolute Commission from the States, as Governor and Captain General, not simply of their Leaguers or over the Soldiery only without the voicing Provinces; in like manner as the voicing Princes of *Orange* had by their limited and circumfer'd Commissions, but absolutely over the united Provinces themselves and in the same papers is declar'd that *These forefathers in the beginning of the war thought good, following the example of the King of Spain, and former Lords of the Country, to appoint a Governor General over these Countries, whose authority should extend within the limits of the voicing Provinces, even in matters of Policy and Justice in the highest degree, &c. But that this being after-*

wards found dangerous, it was thought fit not to choose a Governor General, but only a Captain General, and the same only with power over the Army or Leaguers in all places without the voicing Provinces, and over Armies drawn into the field. But this matter being thus represented only by the Provinces of *Holland*, and *Zealand*, the States General made their utmost endeavour not only to weaken and enervate, but utterly to extinguish the Office of Stadtholder, there seems no great reason to be laid upon it and therefore we shall refer the whole business to the arbitration of the judicious Reader, to whose consideration we shall in the next place offer an account of the power of the States General, as we have it from *Boschius* in his Book of *State federalis Belgii*, which he informs us to be this effect.

1. To pardon and forgive Capital Crimes, which is certainly a main point of Sovereignty.
2. In the Provinces where are Courts of Justice, he always presides if present; and his name and Tides are prefix'd to all decrees enacted there.
3. He names the Magistrates of their Cities, either out of a certain number offer'd unto him, or in some places absolutely as he himself pleases. This has been hitherto practis'd at *Nimwegen*, *Enghusen*, *Edam* and *Montfort*; in *Zeeland* it is not so there but at *Ter-Goey*, and in all places of *Directie*, in *Friesland* the proper Governour always did the same. And this power is extended even to their highest Office, called *Deft-Ampren*, as well as to others of an inferior rank.
4. He sends Ambassadors to foreign Princes concerning his own private affairs, and gives audience to Ambassadors sent to the States General (and here again we have certainly a point of Sovereignty.)
5. He is to see the States Orders executed in those Provinces of which he is Governor.
6. He gives absolute and definitive Sentence in differences between divers Provinces, and between the members themselves of some Provinces, and between the States themselves and some of their Subjects; as is more largely express'd in the ninth and fourteenth Articles of the Union of *Utrecht*.

It is not to be deny'd but the Office of Governor or Stadtholder must be distinguish'd from that of General for oftentimes it has been the order of all their Forces is Governour of only some of their Provinces; and it has been much debated, especially of late years, whether it be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the State to have a Governor or Stadtholder; which question we shall not take upon us absolutely to resolve: yet shall we put down some particulars, which duly consider'd seem to make very much for the affirmative.

1. First then there is thereby a near agreement maintain'd with their ancient and prosperous Constitution under Dukes and Earls, who were as these (though not altogether so far) ty'd up and limited by Laws and oblig'd to allow and keep inviolate the ancient Customs and Privileges of the people.

2. There must needs be a great convenience and advantage in having some single and illustrious person to represent with more ease and veneration (which will certainly be paid him from Foreigners as well as those of their own Nation) the greatness and majesty of the Commonwealth.

3. It is necessary to have some firm and certain way of determining controverties which oftentimes happen not only between City and City of the same Province, but between the Provinces themselves; and this has been found by long experience to have never been so effectually done

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as by the mediation and authority of a Stadholder. The Reader may easily learn from *Arenza* (though a meer airy Republican himself) what a great bustle was made, and how many projects fram'd, upon the laying aside of the Stadtholdership (an. 1659) for the avoiding of such kind of differences for the future; and there may he be inform'd what a tedious and intricate contrivance there was of Arbiters, and Superarbiters to that purpose; what a squabble happen'd concerning the matter of Confessions and public charges, which the rest would have compriz'd in the Act for determining Controversies, while *Holland* stuck obstinately to the having it remain Sovereignly and absolutely in the power of the particular Provinces as likewise what was the result of these new found methods and consultations; viz. that it was quickly made manifest, that not only the point of arbitration, but the entire management of the affairs of the Union were fallen into the hands of *Holland*; viz. to recover that the States of that Province (or it may be a single person viz. the Pensionary of the same) had really and in effect usurp'd more authority than was ever pretended to by their common Stadholders.

We must confess that the *Barnesels*, and since that the *Loosefien* faction have endeavour'd to perwade themselves and the World that there was great reason to be apprehensive of the growing power of the Princes of *Orange*, the first countenance that *Prince Maurice*, and the latter that *William the Second*, Father of the present Prince, had feverely refus'd by the assistance of their Veterans Armies retus'd by the Affairs of the Union, and to force upon them to make themselves absolute, and to seize upon the Sovereignty of all these Provinces. But such a design seems to tend to directly to the utter ruine of them and their family, that it cannot find belief with any unprejudic'd person or party, who considering that the notion which the *Dutch* have of their dear bought liberty, (for the maintenance whereof they willingly submit to such grievous taxes as were never heard of in other Nations) is the very foul of their prodigious industry and trade, as those are of their great riches, that when ever any such thing should be effected (which by the by must be not only accomplish'd by force but maintained by rigour and Tyranny) this people must in a little time become so extreme poor that they would be as unable as unwilling to contribute sufficiently for their defence against so many powerful neighbours, and therefore would, no question, be easily inclin'd to change one new Master for another, or on one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

At the time of concluding the twelve years truce viz. 1609 *Prince Maurice* son of the Glorious *William Duke of Saxony* was Governor and Stadholder of *Geldre, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht and Overijssel*; his Cousin *William Lewis*, Earl of *Nassau* being at that time Governor of *Friesland* and *Groningen* with the *Onlands and Drent*; upon whose death, which happens in an. 1620, *Prince Maurice* was chosen Governor of *Groningen* with the *Onlands and Drent*, *Erasmus Casimir of Nassau*, succeeding his Brother the *Prince Maurice*, and afterwards *William Lewis* only in the Government of *Friesland*. *Prince Maurice* was born at *Dillenburgh* in the County of *Nassau* on the 22nd of November 1567, and died during the siege of *Nord* in an. 1625, being about eight and fifty years of age, being rather corpulent and hable of body, had a brisk, but a pleasant face. He was sure enough in his proceedings, and had rather loose with Councils. His way of expression was short, witty, and emphatical. He was of a mild and merciful

disposition, and though he would have Martial discipline maintain'd, yet could he never be accus'd of any act of cruelty. He was temperate in his diet and habit, in neither of which he seem'd to change or affected variety. He is commend'd by some for his continence, a virtue not a little remarkable in a Prince and a Soldier. His education was at *Leiden*, where he was thoroughly instructed in the Mathematics and History by *man Winterbolt*, at first his Tutor and afterwards chief Counsellor and Confidant. Wherever he march'd or he travel'd he took an exact survey of all Passages, Waves, Streights, Rivers and Fords, &c. So that when he was to embattle, fight, retire, march, intrench or rife, he could perfectly accommodate himself to the nature and situation of the Ground and place of Action. His excellency is reported to have been in a defensive war, and therein he is reputed by many to have gone even beyond all Commanders of his time.

Upon the death of *Prince Maurice*, in an. 1625, *Henry his half Brother* *Henry Frederick* succeeded him in the Principality of *Orange* and Government of *Friesland, Geldre, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht and Overijssel*, *Orange, Groningen*, with the *Onlands and Drent* choosing *Erasmus Casimir* (already Governor of *Friesland*) to be their Stadholder, who being kill'd in an. 1632 *Nassau* at the siege of *Ruremond*, was succeeded by *Henry Henry*, son of *Charles*, who was not unworthy, *son of the Achilles of the Hollanders*. Upon the death of *Henry* the said *Henry*, *Friesland* chose his brother *William Frederick of Nassau*, but *Groningen* with the *Onlands, Zealand and Drent* chose *Prince Maurice*, who was the said *Henry Frederick's* Father, and *William Frederick's* Mother a French woman (the was *Louise* neffin *Coligny*, daughter of the great Admiral of France, 1572) he in his constitution did partake of the temper of both Nations, that is a mixture of the stay'd deliberation of the one, with the fiery heat and briskness of the other. He was train'd up in feats of arms from his Childhood; and when but seventeen years old was present at the bloody battle of *Nieuport*, where being desir'd by *Prince Maurice* to retire out of the heat of the fight, he made answer that he would rather lose his life than leave his Brother or forsake his honour. He was successful in his designs, and fortunate in his undertakings; of great resolution and obstinate perseverance; affable in his conversation, and amiable, though rather a weak Upriser for some potent Prince, and on one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

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almost the utter ruin of their Commonwealth whereof we shall discourse more largely elsewhere) not only reitor'd *William Henry Prince of Orange*, and Son of *William II.* to the high Office and Dignity of his forefathers, but made the Stadtholdership and Captain and Admirall Generall Hereditary to the said Prince's eldest son, who publickly begot in lawful wedlock; the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Groningen* being already provided of a Governor, viz. the above-mentioned *Henry Casimir of Nassau*. The States of *Geldre* and *Overijssel* had already Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zuapen*, but as that was freely and solemnly offer'd by them so was it prudently and generously refus'd and declin'd by the Prince, though the whole matter was vividly represented by the *Loosefien* party, who were very industrious in furnishing that the Offer was contriv'd and procur'd by him, and concluding maliciously from thence that he trod in the steps of his Predecessors, and at the Sovereignty of the whole State.

William Henry the present Prince of *Orange* is son of *William the Second*, by *Mary* eldest daughter of *Charles the First*, King of Great Britain, marry'd to the said *William* an. 1641; and deliver'd of him eight days after the untimely death of her husband, which happen'd upon the sixth of November an. 1650, he being then four and twenty years and six months old. Concerning the present Prince of *Orange*, we find this Character not undeserv'dly put on him that he has join'd to the high eminence of *Royal blood* the popular virtues of his Country, that he is silent and thoughtful, given to hear and to enquire, of a sound and steady understanding, and of much temper in what he once resolves or once denies; of great application to business, with little inclination to pleasures. Considerably zealous, and of much piety in the Religion of his Country, but not without charity to others. Temperate beyond what is usual to his youth or climate. Fragile in common management of his fortune, and yet magnificent upon occasion. Of great Spirit and Heart, aspiring to the glory of Military actions; with firm ambition to grow great, but rather by the service then fortune of his Country. In short a Prince of many Virtues without any great Vice. We shall now add here what the Earl of *Orrery* in his excellent Treatise of the Art of war very justly affirms concerning this Prince, viz. that neither *Alexander* the Great at the siege of the *Madians*, nor *Henry the fourth* of France at the taking of *Paris* did more great hazards to their Persons, then this Prince thereafter undertakes it chiefly to the ill-avow'd circumstance into which their projecting Statesmen being admitted to the Stadtholdership of *Orange*, in an. 1650, *William Frederick* (already Governor of *Friesland*) was chosen by *Groningen* with the *Onlands and Drent*, the rest of the Provinces being inclin'd to *Prince Maurice*, who was the said *Henry Frederick's* Father, and *William Frederick's* Mother a French woman (the was *Louise* neffin *Coligny*, daughter of the great Admiral of France, 1572) he in his constitution did partake of the temper of both Nations, that is a mixture of the stay'd deliberation of the one, with the fiery heat and briskness of the other. He was train'd up in feats of arms from his Childhood; and when but seventeen years old was present at the bloody battle of *Nieuport*, where being desir'd by *Prince Maurice* to retire out of the heat of the fight, he made answer that he would rather lose his life than leave his Brother or forsake his honour. He was successful in his designs, and fortunate in his undertakings; of great resolution and obstinate perseverance; affable in his conversation, and amiable, though rather a weak Upriser for some potent Prince, and on one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

Henry Frederick dying at the Hague on the fourteenth of March an. 1647, the day on his only son the *Son* of *William* took the title of the States as Governor, and his only Forces both by sea and Land, and *Son* of *William* was admitted to the Stadtholdership of *Orange*, in an. 1650, *William Frederick* (already Governor of *Friesland*) was chosen by *Groningen* with the *Onlands and Drent*, the rest of the Provinces being inclin'd to *Prince Maurice*, who was the said *Henry Frederick's* Father, and *William Frederick's* Mother a French woman (the was *Louise* neffin *Coligny*, daughter of the great Admiral of France, 1572) he in his constitution did partake of the temper of both Nations, that is a mixture of the stay'd deliberation of the one, with the fiery heat and briskness of the other. He was train'd up in feats of arms from his Childhood; and when but seventeen years old was present at the bloody battle of *Nieuport*, where being desir'd by *Prince Maurice* to retire out of the heat of the fight, he made answer that he would rather lose his life than leave his Brother or forsake his honour. He was successful in his designs, and fortunate in his undertakings; of great resolution and obstinate perseverance; affable in his conversation, and amiable, though rather a weak Upriser for some potent Prince, and on one more able to protect and defend them against all invasions and assaults of their Enemies.

An. 1664 the Stadtholder of *Friesland* and *Groningen* (who was I think the said *William Frederick* Son of *Erasmus Casimir*) was kill'd by a Pistol. And an. 1674, we *Henry* Frederick and *Henry Casimir* (Governor German to the present Prince of *Orange*) by his mother, Daughter of *Prince Nassau* (*Henry Frederick*) Governor and Stadtholder of *William* *Friesland* and *Groningen*. In February an. 1674, (73 with us) the States of *Holland and West-Friesland, Geldre and Overijssel* and afterwards those of *Zealand*, and *Zeeland* thousand miseries and public calamities nay almost

their unparalleled services done the Commonwealth; the donation of divers whereof we see expressly confirm'd on the title of the King of *Spain* in the peace of *Munster*.

In some of the Provinces, as *Holland, Zealand, Geldre* and *Groningen* there is the office of a *Syndic*, or chief Advocate, from the annual pension paid him (which is in *Holland* about two hundred pounds a year) call'd Pensionary; in many places being no more then Recorder of a Town, and is grafted thereon as a fervant of their Magistrats; others of the number himself, though of late years not only been great, but their persons his look'd upon as sacred, an assault made 1672 (about two months before he was murder'd by the common people) upon *John de Witt* having been prosecuted as the highest Treason, and no less punishable in behalf of the whole Province, and appears very much who look upon him of the first mention'd Province as only Recorder of the City of *Amsterdam*. He of the said Province of *Holland* is call'd the *Raede* (that is Councilor) Pensionary, and is ordinarily a Doctor of Civil Law, whole the States that he has been call'd by some of the own Writers the *Alte Balie*. Thus it is certain that not long after the death of *William* the Second the Pensionary of *Holland* did really and in effect succeed the deperit Family of *Orange* as to the matter of Power, though not as to the State in their Commonwealth; things being come to that pass, that it was he who really govern'd it, it being sufficiently known, that the chief direction of their affairs lay for nineteen years compass (that is, from July 1653 to August 1672) in the hands of the Pensionary *De Witt*, with his party had not only reduc'd all the Civil Charges of the Government in *Holland*, but in a manner all the Military Commands in the Army, out of the hands of persons affectionate to the House of *Orange*, and put them into those of the State, viz. the said *De Witt*, and his party seem'd more sure and faithful to the State, than their more popular State. It would seem by the same Pensionary's address to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, that this Office (which he thereby desires leave to retain for his own nature temporary, and limited to the term of five years) but it was no strange thing that the place of the Pensionary of *Holland* should become perpetual, when the power of *Maurice* (who he grew little less then arbitrary; which we may venture to affirm, since it is well known, that when some of the other Provinces came to perfect themselves in their freedom from *Holland*, and they were threatened by that Province, it they would not comply, to be quite thrown out of the Union. The truth therefore of these things being too notorious to be denied, we will give you the succession of these Pensionaries in the same method as we have done that of their chief Governors, from their laying aside, and being abolishing the Stadtholdership, to the restitution of the same.

1. The first was the Lord *Cats*, who being Pensionary four years old, after the breaking up of their great Assembly viz. in September an. 1651, resign'd *Holland* Office of Councilor, Pensionary, or Advocate of *West-Friesland* and *West-Friesland*, keeping still those *Friesland*, of the Great Seal, and Deputy of the *Fiefs* of *Holland*.

In his feat was at the same time chosen the Lord *Adrian Pan*, Lord of *Hempde*, first and pre-

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riding Councillor and Controller in the Chamber of Accounts of *Holland and West-Friesland*. He had before that time serv'd in this charge, and had been employ'd in divers solemn Ambassies with great praise, and to the special service of the State.

3 John de Wit chosen in July an. 1653, resign'd in August 1672; of whom we have much to say elsewhere, and shall therefore only add in this place that he was (as some positively affirm) a bitter enemy not only to the family of *Orange*, but to the *English Nation*; against which he had great but vain designs, and such as at length prov'd pernicious to himself and Country.

Murder is said not to be prosecuted among the *Dutch* with so much diligence and concern as Felony and Theft; the reason whereof may possibly be, because in this patient and trading Nation, the effects of avarice are more frequent and more hurtful to the public than the rage of anger and revenge. It is, as some report, a capital offence among them to offer violence to a man in his own house, and it is not allow'd by their Magistrates, that a Master should correct his Servant with blows. High-way men, or such as rob passengers as they travel from place to place, are never pardon'd. Thieves are sometimes, but never such as break houses, or steal Sheep in the pasture grounds.

The Confederate States pretend to retain some resemblance at least of the old *Senfior* constitution among the *Romans*; and may be some actions which are accounted criminal rather than virtuous, which exceed them kind, and which pass footstep in other Countries, are animadverted upon here. But certainly there is little reason to commend them (as some do) for the strict observation of the Lord's day, since their very good friend *Cornelius* gives only this relation of the matter, that in many Cities the gates in Season-time are shut, and all persons prohibited under a certain penalty to produce their commodities, or offer them to sale. The same Author highly commends the Magistracy of *Rotterdam* (withing for their zealous constitutions against Swearing and Profaneness. The Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam* and *Utrecht* have made very severe Laws against fighting, and even drawing a knife in anger; and the mulcts and fines put upon such like offences are with all rigor exacted by certain Officers appointed for that purpose; those that are not able that way to satisfy the Law, being compell'd to do it by a corporal punishment inflicted either in their houses of correction, or in their public streets and market-places. In some places (as at *Dassener in Overissel* and in the City of *Groningen*) there are sumptuary Laws, especially relating to marriage-feasts, and other such like public entertainments; by which the expense of time, and quantity of drink, together with the number of Guests and Dishes are limited and determin'd. In many Cities the funeral expences are quite put down, but among the *Hollanders* and *Boors* throughout all the Provinces they continue to this day. Others of their solemn merry-makings are likewise reported to die, and such kind of shows as are judg'd by some to offend and effeminatize the genius of a Nation. It is as was an. 1550, whereby all persons were oblig'd by the Law to follow one and the same fashion, but every man bound not to exceed such a price in his Clothes as should be judg'd favorable to his quality and income; but it is ob-

servable, that no Laws in any Country are left regarding them those of that nature; and concerning the forementioned Laws of *Charles V.* an. 1550, we find it record'd, that in few years they came to be wholly neglected, nor without standing that the general poverty which was shortly after produc'd by the calamities of the succeeding wars seem'd to make it necessary, but not necessary. For the punishment of sloth and idleness, as well as divers crimes not capital, there are several Houses of correction, like unto our Bridewells; as at *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, *Gouda*, *Middelburg*, *Leeuwarden*, and many other Cities. These are employ'd in rasing *Brass* wood, in beating of hemp, and at *Middelburg*, after the manner of the ancient *Romans*, in turning the Mill. In the same Houses are certain Closets, or private rooms, far apart for disciplining the sons and relations of the better sort, and such whole quality excites them out of the common multitude; the correction of women being also confin'd to their proper and distinct Houses.

Holland, *Zeeland*, *Friesland*, and *Groningen* make the strength of this State, the other three Provinces, with the conquest of *Town* in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Clew* making only the Our-work or Frontiers, and serving chiefly for the safety and defence of the same against any sudden and powerful invasion. But the force and power of these Provinces in general are not to be measur'd by the number and valour of their Subjects; but by the strength of their Shipping, their standing forces even in time of peace, and their extraordinary and extraordinary ability upon the account of income and revenue; by which they are not only able to maintain their usual Militia, but when powerfully assailed to raise far more considerable forces.

Before their twelve years Truce with *Spain* their forces (as Sir *William Temple* observes) were of no small consideration both by Land and Sea; yet were they pinch'd in their growth by too much exercise and hardship. They were in their first and second war very willingly supported by neighbour Nations against all the assaults of *Spain*; there being no great fear (as their friends and assistants suppos'd) that State possibling to snail a compais of Ground make their Allies report to prejudice any of them, or forces. But it has since prov'd otherwise, being not long agoe, by the advantages of their situation and government, the industry and participation to trade (whereby they brought the riches of all the world into their harbours and rivels) become so potent, that they thought themselves a match for any army no question but were for most) *European* State or Kingdom; being in the years 1656 and 1666, when they were engag'd in a dangerous war against the King of Great Britain and Bishop of *Windsor*, able at the same time to put out above a hundred men of War at Soldiers at Land.

Their Meadows and Pasture grounds lying very low, and being every where divided and excomparted by an infinite number of Canals, very great and finally, render it exceeding difficult to lead an Army (but of especially Cavalry) through them; whereby it becomes very easy for the Inhabitants conveniently posted, to put a stop to the progress of an invading Enemy; but the same freeness and flatness of their ways, as they are generally a defence to their Towns, so may they be some-

times

times prove prejudicial to the same; and that is by affording such advantages to a besieging Army in fortifying itself, and fortifying its quarters, that the relieving of the place cannot in probability be attempted without three times the number of the Besiegers.

The Character formerly given the *Batavi* by several Writers, that they were the bravest and most courageous of the *German Nation*, seem'd most of late years applicable to the *Dutch*, who are still obstinate in the defence of what they call Liberty, but cannot be generally said to be valiant, since they have so universally apply'd themselves to commerce and Trade, that the main of their Armies has been supplied out of their Neighbour Nations. It is the opinion of Sir *William Temple* (a native of the *Isle*) that their being so sparing in the judgment of my Lord *Overy* (in his book of the art of war) that their being so sparing in their Diet, and eating so very little flesh may have help'd to debate much the antient valour of these people, especially as to land service; for their seamen are much better, though those of the Province of *Holland* are not generally so courageous as the *Zealanders*, and that they are more chiefly to this, that the last mentioned Province engrosst themselves the Privateering part of any war that happens.

When any famous exploit is done by their Fleets or Armies, it is reported to the people in such a plausible and insinuating manner, as to make them proud of being Subjects to such a State, or rather members of such a body as is able to achieve such great things; every single person in the Commonwealth reckoning himself to have had a hand in all publick performances, and therefore to have a real share in the honour of every great action. And indeed both the solemnization of Victories (as they call them) by Bonfires, and other expressions of joy, and the erecting very stately Monuments to the memory of their men of worth and valour, are of exceeding great use to the State, for by the first the common people are kept in a good opinion of their Governors and superiors to their service, and by the other they are made attentive to reason and daring then is natural to their Climate and Constitutions. The noble Monument erected at *Delph* to the memory of their admiral *Van Tromp* is a notable instance of this nature; the twagging inscription whereof runs thus:

Aeterna memoriae Martini Harperi, Trompi.
Qui Batavos, qui Viratrem, ac verum laborem amas,
Batavos Fides decus, virtutis bellicae fulmen, hic
mori exemplum jacuit & Imperatorem flantem
Terror; Oceanus flaps, qui nomine plures continen-
tas Laudes: cui *Isola Orientis* & Occidentis, Mare
materiam Triumphorum; universis Orbis theatrum
Gloriae spectant. Prædantem certa pernicies, Commerci
quam Nauticae & Militis (dum genus) paterno
peditum parum Dux fuit aut pars magna, post infu-
sus supra falem nitorem, post fammos inflex meruit
nocturnos, tandem bello Aedulis boni
vultus certe 20 Aug. 1654. Aetatis 56 vixit
ac virore desit.

*Fideliter Belgii Patres Heroi optime merito
Monumentum hoc posuit.*

Their Soldier both in the Camp and in the frontier Garrisons, is subject to the Jurisdiction of the Council of War, which in the Camp consists of the chief Commander and the Colo-

nels of each Regiment; and in the field Garri- sons, of the Governor and all the Captains. These Councils do not act arbitrarily, but are oblig'd to proceed according to Rules and Articles, in which most Capital Crimes are expressly set down. In some parts of the first war with *Spain* hand and foot and thrown over board; but this and inhumanity of that it was agreed upon between them that quarter should be given at their own choice, but fight with far greater courage then ever may have done no small kindness to the *Dutch*, in relation to the making of them more daring at Sea, had a degree above Cowards, being often urg'd and compell'd to act beyond their mates courage, ferrier to that which is natural.

The reform of common Soldiers and Officers, when taken Prisoners, was formerly by agreement between them and *Spain* a months pay; but *Ci* should be demand'd, or expect till such time as there should be a general exchange of Prisoners made. Women, and Children under twelve years of age were not to be carry'd away or detain'd by either side.

In time of war they are accounted to have in pay about a hundred thousand Soldiers; that is (I suppose) both by Sea and Land; for thorough a good part of their late war with *France* they had twenty thirty thousand men effectively by land; though their constant payments, as they found out, to their great trouble, were for a far greater number, some say no fewer then ninety thousand. Their Troops of Horse consist of some of fifty, and others of fifty men; most of them being companies of hundred, others of sixty five, and several but of fifty. Their Regiments are said to consist of ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and some of eighteen Companies.

The number of their Cavalry is but small in proportion to their foot, the latter being principally serviceable in Sieges; from their being constantly inur'd to watch, their laws have been but in small consideration as to pitch'd Battles, when they make an inroad into *Brabant*, *Flanders*, or other of the Enemies Countries, they find themselves oblig'd to employ more horse then ordinary.

Their Soldiers on Ship-board are reported formerly to have had twelve Shillings and six pence a month, besides their Diet, which is provided by the Captain of the Vessel, who receives from the account six pence a day for every man. Their Infantry, as some inform us, have about four Shillings and six pence a week pay; and their Cavalry about fifty Shillings a month; but I find it disagree that the Rates of their pay for Land Forces, both Horse and Foot, were an. 1650 in this manner, viz. by the month, consisting of forty two days; *A Troop of forty Horse were allow'd* 1

The Captain, two hundred and fifty Florens.
The Lieutenant, eighty Florens.
The Cornet, seventy Florens.
The Captains four horses which were allow'd him by the States, five and twenty Florens a piece.
The Lieutenants two, each the same.
The Cornets two, each the same.

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The quartermaster for himself, and one; forty five florins.

Two Trumpeters, each five and thirty florins.

One Clerke, and one Farrier, each eight and twenty florins.

Seven and forty Carabines, each eight and twenty florins; with twelve florins for the advantage of the Corporals.

A Company of an hundred foot Soldiers.

The Captain by the month consisting of two and forty days, an hundred and fifty florins.

The Lieutenant, five and forty florins.

The Ensigne, forty florins.

Two Sergeants, each four and twenty florins.

Three Corporals, each sixteen florins.

Two Drummers, each twelve florins.

One Clerke, one Chirurgion, one Marshall, each twelve florins.

Thirty six Pikes thus.

One, sixteen florins.

Two, fifteen florins apiece.

Four, thirteen florins apiece.

Thirteen, twelve florins apiece.

Forty eight Musketry thus.

Two, fourteen florins apiece.

Six, thirteen florins apiece.

Twenty, twelve florins apiece.

Twenty, eleven florins apiece.

Three youths, eight florins apiece.

It is credibly reported (to the great commendation of their Government) that no Private Fee is ever paid to Officers for Collection, Receipt, or Distribution of public Monies; they having their certain Salary from the State, which they dare not augment by any indirect practices or extortions; so that every Bill of a public debt is as readily paid, and proves altogether as good amongst them as the best Bill of exchange between Traders in other Countries. But contrary to this (though they are indeed generally reputed to pay their Soldiers very well) we find it frankly acknowledg'd in a Paper of Animadversions made upon a Proposal of Companies rais'd in *Holland* in 1658, that of fifty Companies rais'd in *Holland* in 1658 at least nine and twenty receiv'd not a penny of money in five years but what the Captains were forc'd to take up upon interest at eight in the hundred.

An. 1650, the Province of *Holland* endeavouring to get a good part of their Forces disbanded, the Prince of *Orange* consented to the reducing of them to three thousand horse, and about 26350 foot; altho he declar'd the time to be left then were kept in the time of the Truce (viz. between 1609 and 1621) even besides the two Troops of Horse and thirty Companies of foot maintain'd at that time in their service by *France*, although Garrison'd as now there were; (many more being recover'd or guard'd to the States in their Second year with Spain) besides several other considerations many other mens judgement seem'd requisite and necessary. The foresaid horse and foot made up 4500 Companies, and 52 Troops, who shortly after (viz. upon the Princes death) were reduc'd to 415 Companies, the Troops remaining fill the same fecundity of their flourishing common wealth. The Frontier Towns, the Garrisons being proportion'd by them to the strength and value of each whole State, I find to have been (an. 1651,) made in this manner.

The number of Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot thought requisite to be plac'd without in the voting, or governing Provinces an. 1651, as we have them in *Aitzema*: viz. at

Foot. Com. Tr. of Horse.

<i>Nimwegen</i>	10	04	
<i>Bommel</i>	02	00	
<i>Thiel</i>	02	00	
<i>Fort Nassau on the Voorn</i>	03	00	
<i>Fort of St. Andrew</i>	01	00	
<i>Zutphen</i>	05	03	
<i>Dierburch</i>	03	01	
<i>Groel</i>	03	00	
<i>Breevoort</i>	02	00	
<i>Arnhem</i>	03	02	
<i>Briel</i>	10	00	
<i>The Hague</i>	01	00	
<i>Amsterdam</i>	02	00	
<i>Vianen</i>	01	01	
<i>Gorchum</i>	03	01	
<i>Worcum</i>	01	00	
<i>Loerweil</i>	01	00	
<i>Husden with Hemert</i>	12	02	
<i>Croetaw</i>	01	00	
<i>Engelen</i>	01	00	
<i>Grotingenberg</i>	06	01	
<i>Clanet with Nordam</i>	03	00	
<i>Flabbing</i>	07	00	
<i>Fere</i>	02	00	
<i>Ter Tol</i>	01	00	
<i>Accl</i>	01	00	
<i>Ter Neuf</i>	01	00	
<i>Bleroliet</i>	01	00	
<i>Lillo</i>	01	00	
<i>Liefenboeck</i>	02	00	
<i>Utrecht</i>	04	00	
<i>Amsfort</i>	01	01	
<i>Overwarden</i>	01	00	
<i>Leeward</i>	03	00	
<i>Franker</i>	01	00	
<i>Doskun</i>	01	00	
<i>Flarlingen</i>	02	00	
<i>Dreusert</i>	01	03	
<i>Zwoil</i>	04	00	
<i>Hallef</i>	04	00	
<i>Osteumyck</i>	01	00	
<i>Oldersyck</i>	01	00	
<i>Enschede</i>	01	00	
<i>Omarsen</i>	01	00	
<i>Groningen</i>	10	02	
<i>Delf Zill</i>	04	00	
In all	132	22	

The number of Horse and Foot Troops and Companies thought requisite to be plac'd without the voting Provinces, upon the Frontiers: viz. at

Foot. Com. Tr. of Horse.

<i>Emden</i>	05	00	
<i>Lierort</i>	04	00	
<i>Boortang</i>	04	00	
<i>Bellinwald</i>	02	00	
<i>Langerlofence</i>	02	00	
<i>Coeveden</i>	06	01	
<i>Meers</i>	03	00	

Craeu to be Garrison'd by a Commanded Party out of Meurs.

<i>Orsoy</i>	08	01	
<i>Phylberg</i>	09	02	
<i>Wefel</i>	15	04	
<i>Burick</i>	06	00	
<i>Rees</i>	04	01	
<i>The Fort of Rees</i>	07	00	
<i>Emmerick with the Fort</i>	07	00	

Schenkenfence

<i>Schenkenfence</i>	04	00	
<i>Grenep</i>	03	00	
<i>Borevelt</i>	03	01	
<i>Maefricht</i>	40	07	
<i>Grave</i>	08	01	
<i>Hertogenbosch and Forts</i>	23	05	
<i>Bovls</i>	23	03	
<i>The two Forts</i>	02	00	
<i>Willemsdijk</i>	02	00	
<i>Steenbergen</i>	03	00	
<i>The Fort</i>	01	02	
<i>Berghen op Zome and Forts</i>	21	00	
<i>Fort Frederick</i>	01	02	
<i>Groefsewe</i>	01	00	
<i>Fort St. Anne</i>	01	00	
<i>Hallst and Forts</i>	18	00	
<i>Sas van Ghent and Forts</i>	12	00	
<i>The Fort of Philip and St. Mark</i>	03	00	
<i>Fort Philip</i>	03	00	
<i>Tendijk</i>	03	00	
<i>Opburgh and Forts</i>	02	00	
<i>Slays with the Pafes</i>	19	00	
<i>Culland</i>	04	00	
<i>Fort St. Catherine by Opburgh</i>	01	00	
<i>Aerdenburgh</i>	06	00	
In all	284	32	

After the above deliver'd Reduction of their Forces within the space of about twelve years we find them further reduc'd, the remaining Horse and Foot of these Provinces making but between three and twenty, and four and twenty thousand Soldiers, whom together with their monthly pay, we find divided among their Provinces, according to their several respective Quota's, in this manner.

The Province of Geldre maintaint d.n. 1663.

Two Troops of Horse each consisting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their pay being to each Troop 1679 florins by the month, in all 3358 florins.

Two and twenty Companies of foot, each consisting of fifty men; in all 1100 men.

Their pay; 825 florins a Company by the month, in all 18150 florins.

The number of the Soldiers of the division of Geldre, 1190 men.

Their whole monthly pay amounting to 21508 florins; that is about 1250 pounds Sterling.

The Province of Holland.

Seven and twenty Troops of horse, whereof one consisted of 150; another of 100; seven of 50, and the remaining 18 of 45 men apiece; in all 1410 men.

Their pay of one 4582 florins of another 3191 florins, of each of seven, 1819 florins; and of each of 18, 1679 florins; in all 47028 florins.

Two hundred and six Companies of foot, whereof one of 200, each of twenty seven of 80, one of 135, one of 120, one of 115, and each of 176 of 50 men; in all 11530 men.

Their pay of one 2612 florins; of another 1837 florins; of a third 2032 florins; of a fourth 1597 florins apiece; and of each of the remaining 176, 825 florins; in all 18609 florins.

The number of the Soldiers of the division of Holland; 12940 men.

Their whole months pay; 233120 florins.

The Province of Zealand.

Two Troops of horse, making up between them 80 men.

Their pay by the month; 2631 florins.

Two and forty Companies of foot whereof one consisting of 80, the other forty one, each of 50 men; in all 2130 men;

Their pay, of one 1178 florins, of the other 41, 825 florins apiece; in all 25002 florins.

The number of the Soldiers of the division of Zealand; 2210 men.

Their whole months pay 37634 florins.

The Province of Utrecht.

Six Troops of horse; whereof one consisting of sixty, two of 50, and three of forty five men; in all 295 men.

Their monthly pay: of one 2099 florins; of another 1819, of a third 1477; of each of three, 1679; in all 10430 florins.

One and twenty Companies of foot; three of 80; the other 18 of 50 men apiece in all 1140 men.

Their monthly pay; of each of 3, 1178 florins, of the other 18, 825 florins apiece.

The number of Soldiers of the division of Utrecht; 1435 men.

Their whole months pay; 28816 florins.

The Province of Friesland.

Seven Troops of horse, each consisting of 45 men; in all 315 men.

Their pay, 1679 florins apiece; in all 11753 florins.

Five and fifty Companies of foot, viz. one of 200, three of 80, and the other 51, of 50 men apiece; in all 2990 men.

Their pay being of one Company 2057 florins, of each of three 1178, of the other 51, 825 florins apiece; in all 47665 florins.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Friesland; 3350 men.

Their whole months pay; 59419 florins.

The Province of Overijssel.

Three Troops of horse, whereof one of 50, each of the others of 45 men, in all 140 men.

Their monthly pay, of one 1819 florins, of each of the other two 1674; in all 5167 florins.

Thirteen Companies of foot, whereof two of 80 men apiece, each of the other eleven of 50; in all 710 men.

Their pay, of two 1178 florins apiece, of each of the other eleven 825 florins; in all 11431 florins.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Overijssel; 850 men;

Their whole months pay; 16598 florins.

The Province of Groningen with the Ormlands.

Four Troops of horse, one of fifty, each of the other three of 45 men; in all 185 men.

Their pay, of one 1819 florins, of each other 1679; in all 6386 florins.

Four and twenty Companies of foot, viz. one of 150, another of 115, each of two of 80; the remaining 20, of 50 men apiece; in all 1425 men.

Their pay, of one 2014, of another 1597, of each of two 1178, of the other 20, 825 florins apiece; in all 22467 florins.

Number of Soldiers of the division of Groningen with the Ormlands; 1610 men.

Their whole months pay; 23223 florins.

Drent at the same time maintain'd two Troops of horse, each consisting of 45 men; in all 90 men.

Their monthly pay being 3388 florins.

And three Companies of foot, one of 90 men; and each of the others of 50; in all 190 men.

Their monthly pay being 2947 florins.

Number of Soldiers kept by Drent; 280 men.

Their whole months pay 6305 florins.

The whole number of Soldiers then (viz. an. 1663) in pay under the seven United Provinces, with the Ormlands, and Drent amount according to this Count; to 23865 men.

And their monthly pay to 432723 florins; that is to above 40 thousand pounds *English*.

Their standing forces are reported to have been since that *year*, 1670 after all Reformatious 26200; the constant charge whereof came to about six millions one hundred and nineteen thousand Guilders a year (above 600000 *English Lb*). It cannot be denied, but that for several years last past, the War-ships of this Commonwealth have both for strength and number exceeded those of any Kingdom or Principality in the World, *England* excepted; and we must confess, that they have adventur'd more then once to dispute the Sovereignty of the Sea even with *England* it self; their expeditions, if we believe their own accounts of each engagement, being almost constantly attended with success. Nor need we wonder, that this people should thus misrepresent such matters to the world, since we know it was a pretty while ago, and before ever they had attain'd to their highest pitch of greatness, that they as arrogantly as fallily (I mean as to what they would have thereby insinuated, viz. their own invincible strength at Sea) put us in such insolent and precarious insinuation upon their Coin, *Imperato mari est terra Dominus*. The nature of this Work will not admit of any large historical relations; and it falls as little with our inclination as business to enter into a tedious dispute with the *Dutch* concerning the success of our Sea-engagements with them; the truth whereof is sufficiently known to those that are not to be impos'd upon; and will never be understood by such as are apt to believe every thing they see in print, and greedily swallow all positive, though never so Romantick; assertions. All *Europe* knows the various artifices and subtle contrivances of their chief Governors and subtle negotiators, in undervaluing their losses, and magnifying their prosperous actions in the eyes of the world; and they are very wile in doing, since a Republick wants that awe and reverence (besides twenty other advantages) which are natural to a Monarchy, and must acknowledge its grand support to be the good opinion which the multitude (and that can never judge of any attempt or undertaking but by the success) entertain of the Government. Upon this accounts losses cannot be absolutely denied, that their Sea force had succeeded; and besides have the world give out that many of their Ships were provided of powder and ammunition, (although things of that nature) besides the like care in others of others did not behave themselves well, many some of them appear'd to be errant Cowards, and then the *English* flock much closer to their Fleet, and very un happily with them; or their choicest men, yet after all this they themselves lost not above two or three Ships of any equal to, may as there was great reason to believe, exceeding others. And here by the way we reckon for a Frigate; as they are well known against them about fourteen or fifteen years ago, the *Thames*. So far does this humorous attempt in principle, prevail among them, that some foolish artifice are to be found even in their brave and valiant *De Ruyter*. Letter to the States upon

his engagement with us in *February* an. 1653 (52) to be seen in the Author of his Life; wherein among other palliations of their losses he is very circumstantial in relating the loss of one single Ship of theirs (at that time had been the *Orinda*) of the damage they then suffer'd (call'd the *Orinda*); and with highly intimations that they had some few others burnt and sunk; adding that certain *English* Frigates stole in among them; whereas men by night; so that some of them (a very moderate estimation for above thirty) through the cowardice of their Commanders, were taken by the Enemy; complaining likewise of the want of powder, and the base and unmanly behaviour of several *Dutch* Commanders. The above-mentioned Author of *De Ruyter's* Life sufficiently harangues it, even to a panegyric, in commendation of their exploits against the Squadron under Sir *George Afeur* towards the beginning of that war; and relates how universally their Sea Commanders had signified their valour upon that occasion, without ever blaming any one, or taxing him with ill conduct or want of courage. He highly magnifies their resolution and boldness in falling upon us in the Downs, and cries up to the skies the courage of the Council of War (which must certainly consist of the same Officers) for daring to fight us within the command of our own Castles (though what Castles were near enough to endanger them does not appear, besides those of our Authors own, standing in the air) but presently after, upon their being sufficiently drubb'd by *Blake*, he cries shame of the vile cowardice of the very same Commanders; which he says was so notorious and gross, that one of them seeing the rest behave themselves so base and dastardly as not to dare to attack us, run his Ship into the midst of ours, and so sacrificed that and himself as a reproach to his fellow Officers.

But to insist no longer upon their known flutes and artifices in making the best of a bad market, and representing every unhappy action as little as may be to the detriment of their strength and power; we shall give a very brief account of two or three of our principal engagements with them, and with some remarks thereupon, which shall sufficiently evince, that they were never yet able to wrest the Sovereignty of the Seas out of the hands of the ancient and undoubted Lords thereof, the *Sovereigns of England*.

The first that I shall mention is that in *June* an. 1653, when notwithstanding the great confusion the Nation was put into by *Cromwell's* dissolving the Long Parliament (that *Demon* of the people) there were no fewer then an hundred men of War completely equip'd and mann'd out, which appearing along the Coast of *Holland*, put the *Dutch* into an incredible consternation; though the same was much increased a few days after, when *Trump* return'd home so thoroughly baffled by *Monk* and *Dean* (though *Blake* indeed came in with his Squadron before no fewer then thirty of his Ships were forc'd to leave many at least (others say more) were either destroyed or taken by us in that Engagement.

We might as well be being more then ordinary hypothetical success to the *Dutch*, when they really say that they might have done, when what pos'd, they would have if the night had not interrupted their needy remaining Ships. We have evident proof of their having been then sufficiently beaten, we had it from their own Sea-

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men taken in the *Harwich* Fight, the third of *June* 1665; that the reason why they had declin'd engaging the day before (the Wind being fair for them, and no apparent obstacle or discouragement) was because that day twelve of their ships had begun so unluckily a fight with *Monk* and *Dean*. The well known effects of this victory were, that our Ships blocking up their Harbours and snapping up their Merchants even to the day did with all expedition dispatch Ambassadors into *England*, who with much importunity obtain'd audience within two days of the Council of State (the new-fangled favourite Authority of the Nation) being thoroughly sensible of the ill condition of their affairs at home, and therefore impatient of any further delay. The States General, it is true (knowing very well, that after to great a defeat they must not expect calmer terms from *England*, and hoping that as things then stood with us, we must grow weary of the war, or however that it might be to their advantage not to treat without Swords in their hands) did in the mean time with incredible speed and diligence get out a more formidable Fleet then ever they had; but besides the same, at a Eight of above eight hours (the brunt whereof was their own above thirty of our Ships) was oblig'd with all speed to make homewards; of 120 Sail, no more than 20, and those in a miserable and scattered condition, returning into the *Texel*; so that indeed got afterwards into the *Elb*, and at many into *Zealand*. At least 4500 *Dutch* were slain and wounded, the loss of their Admiral *Van Trump* was added to the number, and said by their Writers to be the grand cause of their Overthrow (may the Author of *De Ruyter's* Life thinks fit to say, that it prevented the utter defeat and ruin of the *English* Fleet) which yet they are loth to acknowledge half so considerable as really it was. The States had promised before a thousand pound Sterling, besides the Ship it self, to the victor Admiral of the *English*; six hundred pound for every other Admiral, and for proportionally for the rest of our Ships. But they, to their great sorrow, find their Government did not put any charge upon such accounts. As for what concerns the *Harwich* fight, under the Conduct and Command of the most illustrious Prince *Jane* Duke of *York*, upon the third of *June* an. 1665, the losses then received were great, but to be dissembled or denied, yet have they used One of their writers to conceal and palliate them. They may most properly be call'd the *Panegyric* (which may indeed be call'd the *Belgium Glorietum*) in a different sense from what he intended in his Title) before he enters upon the relation of the three days fight with *Monk*, says, that the *English* had indeed already made some fortunate expeditions (in the number of which they must certainly be reckon'd one) against the Fleets of the Confederate States; that they had beaten some of their Ships, partly men of War, partly Merchants; whereas it is notoriously known, that in that one fight they lost at least twenty Ships (I forget the number of our own, partly sixteen) if being more or less acknowledge that if a vigorous pursuit had follow'd the Event of the undertaking must have been more than the ruin of their whole Fleet. 2. Let it be consider'd, that we at the time of the attempt had put only a light Fleet of some forty Ships out, and therefore their adventure was brave it upon our Coast was no point of Valour

NETHERLANDS.

of their whole Fleet, what he thought would become of their flight, made answer, that he could say nothing else in the case but *jaune qui peut*, the hindmost; a plain acknowledgement that the desperate condition into which their whole Navy was now reduc'd; concerning which our Author very merily adds, that they need not *hlois* as at other times to conduct them into the *Texel*; as viable to be an expert Guide, and very fit to our remarkable three days fight with them *Monk*, afflicted the last day by a Squall on under the illustrious Prince *Rupert*; who had been vent his joining the *Dutch* Fleet, and preventing of this fight our Ships were hardly upwards had we the first day manfully the better of their own Coast, where they were strengthened with so powerful a supply, that we were at length oblig'd to retreat; and yet this was done in such a manner that all *Europe* admires to this day the Conduct of our Commanders, and the obligate valour of our men, by which we were enabled for a great part of the time to fight them with less then half their number, and bring off almost all our Ships in such different circumstances as force a Ship of the Enemy would have had to fortune. Indeed it was Prince *Rupert's* General *Monk* that brought us into our losses, altho with the addition of his Squadron we were by no means made equal to them in number of Ships; and if an unfortunate shot had not brought his Maits by the Board just when he was about to reap the fruit of his Valour, the enemy would have with'd they had fairly gone home the day before, and not waited for the arrival of so troublesome a Visitant. And here we will add an implicit Confession of one of their own Writers, and a plain and open acknowledgement of their principal Minister of State, occasion'd by the success of this engagement. The first is that of the vaunting *Lyfver*, the famous *Belgium Glorietum*, where he is forc'd to bear witness to a great truth, viz. that the *English* had always before the battle of them; for giving a relation of *De Ruyter's* encouragement his Soldiers, amongst other expressions of his, he has this for one (spoken I suppose in *Dutch*) *winde poffe* *Andem deffich*; that is, you now perceive, that after two days fighting upon proportionally unequal terms, it is possible the *English* may come by the worst. The other is what that famous Statesman *De Witt* confests to *Sir William Temple*, viz. that by the management of this Retreat our Nation had gain'd more Honour, and our Scamen a greater reputation of Courage, then by the two preceding Victories; that he knew very well their men would never have been brought to fight again the second and third day, after the discouragements of the first, and that he believ'd no other Nation was capable of doing so well as the *English*.

As for the business of *Charlem*. 1. It has been judg'd by very understanding men, a million to one that it succeeded, for had the wind bin boisterous, as 'twas both before and after, the Event of the undertaking must have been other then the ruin of their whole Fleet. 2. Let it be consider'd, that we at the time of the attempt had put only a light Fleet of some forty Ships out, and therefore their adventure was brave it upon our Coast was no point of Valour

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3. This exploit upon Ships that had neither Sail, nor Yard, nor Gun in them; was acted in the midst of the Treaty of Peace held at Breda; and may rather be esteemed the enterprise of incendiaries and robbers, than of a fair and generous enemy. 4. The people of Holland then'd their dislike of this attempt, in the vengeance footed after taken on the two *De Witts*, the architects thereof; and by their raising those infamous inscriptions, which the unhappy Brothers had set up in memory of their success. As to the fight at *Sal-Bay ann. 1673*, the French, as the Dutch themselves confess, afforded us no manner of assistance, but almost as soon as the Battle began flood off, and left ours to bear all the assaults of the whole Fleet, which was prepar'd to fight with both. This being acknowledged by most of themselves, it was worth while to enquire, if we could tell how to be inform'd, by what figure they speak, who infinitely admire the obituate valour of their Seamen and Soldiers who were able to engage and fight the Fleets of two potent Monarchs; one of which took care not to come within Gun-shot.

But enough, and possibly too much has been said on this subject, which is the proper business of History, and which could not justifiably have been brought into a description of this nature, had not the unfavourable and partial passion of several Dutch Authors, oblig'd an English writer to make some, tho' a more modest and friendly narrative. To sum up all in a few words: It is sufficiently known, that the English never wanted courage, nor the Hollander diligence, a virtue of almost equal importance in any undertaking. It has pleas'd Almighty God in all the late Engagements, by strange interpositions, so to balance the success, that neither part should have at any time an entire victory. And the two Nations having by long experience seen how little has been gain'd by war with each other; 'tis to be hoped, they may hereafter both content to improve the advantages of peace, and so together reap the harvest of the Sea, a field large and fertile enough to answer the most insatiable avarice of all who cultivate it.

Public Revenue.

And now we come to their public Revenue, which consists chiefly in the Excise and Customs, they being their principal Funds, and which together with others, make up usually (as one observes) about one and twenty millions of Guilders a year; every million whereof amounts (according to the same Author) to about ninety thousand pounds sterling; though others, particularly *Roberts* in his Map of Commerce, account a Gilder equal to two shillings English; according to which computation a million of Guilders will be no hundred thousand pounds sterling. Their impositions are to be universal upon all manner of commodities, that in *Amsterdam* thirty several Excises shall have been paid for a single dish of fish, with the usual fauce, before it is brought to table; and it is likewise reported that a Cow fold for five pounds, if the be nine years old, will by that time have paid six pounds to the State. But their Customs for Importation are reckon'd in the Union low and easy; and are only apply'd to the uses of the Admiralty; and what comes in from the conquered Towns, of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and places upon the *Rhine*, is manag'd and dispos'd of by the Council of State.

Out of this public revenue (besides their ordinary charge of Militia, public Officers and Ministers of State, Ambassadors, &c.) they were some years since reported to pay interest for

about thirteen Millions owing by the States General. We have shew'd already, that in the general Contributions of all Provinces, the *Count of Holland* is about fifty-eight in the hundred; to which we shall add here, that the *City of Amsterdam* alone pays above twenty-seven of this said fifty-eight, whereby it appears, that that City may be reckon'd upon the account of Riches above one fourth part of the *United Netherlands*. The public Revenue of the same City is said to amount to above four thousand pounds a day; and *ann. 1650*, the Excise of Beer, Meat, and Corn within *Amsterdam*, is said to have been firm'd for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; there being besides an Excise upon Wine, the Tax upon Houses, the Eighth penny, and a great number of others. A late years Excise upon Beer, Corn, and Cattel in the City of *Leyden* is reported to have come to fifty thousand pounds. So that if the rest bear any tolerable proportion to these two places, the public Income of the States must be exceeding great; and yet in the course of the late dreadful war with *England* and *France*, they have been very hard put to it for necessary supplies of money (which cannot be imputed to any thing else but the obstruction of their Trade), being forc'd in *October ann. 1676*, to raise the imposition upon Wine, which occasioned such disorderly orders at *Rotterdam*, that to suppress the tumults and seditions which happen'd thereupon, two Regiments of Foot were sent to quarter at *Alphen*. Besides this, and many other new contrivances to procure monies, about the beginning of 1677 they made a new Ordinance for levying the imposition of the Little Seal (as they call it) upon all Contracts and Judicial writings, which met with some opposition at first by the Remonstrances of the Law Tribe.

The vast consumption of all sorts of Commodities, but especially such as are necessary for life, and the great and many imposts that are upon the same, makes all things excessive dear amongst them; but there are so many ways of getting, and so much to be got by labour and industry, that the people make a shift to live, and bear cheerfully those Taxes which in the judgment of strangers are unprofitable.

And here, that our fellow Subjects and Countrymen may praise God for the ease and plenty (as they say) which he has bless'd them, and the happy constitution of that Government under which they live; we shall then them somewhat more at large the several Taxes and Impositions that lie heavy upon the shoulders of their *Low Countries*, or other Provinces. These we have from *Bosmanius*, one of their most authentic Writers, in his Book *De statu Federati Belgii*, where also others may deliver them at the exact rate they are lev'y'd only in the Province of *Holland*, yet are the States of the other Provinces forc'd either to impose the same upon their own Subjects, or on such analogous to them, and not a jot less grievous to the people.

The extraordinary Taxes of this State are those which have been lev'y'd but now and then upon some unusual and very pressing occasion; and such are: 1. A Floren, that is twenty pence, (or rather two shillings, according to the whole Author faith he never knew lev'y'd but once; and that by reason of the disastrous circumstances of the common people, it was ever after us'd.)

2. The second is Chimney-money; which is likewise a Floren, or twenty Aflcs, a Chimney

in this Tax they imitated the *Spaniard* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, as they have since been follow'd by the *English*, who it has been made a standing and ordinary Tribute with us. We shall note, that *Bosmanius* reckons an As to be four Ounces or Oordens, which he calls an *Ouths*, and each of those is a quarter of a Stiver; and ten of their Stivers make a shilling *English*; so that according to *Bosmanius*, each Floren being twenty Aflcs, their Stivers must be equal to two shillings of our money; therefore we shall in this account of their Taxes, which we have entirely from him, take the Stiver to be equal to an As (altho the *Roman As* is not reckon'd by others to be above three farthings *English*), and upon the same account we shall take the value of his Floren to be equal to two shillings *English*; our business being here not to find out the real value of the As or Floren, but what estimate *Bosmanius* makes of them.

3. The third (call'd by some a Land Tax, tho the name seems not altogether so proper) is the two hundredth Floren, or two hundredth part of all manner of Goods and Possessions, which are rated by the Magistrates of the place according to purchase and any other thing; but with this proviso, that if any man finds himself aggrieved, and will swear that he is not worth so much, he shall be bared accordingly.

The ordinary Taxes of this State being once impos'd have been afterwards made perpetual; and such are,

1. That upon Salt, which is in a certain proportion to the quantity of Salt sent yearly in each Family; the sole Judge whereof is the Magistrate of the place, who numbering the persons in every house, makes a conjecture of the same, and imposes the Tax proportionably.

2. The second is the Excise upon Beer, which is of three sorts: 1. That paid by all persons without distinction; which is twenty Aflcs a Vessel; which if we rely upon the forementioned *Bosmanius* and *Plexam*, is two shillings of our money, but such Beer for private use is not above thirty Stivers (that is three shillings) a Vessel, is in favour of the poorer sort exempted from this Tax. 2. The Brewers themselves pay twelve Aflcs or Stivers for every Vessel; and so the Seamen for Beer imported into *England*, *Germany*, or elsewhere. 3. Victuallers and others that sell Beer publicly, pay twenty-seven Aflcs a Vessel. And here we must take notice, that our Author *Bosmanius* all along in things of this nature, lays they pay so much in things to the name of *Vessels*, who yet others take them to answer to that *English* measure of ours call'd by the name of Barrels.

3. Every Hoghead of Vinegar pays six Florens and sixteen Aflcs.

4. French Wine pays six Aflcs a Sloop, *Rhenish*, *Spanish*, and others, twelve Stivers; Brandy made of Wine ten Stivers, and of Beer five.

For every Barrel of Butter, containing 320 pounds, is paid four Florens; and for every piece or parcel call'd *Kapucken* the fourth part of a Stiver.

For the largest Vessels of Oil call'd Pipes, four Florens; but if it be of Fish-Oil, only three Florens.

For Candles of Wax or Tallow, two Florens and two Stivers a hundred weight.

8. There is an impost upon those Commodities in the vending whereof use is made of hand measures; such as are divers sorts of Grain, Seeds, Salt, Lime, and the like: for

every measure of Wheat call'd a Laite are paid twenty-two Stivers; of Trico-Spelum, or Zoco-Spectrum (call'd in *Latin Siligo*) twenty-five; of round and smaller Seeds thirty-six Aflcs. For every hundred pound of Salt thirty-seven Stivers.

9. Turf and ordinary Coals pay for certain determin'd quantities of them a quarter and a half; but for every Tun of *English* or *Scotch* coals eighteen Florens are paid. The Coals of Ships at Sea, are exempt and pay nothing.

10. For every hundred weight of Lead five Stivers; and for every thousand of Brick one Stiver and a half.

11. Wood to burn pays the eighth part of what it costs.

12. All Stuffs interwoven with Gold, and all Silks pay the twelfth part of what they cost to the State.

13. Every larger piece of *English* Woollen Cloth, not dyed, pays six Florens of *Flanders*, if the same be worth sixteen pounds *Flanders* (a pound *Flanders* is six Florens); but if the piece be valued at 22 pound *Flanders*, then they pay sixteen Florens for it. For every piece of higher and thinner stuffs than these, but one As or Stiver paid. For Tapestries, guilded Leathers, and other the like commodities, is paid the ninth part of what they are worth. Here we must take notice, that the Merchants of *Vender*, puts the value upon his own commodities of this nature; but left he should for his own advantage under-rate them, he that gathers the Tax may if he pleas'd demand them of the owner, paying only one pound *Flanders* more than the price put upon them.

14. For every measure of Wheat call'd a Laite, ground by the Mills of *Holland*, is paid indifferently by all persons sixty-three Florens and twelve Stivers. For a Laite of Trico-Spelum, or Spelkum, thirty-one Florens and sixteen Stivers; for a Laite of Barley, hull'd Oats, and dry'd Beans, twenty-one Florens and four Aflcs; for a Laite of Beech-Wheat twelve Florens and fifteen Stivers.

15. For every Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Hog, &c. and other Beasts design'd for the Shambles, the seventh part of the price of them is paid to the State.

16. For every horned Beast three years old, are paid three Stivers a month; and for every Horse of the same age, two.

17. For every such quantity as is reckon'd by some a Panmer of *Flourings*, or of *Wheat*, which is brought to the Houses of Retailers or private Citizens, are paid twenty Stivers.

18. For every Sturgeon and Salmon is paid the ninth part of what they cost the Retailer.

19. For every pound of Tobacco is paid ten Stivers by him that imports it.

20. For all Soap confum'd in these Provinces is paid seven Florens for every Vessel, or Barrel, for every Barrel of Pitch, sixteen; and for every one of Tar ten Florens.

21. Waggon, and smaller Vessels that go by water, pay twenty Stivers a year. Larger Vessels pay more; their Tax being determin'd according to their burthen, or number of Laits that go to their lading. Every Coach pays six Florens a year.

22. All Farms pay almost the sixth part of the annual Rent for which they are let. If the proprietor keeps them in his own hands, they are valued by the Magistrate of the place, and the Tax is set accordingly.

23. The Tax upon Grounds either fow'd

with any sort of Grain, or planted with Trees, is for every Acre four Sivers and a half a month; and their reckoning in this case is for matter of Corn, from the Seed-time to that of full Harvest.

24. For every Houfe is paid about the eighth part of the yearly Rent; but because the price of Houses rises and falls, they are rated according to the discretion of the chief Magistrates of the place, who look upon themselves as oblig'd to value them according to their extent and the space of ground which they take up.

25. Every Master or Mistress pays one Florin yearly for every Servant that they keep.

26. For all Immovables (among which are reckon'd great Ships) is paid upon sale the fourth part of their real value, which must needs raise yearly a great sum of money to the States; Immovables changing their proprietors in no Country so often as here, it being observ'd particularly of *Leiden*, that one half of the City is bought and sold once in three years.

27. No Will, Contract, or other Writing is good in Law, unless it be mark'd with one of the two Seals; for the greater whereof is paid four Sivers, and for the lesser (which suffices in matters of small concern) two.

There are many other Taxes and Impolls among them omitted by *Boekhuysen*, who refers for further Information to an account published by the States of *Holland*. We shall only add here, that the Tribute laid upon those things whose number, quantity by value, and value are fairly known (such as Lands and Houses) is gather'd by the Magistrate of each place; but as for the Impollution upon Wine, Beer, and other commodities of uncertain consumption, they are farm'd out every year to those that will give most for them, together with good security to the State.

It is the judgment of some understanding men, that the last refuge of these Provinces, if they should be reduc'd to the utmost extremity, is to be admitted a Circle of the Empire (such as they formerly were) and to receive the protection of that mighty body, which is also the most like of any Country to their own State in its main Constitutions, and especially in the freedom and sovereignty of the Imperial Cities. In this case it seems probable, that their Trade and their liberty would be improv'd then otherwise, their liberty continuing the same, and their security made greater; we find not, that their Magistrates and chief Ministers of State had any such thoughts when they were ready to be swallow'd up by the *French*; which whether to be imputed to the great surprize and astonishment that had seiz'd them from the first course of that invasion, which came in like a torrent upon them, or to any particular reasons which might have inclin'd some of them rather to submit to *France*, we shall not take upon us to determine.

Boekhuysen (and from him *Corningius*) recommends their *Ratio Status*, or true interest to consider, 1. In maintaining the liberty of their State and People invariable. 2. In maintaining or restoring timely compounding all intestine commotions and troubles. 3. In maintaining a strict League and Alliance with all neighbouring Princes, and when any difference arises between them, in assisting as timely as may be all their pretensions. 4. In having the Sea open, and their Trade unobstructed. 5. In taking care that no Province grow too great, or stir up upon the rest, and we may add what is necessary thereto, viz. the keeping up the Authority of the Stadtholder to the utmost, that is, as far as may be

confront with their Liberty and the Constitution of their Government.

They have no interest (as *Sir William Temple*, a person very well acquainted with the Constitution of their Commonwealth, and the present circumstances of the affairs of their neighbour Nations observe) to oblige them to a war, unless invaded at home, or in the *Spanish Netherlands*; which will now prove one of the same thing if the invasion be made by *France*. As the nature of their Government and small extent of Country (besides other considerations) did ever disengage them from all designs of foreign Conquest, except in the *Indies*, and consequently prohibit them from employing their Arms otherwise than for peculiar services, so must they now more especially apply themselves wholly to the matter of free trade, which they must by all means endeavour to have continued unto them without any check or interruption; that to they may as soon as possible repair those prodigious losses which they have had of late years, by means of the great advantages which their industry and skill in traffick will gain them from all their neighbours. To these ends and purposes it highly concerns them to labour for the preservation of the peace of *Europe*, and bandy by Leagues and Negotiations against any from whom they shall fear a breach of it. They must seek to preserve themselves by an Alliance with *England* against *France*, and by that of *France* against *England*, as they did formerly be the assistance of both against *Spain*. Because Trade is the very Soul of their Commonwealth; and they have less of their own natural growth than other Nations of such things as are necessary for Shipping; it therefore imports them more than others to take care to keep the Northern Countries, together with the absolute dominion of the *Scand*, should fall into the hands of one Prince; and therefore must they enter into all such Conjunctions as may tend to the balancing, in some measure, the two lesser Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, no less than the greater of *France* and *Spain*. They must also (because of the necessity of a confederate military force as is required) be always provided of a considerable strength, especially by Sea; by which they may to their advantage, or at least secure their Trade, the weakness of their Land forces, which is a long ruin of peace, and a swarm of Officers protect'd by the States in favour of their Relations in the Magistrate, have brought to be very disproportionate in force to what they are number. The present condition of *Spain*, and their German neighbours is such, that they have little reason to apprehend any danger from them; and it seems now to be to the interest of *England* to prevent any further progress of the *French*, that there appears no probability of our contributing hereafter (without very great proportion) to their efforts of conquering the peace and security of their Commonwealth; weakness of *Spain*, the distance of *Sweden*, and the different interests of the Empire, occasion'd by Princes) are brought to depend principally, if not wholly upon the friendship of his Majesty of Great Britain.

Some Cities retain still the privilege of Coining; with which they have been anciently endow'd; as *Amstelveen* in *Geldre*, and *Dordrecht*; but since one part of the last mentioned Province came to be govern'd separately from the other, the States thereof (call'd the States

Cath.

of *West-Friesland*) have set up a Mint within their own Jurisdiction, the place being sometimes *Horn*, and sometimes *Enckhuysen*. *Zeeland* did not make use of this point of Sovereignty before the year 1580, at which time Money first began to be coin'd at *Middeburg*. The City of *Utrecht* still enjoys what it was many ages since possess'd of, and retains the Royalty of a Mint, confirm'd to it by the States Provincial. *Leuwarden* in *Friesland* is likewise by approbation of the Estates of the Province endow'd with the same privilege; but in *Overijssel*, *Deventer*, *Campan*, and *Snauld* coin money by their own authority, without any respect to the States of the Province; which they pretend to do as being Free Cities of the Empire, and upon that account claiming particular jurisdiction within themselves. The same is done upon the like pretence of ancient privilege by the City of *Groningen*; without mentioning or taking notice of the *Olmuds* in their Coin. But because the Union of *Utrecht* there was to be a certain fund of all monies, current throughout the whole Commonwealth, the States General have appointed and commission'd certain Officers, whose business it is to inspect this matter, and to take care that no false money be made or distributed by particular persons, but that nothing be done in the authorized Mints of each Province that may redound to the prejudice of the publick.

In their wars with *Spain*, when the money in a besieged Town came to fail, and there was no possibility of having a fresh supply elsewhere, they used to put a stamp upon pieces of Tin, Brass, Leather, or Fatboard, which having a certain price put upon them by the Magistrates of the place, were freely taken by the Soldiers; neither was this any way disadvantageous to them, for as this kind of Coin went in the besieged places, and supplied their present necessities, for the siege being rais'd, or the Town yielded up, there came a Treasurer from the States, who gave every man current money for the other.

Their Monies in these Countries (but especially in the City of *Amsterdam*) have a correspondence with *Antwerp* Coins, but enhanced or less as the occasion for or against the occasion, by reason of their great yearly disbursements. It has been frequently observ'd (as *Roberts* informs us in his Map of Commerce) that when they have occasion for great receipts their Monies are decry'd in value, and rais'd again when they are oblig'd upon account of their Wars or otherwise to extraordinary payments; and according to this diversity of occasions, the exchange of *Amsterdam* and the rest of the *United Provinces* is observ'd to alter so much, that it is commonly and in general reckon'd to be about three per cent. worse than that of *Antwerp*.

Their Layer or pound, which is twenty shillings *Flemish*, may be accounted twelve shillings sterling.

Six Florens, each consisting of twenty flivers, make the pound.

An hundred and twenty flivers make a pound grofs.

Six flivers make a *Flemish* shilling. Five flivers make six pence *English*, or five sols *Tournois*. So that a fliver and a sol *Tournois* are of the same value.

A Grofs is six Deniers *Tournois*.

Besides these, which in *Roberts* time were the current monies of the Country, all Coins of *Europe* do pass here currently for their value, and are at the same rate receiv'd and paid in traffick without any scruple.

Their weight is the pound, an hundred whereof makes their Quinal, which in *London* is held to be about an hundred and eleven pence *English*, the some alleged, that the same accurately calculated will not produce above an hundred and eight pounds sterling. The said hundred pound weight here in use agrees with an hundred and seven pounds of *Antwerp*, and an hundred and seventeen pounds of *Flanders* in general, and ninety-eight of *Paris*.

Their chief measure is the Ell, which reduc'd to *English* Yards, is to be at the rate of 10 Ells for 100 Yards of *London*; and the hundred Ells of *London* are here 167 Ells and a half; so that the 100 Ells here make in *London* about 74 Yards, or about 60 Ells and a half; and 40 *Flemish* Ells make in *England* 24 Ells.

Corn is here sold by the Laft, which contains 24 small Barrels; each Barrel being one and a half; each Muiden one Sack and one twentieth; each Sack three Ardrecs; which make somewhat more than three Sheep; so that the Laft of Corn contains 103 Sheep, which make ten Quarterst of *London*.

Not only in the principal Churches of *Holland* are Organs (which usually play for some time after Sermon is done) but also in many of their Village Churches; and Collections for the poor are commonly made in some of them, a Purse with a Bell hanging at the bottom of it, and fastned to the end of a long pole, being reach'd to every one by the Collector, who is of those Societies call'd their Colleges of Deacons; his Office continuing for two years, and seeming little different from that of our Overseers of the poor. The Psalm to be sung by the Congregation is ordinarily mark'd upon plates, which are hung up and down in several places of their Churches. They are not so nice and tender-conscienc'd as to the observation of the Lords-day as some of their neighbours, for the common people of these Countries buy and sell small commodities on that day, and make no scruple of travelling by Waggon or Boat. In the service of God (as our reports of them) they seem more delighted and affected with that part of their Worship which consists in singing than any other; and they provide more for it, for in their Churches there are few Books (besides *Platen*) bound up with their Church-Catechism.

But there we must give some account of the Reformation of Religion, and the progress and reception of the same in these Provinces. It is therefore observable, that the perfection of such in *Germany* as dissent from the Church of *Rome* (who were for the most part *Lutherans*) under *Charles V.* drove great numbers into the seven Provinces, but especially into *Holland* and *Brabant*, where the privileges of the Cities were great. This is observ'd by some to have been the reason that *an. 1566* it was resolv'd, upon consultation had among the heads of the Confederates, that for declining all differences at a time of common exigence, the publick and all low'd profession should be that of the *Lutherans*, but still with sufficient indulgence to those other, and dissenting opinions. By the Union of *Utrecht*, concluded *an. 1579*, it was resolv'd, that no Province within its own precincts to order the matter of Religion as should be thought fit; but so as a private liberty and freedom should be left to all dissenters. But in the year 1583, which was after their having receiv'd no all obedience to *Spain*, it was enacted by general agreement, that the Reformation of Religion should be openly profess'd and avow'd in all the Provinces; and the *Roman Catholic* prohibitions

Religion.

Weights.

After this, the Religion according to the Reformation of *Calvin* and his followers came to be established in these Countries, divers reasons whereof are given by writers, the chief of which seems to have been the latter which was then people had conceived against *Spain*; *Roman Catholics* and *Spaniards* being at that time look'd upon by them as mere synonymous terms. To which we may add, that by the utter extirpation of the Hierarchy throughout these Provinces, all goods and possessions belonging thereto came into the hands of the States, whereby a great increase was made of what was then most necessary, and not thought fit afterwards to be parted with, viz. their public Revenue.

But besides all this, it is to be consider'd, that the Province of *Holland* (in which the Ecclesiasticks never made part of their Convention (Estates) bearing always the greatest weight in the Councils of the Union, was inclin'd to such a ferdelment of Religion as agreed most with their own ancient Constitution.

Nevertheless it has been the constant custom ever since not to make enquiry into the faith or principles of any peaceable man that comes to live under the protection of the State, and gives no disturbance to the State; the *Roman Catholic* Religion being alone excepted, both because it is look'd upon as the Religion of *Spain*, and also not likely to make good subjects, since it obliges them to acknowledge a foreign and inferior Jurisdiction. Upon this account we find that at several times, particularly *an. 1641*, by a Proclamation of the States General all Jesuits, Priests, Monks, &c. were prohibited to enter into these Countries, and those that were already therein commanded to depart. 2. All Popish Conventicles were interdicted. 3. All Parents were forbid to send their Sons to Jesuits Colleges, or to any Popish University or School, or their Daughters to Nunneries.

An. 1650, the Synods of their respective Provinces sent their Deputies to the Grand Assembly of the States, who there gave in a Paper which they call'd a Remonstrance, wherein they desired special and speedy care should be taken for settling Religion exactly according to the Synod of *Dort*, and for preventing of Popery and Profaneness; and according to their request declarations made to those purposes, (to wit) that they were to expect a thorough and rigorous execution of them among such a trading people. The truth is, the *Roman Catholic* Religion is toler'd, and tolerated (but not publickly) there being only certain constant payments from every Family made upon that account to the Officers of places. Nor are the professors thereof few in these Provinces; may they are indeed numerous in the Country among the Peasants, and considerable in the Cities; but are not admitted to any publick Charges, altho they seem, as one observes, to be a firm and well jointed disturbance to the Government, nor ever express'd any inclination to a change. All others of their own Religion in their private Houses, or when they come to be numerous, and able to go to the charge, may if they please purchase their proper Pastor or Teacher, having a license to build a publick place, and have constant rate for this liberty to the publick. But there is one or more Commissioners appointed, who for the security of the State, must have constant addition into all their Affiliations, and their testimony shall be receiv'd concerning any

thing said or done there to the prejudice of the publick; in which cafes the Laws and executions are as severe as against any civil crimes whatsoever.

There are *Jews* in several places of this Commonwealth, particularly at *Damme* and *Delphzyl*, but they have their publick Synagogues in *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, in the first of which places almost all Sects that are known among Christians have their publick meeting places; even *Brownists* and *Familists*, and others whose names are very near worn out in the Countries to which they owe their rise and beginning. There are said to be above thirty different Sects in *Amsterdam* (some indeed reckon a great many more, but I suppose the difference between several of them is not very considerable) whereas in *Amsterdam* are allow'd their publick meetings place, six of them being for many sorts of *Anabaptists*, who there be many other branches of that unchristian Sect which are not openly tolerated by the Magistrates. Those who put by the name of *Arminians*, some esteem to be rather a party in the State than a Sect in the Church; and these were even before the reformation of the Stateholder but in number, tho of better quality, and many of them in the Government. The *Anabaptists* on the contrary are very numerous, but live in the lower ranks of people, *Mechanicks* and *Seamen*; and abound chiefly in *North Holland*.

The truth is, the body of their Commonwealth is made up of *Calvinists*, who are possess'd of all the publick Churches, and are the only people who have Pastors maintain'd at publick charge, which is done by certain Salaries paid by the States. They are reported to be generally passionate friends of the Family of *Orange* (tho we know how inconsistent the *Calvinism* of *Scotland* and some other Countries is with any thing that looks like Monarchy) to which they divers ways express'd their kindness during the intermission of the Stadtholdership, which Office the *Lowensteyns* succession, succeeding that of *Barnesvelt*, labour'd utterly to extinguish. They are therefore on the other side as fierce enemies to the *Arminian* party, whose principles have been thought formerly to coincide too much to *Spain*. But here in general it may be said, that no man having any pretence to complain of oppression or conscience, nor hopes of forming a party whereby to make alterations in the State, the differences in opinion cause no dissension in conversation; matters of Religion being discous'd with little or no zeal, and only like the most ordinary occurrences of the times, for diversion and entertainment. Indeed the choice of Religion is generally so indifferent a thing among them, that they are reported to be no more curious in chusing their company to go to Church with, than they are in resolving with whom they shall go to Market or Court.

There are reported to have happen'd some late innovations among them in matters of Religion, occasion'd by the writings of one *Cocceius* Curators of the University of *Leiden*, and the Burgomasters of the City, issued forth an Order, teaching of divinity, prohibited the maintaining or precincts of that place. The Tenets therein mention'd are many of them vain and extravagant, some others being nearly all'd at least to those of the *Seventh* and *Religians*; others were judg'd to be deriv'd from *Deism*, and others upon which account the reading of *Deism* publicly or privately of his Metaphysics, was likewise absolutely

absolutely interdicted. One *Abraham Heidsius*, a Professor of Divinity in that University, had the boldness to write against the said Order, and for so doing was not long after discharged of his employment. About the same time the Election of one *William Monnia* (who is suspected of the said novelties) to be Minister of *Middleburg*, occasion'd great disturbances in the Island of *Walcheren*, which were very like to have spread further, but the flame by the care and diligence of the Prince of *Orange* (who went thither on purpose) and the Estate of that Province were at length thoroughly quench'd, the Election of the said *Monnia* being made null, and many of the Magistrates of the City of *Middleburg* turn'd out of their places.

Charity seems to be a National virtue among them, tho it is regulated by the orders of the Country, and is not ordinarily so solicitous about the common objects of compassion. It is not true, that a man shall never meet with a Beggar in these Countries (tho perhaps there are hardly any seen in the Province of *Holland*) but it is certain, that all possible care is taken to supply the wants of the poor, certain families being appointed both in Cities and Villages to seize upon and compel such as are able to work for their living, or else to be sent out of the Country; and as for the old, lame, blind, or otherwise disabled, they are no where in the world so liberally provided for. The City of *Amsterdam* alone maintains constantly (as we are told by *Coringius*) 3500 poor Families, as persons not able to do any thing for their living. The expences of this State in maintaining old main'd Soldiers, Soldier's Widows, Orphans, and other proper objects of charity, are calculated by one to amount to 360000 *Florens* a year, which comes to about thirty-six thousand pounds sterling.

Orphans are very handsomely educated in their Hospitals; the Boys having matters placed in them, by whom they are taught to write and read, and instructed in the principles of Religion; being likewise taught mechanic trades by such Instructors as at the publick charge assign'd to them. The Girls are taught to spin, weave, and the like; and the expences for the maintenance and education of both Boys and Girls are defray'd partly by the City, partly by charitable persons, given purposely for such pious uses; and partly out of the ordinary collections for the poor, which are generally much larger here than in any other Country. Particular Physicians and Chirurgians are also maintain'd by the publick, whose business it is to visit the Hospitals of the sick, and employ their care and skill towards their recovery; being moreover oblig'd in some places, especially the greater Cities, to go to the particular houses of the poorer sort. There are also publick Pest-houses belonging to many Cities, and sufficient provision made amongst them for Lepers, who have habitations appointed them beyond the Suburbs of their Cities; and altho they are in some no wise necessitated to do so, are wont to beg out of those that pass near them, which is done by a superstitious opinion current among the common people, that Lepers ought to feed upon beggars bread.

The principal places out of the Territory of the Seven Provinces, yet not under their Jurisdiction, or at least in the possession of the Commonwealth (for as to some of them they only claim a right of Garrison) are, 1. *Nearer home*, and in the neighbouring Countries, *Bolledus*, *Crevecoeur*, *Roselien*, *Helmont*,

Eindhoven, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Bergen op zoom*, *Steenbergen*, *Maastricht*, several unwall'd Towns in *Brabant*, *Wilder*, *Tijndel*, *Philipsburg*, *Calcar*, *Gulburg*, *Alth*, *Lieflinghoek*, *Axel*, *Leunhuysen*, *Sas*, *Wierden*, *Gochum*, *Schenkelshoorn*, (put by several in *Gulden*), *Emmerich*, *Rees*, *Wesel*, *Durick*, *Oljog*, *Rijnberg*, *Meurs*, *Roermond*, *Langen*, *Emberich*, *Lierocort* and *Griet Zyll*.

2. Farther off, and in foreign parts, *Arguin*, *Africa*, *Arguin*, and other places among the *Nigritians*, *Green Cape*, *St. George de Mina*, *Cornwall*, *Isqueque*, and other places in the *Golden Guinea*, out of which they have divers Companies of *Goues*. In *St. Thomas Island* *Paradise*, *The French* took this Island from them in the late war, but were *an. 1675*, after a siege of a whole year, forced to surrender the same into their hands again; of four thousand *French* employ'd in that expedition, not above five hundred returning home. They have moreover in the Kingdom of *Congo* the Island and City *Loanda*, and a Fortress at the Cape of *Good Hope*. In the *East Indies*, a great part of the Coast of *Cornamandel*, and part of *Malabar*, with many strong Cities. In the *Golden Chersonese*, *Malacca*, and in the Island *Ceylan* the strong Town *Colombo*, and the Fort upon one of its Promontories, commonly call'd *Punte de Galle*. They took also from the *Portuguese* *Malacca*, a strong and well fortified City, in the same Island, which the former have never'd *an. 1643*, but lost again the year following. They are possess'd of almost all the *Moluccas*, with several other Islands in the Eastern Ocean. In the Island of *Java* they have the impregnable City call'd *Batavia*, formerly call'd *Joketra*; and in the Island *Formosa* or *Belle-Ile* they had some years since (for they were lately driven hence by the neighbouring *Chinese*) a very good Castle of the same name. The *Portuguese* have likewise driven them out of *Brasil*, as the *English* have out of *New Belgium*, where they was *New Amsterdam*, tho they recover'd the same in the late war with *England*, but were oblig'd to reiterate it by the Treaty of *Utrecht* *an. 1673*. *An. 1651* they took the strong Castle of *Culture* in the *East Indies*, and *an. 1658* the Island *Manarabout* twenty Leagues distant from *Colombo*; and *an. 1662* they took the Fort of *Cochin* in *Malabar* from the *Portuguese*; and having been the first Fort possess'd by them in the *East Indies*. Besides these places, they are possess'd of the Island *Banda* (wherein they have a Castle call'd *Najava*) with six other small Islands; and the never to be forgotten *Anboina*.

The Account given by a very late writer of their Conquests, Factories, and places of trade out of Europe is very particular, and runs thus. Tho they have been expell'd *New Holland* in *America*, yet they still possess the Islands of *S. Eustace*, *Saba*, *Caraco* and *Tobago*, if not lately beaten out by the *French* (and indeed they were toward the latter end of 1677 driven thence by the *French Fleet* under *D'Entrecasteaux*, the *Dutch Magazine* of Powder being unhappily blown up by the *French Bombs*, and the Governor Bincks, with all the *French* commanders, except one Captain, thereby slain; and by the *Seventh Article of the Peace* concluded at *Nimwegen* in *August* *an. 1678*, each party was to continue seiz'd of whatsoever they had at present possess'd. The City of *Corra* upon the firm land, The Colonies of *Boron*, *Elisbet*, *Bréville*, *Aparacura*, and other places upon the coast of *Guiana*. In *Africa*, *Arguin* and the Island *Goree*, toward *Cape Verde*, where they have a Fort and Factories at *Refugio*, at *Porto d'Alto*, and *Joad*, *St. George de Mina*, the Fort of *Najava* or *Mouri*, *Comentim*, *Asima*.

Arima, and *Estou* in *Guiny* upon the Golden coast of that high Office. In order whereunto it wd not be amiss to give a very brief account of the state of their affairs from the beginning of the forementioned Truce with Spain to the conclusion of an happy Truce with England after the late dreadful incursion of France, that is from the year 1609 to the latter end of 1673, according to our computation.

It was not long after the forefaid accommodation (as Sir *William Temple* observes) that there had like to have ensu'd a sudden rupture between Archduke *Albert* and this new State; occasion'd by the Confederates seizing the City of *Juilers*, under pretence of assisting the Duke of Brandenburg; He and the Duke of *Newburgh* being the two principal competitors for the possessions of the Duke of *Cleves* and *Juilers*, lately deceased without lawful issue male. Upon this the Archduke judging it more expedient to run the hazard of another war, then quietly to suffer the *Dutch* to strengthen themselves by such new acquisitions, sends away *Spinola* with a good Army, and orders to make open use of a design to recover the forefaid City of *Juilers* for the Duke of *Newburgh* (whose interest he had espous'd) but on the sudden to assault *Wesel*, which had been accordingly done, and the place taken before it could be either recruited or relieved, the Confederates began to think better of the matter, and considering the boldness and sedulosity of their Army, and whatall how extraordinary advantageous that City would be to him for making an incursion into their Provinces (and that has been since more then once found the most fatal inlet to the fame) made use of the mediation of *England* and *France*, and so got the difference compos'd before any farther breach happen'd; upon these terms, that neither of them should upon any account whatsoever bring an Army into the disputed Dominions of the deceased Duke of *Cleves*. Nevertheless, not long after the *Dutch* made bold to seize upon several Towns upon and near the *Rhine*, and without the consent of their own Provinces; which they pretended, and without reason, to have done only to prevent the *Spaniards* getting them into his hands; having ever since only claim'd a right of Garrison.

Besides what we have related concerning *Juilers* and *Wesel*, there are several other remarkable occurrences in the course of their affairs during this Truce; whereof we will give a very short account, as we have them deliver'd by good Authors.

About the year 1610, several Embassies, particularly those from *Japan* and *Morocco*, brought as much credit and esteem, as the right of divers Ships for advancing their trade in the *East Indies* and elsewhere did wealth and profit to this new erected Commonwealth.

About the same time, or an. 1611, there happen'd a Sea-fight between them and the *Spaniards*, off a rock near the Cape of *St. Vincent*; the latter, whereof was, that the *Dutch* had their Admiral and fifteen hundred men, were glad to betake themselves to flight.

An. 1612, was a League and Alliance made between them and the *Turks*, notwithstanding (as is observ'd) the enviousness of the *Imperial*, *Spanish*, and other Embassies, to these are reported to have struck it; upon which were divers Consuls settled in behalf of their Merchants in several places of *Afie* and *Africke*, particularly at *Aleppo*, *Grand Caïre*, *Scanderon*, *Constantinople*, *Admiras*; as likewise in the Islands of *Cyprus*, *Chio*, &c.

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An. 1613; the *Dutch* had again considerably the better of the *Spanish* Fleet confisting of twenty-seven Ships; whom they afterwards worried near the mouth of the *Streights* an. 1619.

An. 1614, the Alliance made between the *Austriack* Towns and the *Low Countries* two hundred years before, was renew'd between the said Towns (in the *Amsterdam* and *Dort* were formerly reckon'd) and the *Dutch* Commonwealth; the rights and privileges of which the States did now oblige themselves to maintain and defend to the uttermost. This was so ill received by the Emperor, that he would have the free Towns of the Empire prosecuted for nothing less then Treason and Rebellion; but it being made appear, that they had enjoy'd the liberty of entering into such Alliances time out of mind, he thought fit to acquiesce in that plea of theirs, and take this for good satisfaction because he knew not well how to come by better.

An. 1616, the Cautionary Towns, thatis *Flushing*, with the *Cattle of Ramekins* in the Island of *Walcheren* in *Zeeland*, the *Brill*, with two Forts belonging to the same, in *Holland*, were restor'd to the *Dutch*. They had been long in the hands of the *English* about one and thirty years before; as security for the money lent and employ'd in their defence by Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Grin-floy* says amounted to six hundred thousand pound sterling. Out of the *Bull* there march'd 365 Soldiers, from *Flushing* 600, and from *Ramekins* and the abovemention'd Forts so many as with them made up fourteen Companies.

Here must we take notice of a matter of the greatest and, as it had like to have prov'd, of the most fatal consequence to their State; whereby were made good the conjectures of those *Spanish* Councillors who had been the principal advisers of making a Truce with them for a tolerable term of years. Their opinion was, that the Confederate State was so unfortified in its Constitution, that a few years would proportionally such disputes and controversies between the Provinces, and even in the same Province between the Cities and Magistrates thereof, as would conduce more to their ruin then the most vigorous war; or the greatest peace, which must needs (as they had sufficiently displeasing) be very gradual and uncertain, and therefore would be more then counterbalanc'd by the great advantage of keeping them to a close and entire conjunction among themselves.

And indeed even before the said Truce was concluded, the feeds of such dissensions were plentifully sown, there having arisen divers controversies in several Provinces of the Union, but especially in that of *Holland*, about matters of Religion, and chiefly such as relate to predetermination and free-will, election and reprobation, &c. points that are sure to be handled with zeal enough, since both parties would esteem themselves no less then Champions for God Almighty; one party thinking they are as highly concerned to assert his free-grace, as the other to vindicate his justice. We must remember, that there had been for some time before this, a party in the Republick who pretended to be jealous of the power and authority of the Prince of *Orange*, whom they wou'd make too great a figure in the State; these are reported to have industriously join'd with that side, whose opinions were accounted more novel and less orthodox; advancing themselves, after no small opposition (the body of the people sticking obstinately to the receiv'd doctrine and tenets) to a very considerable faction; the strength whereof lay

not in the number but quality of its adherents, who in many places were the principal Magistrates and richest Citizens.

It is no part of our business to follow this nature to state or discuss points of this kind, and therefore shall we very briefly relate only matter of fact, leaving it to the Reader to pass what judgement he pleases upon their Schism or Faction (call it which you will *Taciturnitas*), being reckon'd the Author thereof as it concern'd the Church, and *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Secretary of *Leyden*, as well as it influenc'd the State.

Jacob van Harmen, commonly call'd *Arminius*, was born at *Udenstade* in *Holland*, an. 1580, and studied first at *Marpurg* 11 *Hessia* (where he was maintain'd by the City of *Amsterdam*), but upon the creation of an University at *Leyden*, for he berook himself rather, being far afterwards to hear *Theodore Beza's* Lectures at *Geneva*, from whence he went to *Basil*, and then to *Palais* to hear the Lectures of *Jacob Zabarell*, a noted Philosopher in those days. At length being call'd home by the City of *Amsterdam*, he was made one of the publick Preachers of that place, and altho he was esteem'd by some in his writings to differ from the current doctrine of the *Dutch Netherlands*, yet did this not hinder him at first aris thereupon, because he was generally belov'd and esteem'd, his behaviour being courteous and friendly to all men, and his conversation to those of his own sect as far as vertue and decency would permit, pleasant and diverting. After he had been fifteen years thus employ'd in *Amsterdam*, he went to *Leyden*, where not long after the death of *Petrus Junius*, he was, notwithstanding great endeavours of several to hinder it (*Gomar* himself, the chief Professor of Divinity, with might and main opposing his promotion) created Doctor of the same Faculty. In short, there was not long ere the number of his followers and disciples became very considerable, and the zeal and opposition of his adversaries increasing proportionably, he was divers times question'd by their Confessors, and the Deputies of their Synods; but we find not that any publick censure pass'd upon him unto his death, which happen'd an. 1609; his successor being *Comardus Vassius*, a man of no exceedingly displeasing temper, but that he is reported upon that account especially to have been turn'd out of his publick place and function.

John Oldenbarnevelt, commonly call'd only *Barnveelt*, was born of mean parentage at a Country Village near *Amersfort*, in the Diocese of *Utrecht*, or rather in the *Arnhem* Quarter of *Gueldre*. After having studied the Civil Law for about seven years, he proceeded Doctor in the same Faculty, and from being an advocate in other lower Courts, came to be one in that of *Holland*. After this he was Pensionary of *Rotterdam*, and at length Advocate (or Penionary) and Keeper of the Great Seal of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*; so that being a man of eminent parts and singular industry, he came by degrees to have a greater sway then any single person in the Government; the management of all publick business, treaties and correspondence with foreign Princes and Commonwealths, together with the disposal of Offices and other great affairs, depending almost entirely upon his advice and direction. We have elsewhere taken notice of his enmity to the House of *Orange*, which made him very vigorously promote the peace with Spain and Archduke *Albert*, hoping thereby to lessen the authority of their Stadholder Prince *Maurice*; upon which account he is also

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suppos'd to have sided with the *Arminian* party (for so in a little time began they to be call'd) and cordially oppos'd their interest. He is reported to have given the first considerable suspension hereof *an. 1612*, when he used his utmost endeavours to procure liberty for both parties freely to preach and publish their doctrines; tho' he mit of his aim when he contriv'd Letters to King *James*, as from the principal *Arminians*, requesting his mediation to the same purpose: for the advice thereupon given by them, viz. that the Prince to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, was, that they should under the most severe penalties prohibit the meddling at all with any of the controverted points either in the Schools or Pulpits. *An. 1617*, he discover'd himself yet more openly, not sticking to oppose *Prince Maurice* and several Members of the States, nay publicly to undertake the patronage of the Remonstrants (for so were the *Arminians* now call'd, from a Remonstrance publish'd, together with an account of their faith and doctrine, not many years before, viz. about the year 1610, who were now posses'd of the chief Cities in the *Hague*, while their Antagonists, the *Assurians*, were forc'd to content themselves with the Church of an old Cloister, not far from thence. After this he is reported to have taken a journey to *Utrecht*, and to have been there very busy and active in procuring the design of his faction; for the purpose whereof he had the boldness to take a particular kind of Soldiers, and to continue the same notwithstanding the commands of the States General to the contrary. To be brief, the Remonstrants pertrations, and continuing obstinate in opposing the Convention of a National Synod (very passionately advis'd by King *James* and other good friends and allies of these Provinces) so that things seem'd now almost ripe for sedition, and an open breach ready to be made between the Provinces, *Prince Maurice*, by advice of *Barneveldt* and three others, who were accounted the principal Authors of all those distractions in the State; one of whom was the learned *Voetius*, his Wife (leave being granted her by the creche perfidious *Arminian* Books, on which she had her Husband was always poring) convey'd the *Spanish* part of *Brabant*.

As for *Barneveldt*, he was try'd and condemn'd, his Estate confiscated, and himself beheaded *an. 1619*; which was done by particular Commissioners, appointed by the States General; tho' his friends had labour'd much to have the cognizance of the whole matter refer'd to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*. In the offices and dignities to which they had been, one of them being the Father's great-grandson, *Holland*, and another Governor of the Forests of *Zoom*. About the beginning of 1622, *an. 1622*, *Prince Maurice*, and one of them, with several other persons, upon a fair trial and divers of legally convicted of treason against the States, *Barneveldt* the father we find is related, that he *National Synod held in Holland*, which prov'd so far true, that his first examination was taken the

very day the Synod of *Dort* began. This *Barneveldt*, as well as his successor and parallel the late *De Witt*, was wholly aware of the *English* interest, and was (as *Grimfion* relates, the same interest) lay also by many believ'd and affirm'd of the other) a devoted creature of France. This is certain, that *Arminian* labour'd all that possibly he could for a mitigation of his sentence.

In the beginning of November *an. 1618*, the Synod of *Dort* met, for composing all differences in Religion, and reflecting the Provinces in their former peace and tranquility; for a full account of the proceedings whereof, we refer the Reader to such Authors as have purposely written of the same; and shall only observe here,

1. That to assist at this Synod were sent from *England*, *George Carleton* Bishop of *Landaff*, *Joseph Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, *John Davenant* the Kings Professor of Divinity and President of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and Archdeacon of *Taunton*.

2. That several of the Remonstrants being well furnished which way the Synod would generally encline, refused to appear; declaring openly, that they could not expect a fair and impartial trial of their cause, in an Assembly to which they were rather cited as Criminals than conven'd as Members. Nor were their fears and apprehensions vain, for their party was at length call'd and condemn'd; many of them being banish'd, imprison'd, and other ways prosecuted in the severest manner.

3. That the principal Tenets of the Remonstrants or *Arminians* were generally taken to be such as these: That Gods election of some persons to life eternal is grounded upon the foreknowledge of Faith in Christ, and perseverance; and the reprobation of others, upon their forefight of their final impotence, infidelity, or apostasy. That Christ dyed for the whole race of mankind. That God has not a private will opposite to his reveal'd; according to which still he has declared, that he desires the salvation of all men. That sufficient Grace may be resist'd; and that a true Believer may fall away from Grace, and be eternally damn'd.

We come now to the second tedious war, under which these Provinces and not only so, but make a considerable advance in power and reputation; the principal events and final issue whereof shall be succinctly deliver'd. And here we must take notice, that *Archbishop Albert* the succeeding war lay between the Confederates and Spain; to which Kingdom those Provinces call'd the *Spanish Netherlands* were by the Articles of marriage between *Archduke Albert* and *Isabella*, to return upon defect of issue male.

An. 1621, upon the expiration of the Twelve years Truce, very early in the Spring belleg'd and good Fortrefs built by the Dutch in an Island of the *Rhine* between *Boon* and *Colen*, call'd afterwards *Elizabet's Fort*, but at that time *Plessersmurg*, because (as *John Cleaver* says) it was in the shape of a Clergy-man's Hat. *Grimfion* calls it *Plessersmurg*, and says it was yielded up towards the end of 1622; being of so great moment for curbing of *Colen* and other places, that the year he was accounted to end happily for the *United Netherlands*.

An. 1622, the forces of the Confederate States made a sudden incursion into *Brabant*, burning twenty-two Villages, and carrying away Booty and Prisoners from the very walls of *Brussels*; tho

tho they were in a little time forc'd to retreat to *Breda*, the Country which they were plundering and harassing, being by means of their Sluces, especially those of *Antwerp* and *Mechlin*, securely laid under water. In the succeeding Winter, the Earl of *Bergue*, Master of all the *Spanish* Horse in the Low Countries, passing his forces over the frozen Rivers and Marshes, did successfully infect the *Velan*, carrying away much booty, and great numbers of prisoners, altho by reason of the extremity of cold, he could not apply himself to the siege of any considerable place, or perform any remarkable action. We must not here omit, that presently after the foregoing incursion of the Dutch (for such the haughty *Spaniard* accounted it) in making an incursion into the very heart of *Brabant*, *Spinola* to act as briskly with them, laid siege to *Bergen op Zoom*. Upon this *Prince Maurice* encamping near *Gravenneert* on the South-side of the *Rhine*, first fort succors to the place under the Colonels *Hindson* and *Morgan*, who commanded some forces of the King of *Great Britain*; and afterwards making a descent into *Brabant*, and joining forces with Count *Mansfeld*, compell'd the Enemy to raise the siege, and leave that strong place, which he had thought himself in a manner posses'd. This action was the more considerable, because *Spinola* came thither with a very good Army, and was then very well provided of all necessaries requisite for such an expedition; and yet, after his having assaulted and distressed the place for two months together, is said to have retired with the loss of ten thousand men, destroy'd either by war or sickness, besides two thousand that came over to the Confederates.

But the year following, viz. *an. 1623*, the affairs of the States happen'd to suffer no small damage; for Count *Mansfeld*, with his associates being beaten by *Tilly*, and *Lupia* taken by the Earl of *Emden*, the Dutch were driven out of almost whatever they posses'd in *Westphalia*. Nor were the two next years, viz. 1624, and 1625, less fatal to them; for the *Spaniard* strengthened by divers new Levies and Recruits, return'd to beleaguer *Breda*; and *Prince Maurice* in vain endeavour'd to prevent the loss of the place; his fortune and life coming both to an unexpected period in the year following, the taking of *Obierlin*, and so forth the opportunity of making himself in all probability able at the last call to relieve the place, he fell sick of a fever, and being carried to the *Hague*, died of a fever, and being buried in the year 1625; nor did we doubt but his death, together with the loss of that strong place (which was not long after surrendered to *Spinola*) were look'd upon by all men as almost irreparable calamities to the *United Netherlands*.

After the death of *Prince Maurice* (who was succeeded by his half Brother *Henry Frederick*) the affairs of the Union seem'd to be in a very doubtful and fluctuating condition; the efforts of the States sometimes overbalancing their acquisitions, for

An. 1626, altho *Oldenzyl* was retaken by *Ernest Casimir*, at that time Governor of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, yet *Spinola* the same year took *Wesl* and *Rhinberg*, made several successful incursions into the *Velan* and *Overyssel*. But

An. 1627, *Colen* was belleg'd and taken by *Prince Henry*, after a months siege; and the *Spanish* Generals, having with good forces vainly endeavour'd to relieve it, and the year following was yet more favourable and satisfactory to the Dutch affairs; for no fewer then twenty-two Ships of

the *Spanish* Plate Fleet were destroy'd or taken by them, which happen'd (as Mr. *Esleyn* affirms) to their immense enrichment.

The year 1629 was at first very favourable to the *Spaniard*, for *Spinola* being assisted by the Imperialists under *Montenau*, did suddenly into the *Velan*, and taking *Amersfort*, did passing as far as *Hardenberg*, made spoil of divers places belonging to the Territory of *Utrecht*. As he was just upon the point of beleaguering *Ambein*, the Garrison of the place was taken, and forc'd; so that *Wesl* being moreover surpris'd and taken by some forces under *Henry Prince of Orange*, the *Spaniards* with their Associates thought it very unadvisable to prosecute their former design, as being depriv'd of any certain place of retreat in case of necessity, and likely to be coo'd up on all sides by the enemy. Nay they are said to have been struck with more then ordinary terror at the first apprehensions of their danger, and therefore without any further demur on the business, to have hastily retreated into *Germany*, and *Spinola* himself as well as his Army being much concern'd, and in a manner dejected at this sudden and unexpected turn of fortune. The *Germans* and *Spaniards* being thus driven out of the *Velan*, the Dutch forces presently recover'd several places upon and near the *Rhine*, particularly *Duisburg* and *Roorst*; and the famous *Bois le due* was after a siege of five months taken by *Prince Henry*, notwithstanding the opposition made by the *Spaniard*, and diversion given the States in the *Velan*, and elsewhere.

Here we shall inform the Reader, that it is our design in this place only so far to touch upon the sieges of Towns, and other military enterprises and achievements, as may be sufficient to point out and distinguish the lucky and prosperous periods of time which have happen'd to the *United Netherlands*; a more full and compleat account of the same being reserv'd for the several places as they shall occur in the descriptions of their respective Provinces.

An. 1632, *Mastricht* was invested in *June*, and taken in *August*, by *Henry Frederick* Prince of *Orange*.

And not long after the Dutch success in this was began to be considerably promoted by the assistance which they receiv'd by means of a League offensive and defensive enter'd into with the French King; the same being the year 1637 for seventeen years, with a strict engagement that there should be no treating with Spain but by mutual consent; tho' the Dutch are accus'd of the breach of this grand Article, being reported to have had frequent underhand dealings with the *Spaniard*, and to have propos'd terms of accommodation with him, even shortly after their making the former Alliance with the King of France. Whatever the truth of this may be, it is certain, that France entered likewise into a League with the *Suede*, denouncing open war against Spain; and the Empire, and *an. 1635* invaded *Germany*, *Flanders*, and *Italy* with three formidable Armies.

As for what concerns those Countries to which our present discourse is confin'd, in the forec'd year 1632, the French forces passing from *Picardy*, join'd the Dutch along about *Mastricht*, having first beaten the *Spanish* Army, which under the conduct of *Prince Thomas of Savoy* endeavour'd to obstruct their march; and not long after taking *Tilmont* (the Garrison of which was fitted of four hundred men, which are said to have been cut in pieces), and having *Dieff*, *Ardor*, and *Sixhem* violently surrendered unto them, upon their first approach, those places being

being judg'd untenable by the *Spaniards*. So great was the surprize of these Countries upon the hasty career of the *French* in making this incursion, that *Brieght* it self is reported to have been in great probability of being taken by them; but it was too much against the interest of the Confederate States to have the *French* get such a firm footing in the very heart of the *Netherlands*, and therefore was it (as some suppose) that the Prince of *Orange* diffid'd them from the enterprise, and so long deterr'd his concurrences in it, that the *Spaniards* had time to interpose with a tolerable Army, who having afterwards receiv'd fresh aids from *Colen* and the Empire, forc'd the invaders to quit the siege of *Loreen*, and to defer *Tilment*, *Alphen*, an *Utrecht*, and in a little while after, drove the *Dutch Garrison* out of *Dielh*.

In the same year, viz. 1635, the *Spaniards* making a body of men out of their *Goldian Garrison*, to the great amazement of the Prince of *Orange* (who lay no farther off with his Army then at *Nimwegen*) surpris'd and enter'd the Fort of *Schevelingham*, being therein defend'd and assisted by a *Burgess Dutch* man, whose father had been formerly executed for a Treason of the like nature. The United States were not ordinarily troubled at this considerable as well as unexpected loss, and therefore readily gave orders to Prince *Henry*, to spare neither blood nor coin, but at any rate to recover the same; which was accordingly effected by him the year following, the matter without much loss and cost, as shall be shew'n more at large hereafter.

An. 1637, the *French* and *Dutch* coming to a nearer conjunction than ever, jointly on both sides fall upon the *Spanish Netherlands*; but the Prince of *Orange* fails in his attempt upon *Hull*, and the *French* wave the design which they seem'd to have upon *Gentrop*, and pass on to take *Lan-drec* (a place considerable to them, both for securing their own confines, and for opening the way to further conquests) which Town after a brisk siege and courageous resistance, the *Spaniards* and *Imperialists*, to the number of ten thousand men, having fail'd in their design of relieving it, was surrendered to them in July this present year; and in *October* following *Breda* was deliver'd to the Prince of *Orange* upon conditions granted by *Spinola* (as *Privato* tells us) at his taking in the year 1624; that strong place being recover'd by the *Dutch* with a far less expense of time and treasure then the *Spaniards* had been at before in their wresting it from them. It was not long after this ere Cardinal *Ferdinand*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, receiv'd some tolerable recompense for the loss of *Breda* by the taking of *Venda* and *Burenburg* from the Confederate States; and they about the same time took the strong Fort *Mina* in the *Guisy* from their only enemy the *Spaniards*. The *Guisy* from the mean while having (as above said) possess'd themselves of *Landrecy*, *Spick*, *Ghilaine*, and *Beuvry*, and other neighbouring places, and strong Town they seem'd at first to have a design to turn their thoughts to the recovery of *Le Chapelle* and *Casteret*; the first whereof was surrender'd to them in September this year, the *Spaniards* (with whom things went ill enough about this time) not being able to relieve it; their affairs having moreover an unlucky blow given them by the reconciliation of the Duke of *Orleans*; and his Brother the French King, upon whose diffidence they had grounded no small hopes.

An. 1638, the *French* having not only given the *Spaniards* a strong diversion in *Bijsser*, but also falling into *Artois* with a design upon *St. Omer* (tho the success of both attempts prov'd to their disadvantage), the *Dutch* boldly resolve upon the taking of *Artois*; getting the Fort *Callin*, above a League and a half from the city, by a kind of surprize; but here either fortune had forgot her wonted kindness to them, or (which is not improbable in the judgment of some) the consideration of what prejudice trade would by such an acquisition redound to *Holland* and *Zeeland*, and especially to the City of *Amsterdam*, outweigh'd with the States all other benefits that could thereby accrue to the Union in general. Whatever the cause was, *Recruits* coming coldly in on the *Dutch* side, as they did vigorously on the *Spaniards*, the forces of the former with considerable loss and dishonour were repuls'd; endeavouring afterwards to take the City of *Geldre*, fail'd as unluckily there; the expeditions of the French Arms in *Flanders*, being alike unprosperous, for they were in the same manner forc'd to retire before *St. Omer*, and content themselves with the taking and slighting of *Reuty*, a Fort built upon a pass, of no small consideration upon the frontiers of *France*.

An. 1639, the *French* were beaten, and forc'd to quit *Artois*, and *Reutroille*, but they soon recover'd *Reutroille*, and in the same year, after took *Heslin*, a strong Town in *Artois*, the same year about seventy sail of great *Spanish* Ships and Gallions, in which (as the report was) were put on board twenty-five thousand men, design'd for carrying on the war against the United *Netherlands*, were met and engaged by the *Dutch Fleet*, under *Van Trump*, in *St. George's Channel*; and after a fight of not many hours were necessitated to make towards the *English Coast*, desiring to be protected by our Fleet, then hard by, only for two Tides. When this could not be granted them by reason of our neutrality with the *Dutch*, they found themselves oblig'd to put out to Sea, and shift as well as they could; and indeed that prov'd bad enough of consequence, for without any considerable resistance made, the greatest part of them were in a little time either sunk, stranded, or taken by the *Hollanders*.

An. 1643, the *French* took *Aras* from the *Spaniards*, and the *Spanish Army* under *Francis de Mel* having besieg'd *Rorop*, were compell'd to desert from that enterprise, being surpris'd with a very great slaughter by the *French Forces* under the Duke of *Anguien*; who afterwards beat a vigorous resistance, and in two months time, after the loss of his men, takes the place.

An. 1644, *Graveling* was taken by the *French*, and An. 1645, the Duke of *Orleans* with twenty-five thousand men, took *Maridyle*; which the *Spaniards* soon after recover'd by surprize; the same time loosing *Hull* to the *Dutch*, which strong place being besieged by the Prince of *Orange* about the end of September, was surrender'd to him towards the end of *October*, the siege thereof being more vigorously prosecuted by reason of the approaching winter. The Fort Town in six weeks time, reckoning Redoubts into the number, were no fewer then two and thirty.

Even to the 1656, the *French* with a formidable Army, consisting at each attack of thirty thousand men, infest'd and distressed several places in the Province of *Flanders*, taking *Courray*, *Winnocberg*, and *Maridyle*, and at length *Dunkirk*, the Fort thereof being so block'd up by the *Dutch* that

that no relief could be brought thither by Sea; and the Duke of *Anguien* being even prodigal of the lives of his Soldiers, of whom he reckon'd he should find no want. And here we shall take notice of what has been observ'd by divers skillful Soldiers, viz. that the maintaining of vast Armies, and the expence of the most innumerable being lavish of its forces, has more properly then any thing else promoted the acquisitions of the *French Crown*; for it is certain, that hardly a place, the never so well fortified, can hold out long, if the besieger has a number of men vastly greater then that of the Garrison, and is resolv'd also at any rate to carry it, since desperate and continued assaults must at length break the very hearts of the most indefatigable as well as courageous defendants, and to make out in part that this way of acting is usual with that Nation, we find it reported, that in this war they lost no fewer then ten thousand men before and about *St. Omer*, at *Theoatle* seven thousand, and before *Heslin* almost as many.

The Treaty of Peace had now for a considerable space of time been zealously promoted by the Ambassadors and Agents of the several Princes and Principalities of *Europe*; but by none more earnestly then those of the *Dutch*, who begin to be weary of the expence of the war, and the loss of *France*, and dreading the neighbourhood of that potent Monarch as much as they had courted his friendship, endeavour'd (if we be well pleas'd to believe) without consulting their great Ally or his interest, to come to some accord with *Spain*. There was also another powerfully concurring cause of their resolving to rid their hands of the war, and this was the fame which influence their Councils an. 1609; as by their own writers (particularly *Samuel Marquis*, Professor in the University of *Groningen*) do affirm, this Peace was precipitated by the *Anti-Orangian*, that is by the remains of the old *Barnveldt* party, in prejudice to the Prince of *Orange* and his Family; it being judg'd by them, as by their predecessors of the same level, that they could never compass their ends, nor bring him low enough, so long as he continued at the head of a veteran Army. Some nevertheless say, that a Truce was chiefly desir'd by the States at first, as knowing the power and greatness of their Commonwealth, being unassisted by Arms, and fearing among the effects of an absolute Peace, to find domestic quarrels and seditions. But whatever the inducements were, an everlasting Peace (so long call'd it) was at length concluded between them and *Spain*, the Ratification Articles on both sides being sign'd in May 1648; which was done at *Munster* in *Westphalia*, to which place the Treaty begun at *Colen* an. 1637 had been removed about the year 1646. *France* was inclinable enough to peace upon the account of their Kings minority, and the great acquisitions made by them already; which were such as they might very well rest contented with; but standing too stiff upon the advantage of the *Portugueses* into the Treaty (a thing that the *Spaniards* would by no means hear of) the war continuing still between the two Crowns (with no small prejudice to the *Spaniards*), as well sufficiently appear in our particular description of *Flanders* and other of the Provinces) and that in the year 1659; at which time there was an end put to it by *Peace* Treaties, and concerning the event whereof we shall only observe here, that some months before, peace was so little expected by most men, that it used to be proverbially said, it would then be effected when

a Whale should be caught upon the shore of *Bayonne* (a thing look'd upon as exceeding improbable); and yet if we believe the Continuator of *John Cleaver*, that which was accounted a proverb prov'd really a prophesie; a Whale being taken in the forehead place, upon the very same day that the Instruments of Peace were sign'd on both sides.

But returning to our *Dutch* affairs, we must observe, that no sooner almost was the foreaid everlasting Peace concluded between them and their old enemy concluded, but a second *Barnveldt* faction began to contrive all possible ways of restraining, or indeed evacuating, the Prince of *Orange's* authority, forgetting the obligations they had to his Father, Uncle, and Grandfather, and dreaming of nothing else but an eternal quiet and prosperity, as the dearly purchas'd fruits of their two tedious and expensive wars with *Spain*. The Province of *Holland* is recorded and own'd by most writers to have principally promoted, or rather to have been the sole Author of this design. This certain that presently after the promulgation of the Peace, they set vigorously to work to the disbanding of the Land Forces; and although the Provincial States communicated the matter with the States General, yet finding the reason of it, they by their own authority, and not without an evident breach of the Union (as many accounted it) cashier'd about fifty Companies; to put a fairer colour upon which business, they pretended in the first place to be very solicitous for disbanding foreigners, as well as in the last, to what was consequently to it, viz. the disposing of all military employments to Burgesses Sons and Relations, was none of the weakest causes of their almost utter ruin an. 1672.

But the foreaid Province of *Holland* gave for the grand reason of their separate disbanding, that they might by degrees become able to discharge those great debts contracted by the war since 1614; which indeed will seem a pretence rather than a just plea, if we consider, 1. The greater length of their first war with *Spain*. 2. That the same happened in the very infancy of their Commonwealth. 3. That during the war they had seldom so powerful assistance, altho *Spain* was then stronger; *France* through a good part of this war not only vigorously aiding them in *Flanders*, but diverting the *Spaniards* to find domestic quarrels and seditions. But whatever the inducements were, an everlasting Peace (so long call'd it) was at length concluded between them and *Spain*, the Ratification Articles on both sides being sign'd in May 1648; which was done at *Munster* in *Westphalia*, to which place the Treaty begun at *Colen* an. 1637 had been removed about the year 1646. *France* was inclinable enough to peace upon the account of their Kings minority, and the great acquisitions made by them already; which were such as they might very well rest contented with; but standing too stiff upon the advantage of the *Portugueses* into the Treaty (a thing that the *Spaniards* would by no means hear of) the war continuing still between the two Crowns (with no small prejudice to the *Spaniards*), as well sufficiently appear in our particular description of *Flanders* and other of the Provinces) and that in the year 1659; at which time there was an end put to it by *Peace* Treaties, and concerning the event whereof we shall only observe here, that some months before, peace was so little expected by most men, that it used to be proverbially said, it would then be effected when

But to proceed; when the Prince of *Orange* found that the States of *Holland* were obdurate in acting contrary to the judgement and advice not only of the Council of State (to whom the defence ought not to be so small in matters relating to the Militia) but of the Generality it self, he found himself oblig'd both upon account of his own honour and safety, as also of the preservation of the Union, to follow the example of his Uncle Prince *Maurice* (of happy memory to their Commonwealth) in the time of the Twelve Years Truce with *Spain*; and therefore to prevent their machinations, and frustrate their counsels, he seiz'd upon fix of the Lords of that Province (viz. *De Wit* of *Dort*, *De Waal* and *Reyzij* of *Harlem*, *Duyf* van *Voort* of *Delph*, *Keyser* of

of *Horn*, and *Aellingwerf* of *Middelbick* and sent them prisoners to the Castle of *Loosefin*; from which place this faction afterwards took its denomination. It cannot be imagined how great the outcry was against the Prince of *Orange* for this necessary, though unusual, action; his enemies making the people continually cry out and complain, that their liberty was quite gone; that they must now, instead of obeying their old and powerful Prince the King of *Spain*, be subject to an Ulfarper, that it seems they had fought all this while not for the Liberty of their Country, but for the Family of *Orange*; and *the Rome* *Jaegerer* *Oleum*! as they supposed formerly *was* in a parallel case. But others considered the extremity of the dilemma, which therefore required as extreme remedies; and very honestly confessed, that upon the like proceedings of Prince *Maurice* *av.* 1618, against *Barnveldt* and others of his faction, there had none of these evils, of which men were now apprehensive, succeeded in the State; nay that their Commonwealth was afterwards not only as free as ever from tyranny and oppression, but that it was never blest with greater successes.

After the apprehension of the fix above-nam'd Lords, the Prince of *Orange* knowing that to dry up this current of faction he must begin at its principal source and head-spring, drew some forces about *Amsterdam*, being absolutely resolv'd either by fair or foul means to bring that City to a compliance with the Generality, which indeed he was not long in effecting, for also some few of resistance was made at first, yet the Burgesses began quickly to consider better on the matter, and fearing that notwithstanding their numbers and riches, they should not prove an equal match for a veteran and victorious, and which was worst of all a dissolub'd and incens'd Army, yielded up the City, and submitted themselves to his Highness.

Upon this all things seem'd very well quieted, thanks being solemnly given to the Prince of *Orange* for preserving the Union by all the Provinces but *Holland* and *Groningen*; and the *Lo-mist* Lords, upon intercession and address made to him (obliging themselves never to bear Office again in the State) being also at a short space of time releas'd and set at liberty. But not long after, the Prince of *Orange*, upon overhearing himself in hunting in the *Pelam*, fell sick of the small Pox, and notwithstanding all possible care (as they generally pretend, not that whippers and furies about, who of his having not been faithfully manag'd; or the help of the ablest Physicians, dy'd at *Haage*, being twenty-four years and six months old, on the sixth of *November* in the year of the prospect of this *Country* *downfall* *viz.* 1650) as it is call'd by a Divine of their own who was present at his death, and has written a short account of his sickness, in a Resolution of the States of *Holland* and *Westfriesland* passed by them in *Febr.* 1674 (73 according to us) by which it was sufficiently intimated for their holdship, it is in express terms declared, that *his* *and* *unhappy* *year* 1650, *had* *struggled* *with* *many* *calamities* *as* *was* *at* *home* *as* *from* *abroad*; it being added, that this was one given by many additions which induced them to resign the principal Prince of *Orange* to the Office of Stadtholder.

But to return to the Prince and exultation of the *Loosefin* party for the death of the Prince, the news whereof being brought to

Amsterdam, the Alms-box (as *Aitzema* relates) far'd well by it, one person particularly parting in a good purse of Gold, with a note to this purpose, *The Prince's death makes my gift great, no better news these hundred years.* There are several other tales which they found of expressing the satisfaction they took in this grand calamity of the Family of *Orange*, who they did not proceed quite to the ringing of Bells and making of Bonfires; but we shall pass them all by, and give a brief account of the alterations made hereupon in matters relating to the Magistrat and Government; in order to the new moulding whereof and feigning their Commonwealth upon a curiously contriv'd *Plat* *of* *Amsterdam*, was shortly after, at the motion and desire of *Holland*, a Grand Convention of their Estates held, such as does not appear to have been assembled before, since their concluding the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. Here was a great deal of pains taken about the points of Religion, the Union, and the Militia; with fo little *Lib* then the perpetual exclusion of a Stadtholder (tho not expressly such) that the *Loosefiners* appear'd evidently to carry off before them, and triumph over the weak and languishing efforts of the *Orange* party. In short, they thought themselves to be happy in these new projects, that even before they were concluded upon they had a design (for a further) of coming a Medal both in Gold and Silver for a memorial of this famous Assembly; their device being that the one side should bear a Rock with seven Hillocks, representing the seven Provinces, and on the other should be placed the Convention of the Estates; the first side having this inscription, — *Stans federe juncti, seu Reges immutari, dei sed non mutari tati*, and on the other side this, *Dum totus miratur Orbis et accipit expectat quo res federati Belgii; alia pro moribus et ingenio cuiusque angustias, Julia legenti Procerum Concilio aperta, tandem aperis, Sociis in bonum deservit, Militia fortiter alii, aliorum Cella amplexibus acceptis manibus dimissis, malorum spem ac voca egerit, festissimum, Bonorum separavit.*

It was not long ere the enemies of *Orange* had gotten all places of trust and power throughout the Province of *Holland* into their hands, after which they contriv'd by a thousand artifices out, that both the late Prince, and others of his predecessors, had aim'd at an absolute Sovereignty over their Provinces; that the Services that Family were no greater than what they were that they were sufficiently rewarded by the States for whatever they had done; and that if they being the Autors of their Liberty, they de- common people were also call'd to promissory thing likewise told that most of their veteran Companies were to be disbanded, and the main body of their Army to be distributed to several of their mightily rejoicing at the offer made them of to chuse for the future their own Magistrates, without any nomination and reference to be whatsoever, *Amster.* *Delph.* and *Rotterdam* were the first Cities that got out characters to this purpose, the follow'd soon after by all others who were Ma- gistrates

gistrates were wont to be chosen by the Prince of *Orange* out of a certain number propos'd to him, for such Offices and places as had been at the absolute disposal of the said Prince were for the future to be dispos'd of by the States of their respective Provinces.

It was not long after the Prince's death ere it became sufficiently evident, that whereas to avoid an imaginary Monarchy they had labour'd to make their Government Democratical, to wit, they were to have been in a self-wrighing *Cligarchy*; *Holland* being govern'd by a few, and that Province so far giving law to all the rest, that the States thereof (as some report) did not stick to tell such as retir'd to comply with their designs, that they would throw them out of the Union. We need not wonder then if the other Provinces began to be sensible of what some of them had expressly foretold, viz. the prejudices which must befall the poorer and weaker Provinces for want of a Stadtholder; whose interest (which was to keep the whole body entire) would not have permitted him to suffer one member of the Union to oppress another.

So far in a short time did the *Loosefin* party prevail, that all persons were forbid (this was done about the year 1656) to speak or write the Highness family (that way expression being taken to import too much honour and respect) and oblig'd always to put after it the Prince of *Orange*. Nor did they stop here, for the Ministers were moreover prohibited praying for him in their publick Assemblies, and the Arms and Colours of *Orange* were pull'd down and defac'd thoroughout their Cities. And indeed the Family of *Orange* was now dispos'd by most parts of *Europe* to be utterly cast down, and never like to recover its former sway and authority in this Commonwealth; which consideration it may be enclin'd the French King after the reduction of *Mansfield* *av.* 1660, to assault the City of *Orange* in *Provence*, the ancient inheritance of our forlorn Prince. He endeavour'd indeed by Letter to the Prince's Dowager, and the Mother of the young Prince, to excuse this action, promising it absolutely necessary at that time for the security of his Kingdom, and that it would be better to the young Prince (whom he still allow'd to make use of the Title) when he came of age, as he was coust of succession requir'd if he should dye before, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. Whatever his designs were, having the place in a short time furetted to him, he demolish'd the walls of the Castle, which he situate upon an high and steep rock, and under pretence of private lofies and charges (who some have thought for his sake furetted by the place) having two hundred thousand *Florins* given him, together with the Government of the City (but with little or no authority) continued until him.

Upon the King of *Great Britain's* successes against them by Sea, and the Bishop of *Mansfield* again by Land, in the year 1665, there were great murmurings among the common people, and then seem'd the first billows to be about to swell, which fix or seven years after broke in, like a dreadful inundation upon their principal Cities of State and Magistrates of their Cities; overwhelming the first, and with a great rage and fury removing the latter from their former station. They began generally to impute their unaccountable weakness (which was such that they who had wearied *Spain* when at the highest pitch, were now scarce a match for such a petty Prince as the Bishop of *Mansfield*)

to nothing more than the want of some illustrious person to command their Armies and govern their Commonwealth.

Hereupon the Deputies of *Gelderland* urg'd the making of the young Prince of *Orange* Captain General of all their Forces for life; but *Zee-land* went further, and finding that a Stadtholder was absolutely necessary to keep the scales even between the other Provinces and *Holland*, would have him moreover admitted into the Council of State, in order to his being capacitated for that high Office again; he came of age. But all their endeavours were frustrated by the violent and obstinate opposition of the *Loosefin* party, who not only declared against conferring either any place of Office or Government upon any person for life, but most extravagantly insist'd upon *Taxation* (if they might obtain leave from the most Christian King) to command their Forces against the Bishop of *Mansfield*: However for length to blind the common people, the Lords of *Holland* consented that the young Prince should be taken in a particular manner into the protection of the State; and certain persons, besides a Governour, appointed him to take care of his Education, and look after his Revenues, and discharge the Debts contracted by his Father.

But Peace being concluded with the Bishop of *Mansfield*, and afterwards (as we have seen) with the King of *Great Britain*, the *Loosefin* party resolv'd to give the dead-dealing blow to the Stadtholderhip, and for ever to extinguish all the hopes of the family of *Orange*. In order hereunto, according to their well-known method, all Artifices were us'd to depreciate the Services of the former Princes of *Orange*, and to work the people into a belief of their delinquent usurpation; to undervalue the Stadtholderhip in itself, and make it appear insignificant, if not dangerous to their State; to inspire them with greater thoughts than ever of their idoliz'd liberty, which they perswaded one another would be much more refined, and bring with it a wondrous advance of Trade and Riches. When the people were thus prepar'd, the States of *Holland*, not being able at first to prevail with the other Provinces to do the same, made a particular Act for their own, which they christn'd *A perpetual Edict* and *everlasting Law*; and whereby the Stadtholderhip of *Holland* and *Westfriesland* was utterly mortified, and taken away from all manner of regard, and Officers being solemnly sworn to the perpetual observation of the same. And now not at all doubting but they had done the feat, to quench the minds of the common people (most of whom did by no means relish these proceedings) it was order'd that the Prince should be admitted into the Council of State, and that when they should have occasion to set out an Army, he should accompany the Governor and Deputies to gain experience, and capacitate him for such Employments as the States should hereafter think fit to confer upon him.

It must be remembered, that ever since the death of this Prince's Father, their Fortifications had run to ruin, their Garrisons were unman'd, their Magazines and Store-houses unprovided, and for those Companies that were kept up, as I said down in Garrison, their numbers, tho' but small, exceeded their strength; for they consisted only of raw undisciplin'd Soldiers, and unskillful and unexperienc'd Commanders, none but the Sons of Burgers and Relations of the same being put into Office. Now the errors, neglects, and abuses in all these things, were not likely to be thoroughly amended till there should be

a General appointed over all their Forces; which the Province of *Holland* was very loath to have done, at a time when the Prince was almost at the compleat age, and the general kindness of the people for the Family of *Orange*, and their old Government began to be felt every where, *Zeeland* particularly having made the Prince premier Noble of their Province.

And hence is collected by some the main reason why the French found them so unprovided, or rather defenceless, in 1672, viz. because the *Loweylanders* foreseeing that the Prince of *Orange* could not be paid by if the Provinces should come to the choice of a General, and not at all doubting but upon those terms or other to satisfy the French King, and prevent that War which then threatened them, they made little or no preparation to oppose the incursion of a Land-enemy; the several other concurring Causes of their weakness being supposed to be these.

1. Their vast Trade had turn'd the very Genius of their Nation from Arms to Arts of Peace; their Burglers being absolutely divested of their ancient martial Spirit; so that one effect of their Traffic should have made amends for the prejudices of another, that is, their Riches should have been constantly and liberally employ'd for their defence in entertaining of foreign and mercenary Forces.

2. Great prejudice was done this Commonwealth, by the reforming, reducing, and disbanning of many of their best foreign Officers and Troops after the Peace of *Munster*, (which as we have already shewn) was chiefly the action of *Holland*: the Province (as *Alvema* tells us) judging it unnecessary to have Garrisons not only in *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Gouda*, *Dort*, and the like inland Towns, but also in *Campen* and *Drechter*, nay in *Swall Amheim*, and even *Nimeghen* it self; (which places, experience, we hope, hath since taught them ought always to be in a good posture of defence) and being especially urgent for the *disbarring and dismissing of all foreign and outlandish Soldiers*, (these are their words in *Alvema*) and advancing of good and faithful native Officers and Soldiers: though they found therein neither the one nor the other in the late utmost extremity of their Commonwealths.

3. Few places were sufficiently provided of Defenders, whereas the Fortifications of their Towns are of prodigious dimensions, which makes requisite Garrisons necessary for them; each Work requiring almost as many men to defend it as a whole City in other Countries.

4. We may in the next place consider the wretched way by degrees of all those who were such were the very choicest of their Officers (and as well by inclination as interest) and putting in their (dead persons in no other respect qualified for the same, but by some relation to, or dependence upon the *Loweyler* Faction.

5. Upon the War with *England*, in 1665, all the *English* Forces that were left, and upon the French Invasion of *Flanders*, 1668, most of the vice, whereas the greatest support of their State of late years had been by Soldiers and Officers of these two Nations.

6. The meer Commonwealth party, (and of these it is which then govern'd) were shy of making any close applications to *England*, as if fearing lest that should promote the Interest of the Prince of *Orange*.

7. The supposicion which they (perhapso too readily) entertain'd of their being betray'd to the

French King by the *Loweyler* Party, made them upon his first unexpected success grow jealous of one another the Prince was almost at the compleat age, and the general kindness of the people for the Family of *Orange*, and their old Government began to be felt every where, *Zeeland* particularly having made the Prince premier Noble of their Province.

8. Their profound security before they were invaded, was likewise fatal to them; the causes whereof were, that they knew they had no reason to apprehend any danger from *Spain*, and they reckoned that the neighbour Princes of *Germany* were singly too weak for them, (not there was there any probability of a confederacy among them) and moreover so much against the interest of *England* to have them added to the Dominions of any other Prince, and especially to *France*, that they could not imagine to thorough a conjunction of this Kingdom with that to be possible. Lastly, they knew that *France* could not invade them but through the *Spanish* Provinces, (which could not be done without a War in the first place with that Crown) or through Countries of some *German* Prince; which they supposed would never be granted, being a thing too hardly against the express will and intention of the Emperour, and tending so much to the great prejudice, as not utter ruin of the Empire it self. But at length they found themselves much mistaken in two of these particulars, viz. the conjunction of *England* with *France*, and less concurrence of some Princes about the *Maas* and *Rhine* with the *Crown*, particularly the Elector of *Cologne*, when the French King is reported at the beginning of this Expedition to have borrowed *Tongres*, from whence he pass'd on to *Maestricht*, and to fortified that place, that *Maestricht* (which being very well garrison'd, and the best provided of any frontier City, he thought fit to pass in a manner thereby block'd up: So that after all *Europe* had for a pretty while stood a mazed at their stupidity, (for such it seem'd to be) they began to be apprehensive of their danger, and entering into a secret League with *Spain*, (which was done in December 1671) after nine Consultations and Disputes, almost all the Provinces being very eagerly bent upon it, they made the Prince of *Orange* Captain General of their Army: but yet (as *Holland* had contriv'd) with such restrictions and limitations of power, as render'd all his labours and endeavours for the service of the State, almost ineffectual; *Wesel* particularly being taken by the French, while he (according to the tenor of his unpolitic Commission) sent to console the States concerning its relief: So true is the observation of the Lord *Orrery* in his *Art of War*, that it is an impossible thing to order a War as it ought to be, when justice who Command in it, must upon all Emergencies send to their Majesties for their redress.

The like being observed by *Prinse* in his History of the *German* Wars, who upon some of the ill faccides of the *Swedish* Army after *Gustavus Adolphus*'s death, makes a Remark in these words: And from hence (says he) may be gather'd of what force Supreme Authority is in military Affairs, and what prejudice they receive who depend upon another mans (sense) for before they have resolv'd upon what is to be done, their Enemies have what they would do.

We have now following the course of this War, give a very brief account of the principal Actions and most remarkable Passages of the war, the utter subversion of which is continued to threaten that is, till such time as not only *Spain*, *Brabant*, *burg*,

burg, and the Empire joynd vigorously in their defence, but the King of *Great Britain* was induced to make peace with them; for although the French had been at that time quitted many, and they by force recovered some conquer'd places, yet considering the confusion and disorder among themselves, and that divers of the Confederates would probably in a little time grow weary of the War: there might in a few years have happen'd a Campaign as fatal to them as that of 1672; and upon such a relapse, the second *Parlement* of their dissenter'd state, would probably have prov'd more dangerous than the first, especially if by the opposition of *England* they should still be depriv'd of that sovereign Cordial and only Supporter of their Spirits, a free Trade.

It is reported by one who wrote concerning our War with the *Dutch*, in the year 1665, that the Month of *June* was always observ'd far more fatal to the united *Netherlands* than any other throughout the whole Campaign season of the year; and there could never certainly be a greater confirmation of that Remark, than what happen'd seven or eight years after, when the prodigious Incursion made by the French into the very heart of their Provinces, which begun together with that Month, and lasted till the opposition, that in the space of three Weeks they had not only possess'd themselves of the most considerable frontier Places of this Commonwealth, but having pass'd on to *Maestricht* and *boys*, had in a manner over-run the *Betaw* and *Veluwe*, advancing between the first of *June*, (upon which the French King surrounded *Orfay*, and *Rhinberg*, the Prince of *Orange* made *Wesel*, and *Turenne* *Barrick*) to the 23d. even as far as the City of *Utrecht*.

He that is wholly ignorant of the several Causes of their sudden losses, (the chief whereof we have already deliver'd) cannot but be amaz'd at the weak, or rather no resistance, made by Places famous to Posterity for the Sieges they endur'd in the first and second War with *Spain*; and indeed it must seem strange to any man, that in 17 or 18 days, not only *Orfay*, *Rhinberg*, *Wesel*, and *Barrick*, but *Rees*, *Emmerick*, *Groll*, *Delft*, *Wormin*, *Loosburg*, the strong Forts of *Poore* and *St. Andrew*, and that impregnable one (as it was generally accounted) of *Schenckengroef*, (to omit divers other Places of great strength) should submit to the Arms of *France* or *Manlier*. This is certain, that upon the French King's taking the aforementioned frontier Places in *Cleeve* and *Juher*, and getting into the *Betaw*; but much more when by his taking of *Arnhem* he had necessitated the Prince of *Orange* to retire with his Army, the trouble, confusion and irrelolation of the common people was beyond expression; thousands of Waggons and Boats daily coming in from all parts to *Amsterdam*, and as many good constableness from thence to other places; and the confusion and dependence of the Country-people being when so great, that 33 Covs, and 3 Hories of what *supper* Authority is in military Affairs, and what prejudice they receive who depend upon another mans (sense) for before they have resolv'd upon what is to be done, their Enemies have what they would do.

The Prince of *Orange* being, as is said, oblig'd to retire, which was done by express order from the States, *June* 14th, pur part of his Forces into the Towns upon the *Iffel*, and his greatest Cannon with Ammunition into *Doebergh*, *Zurph*, and *Drechter*, making with the lighter Pieces and body of his Army to *Utrecht*, where he deny'd entrance by the Burglers, (though some say, this unparallel'd affront was offered to Count *Maurice*) and forc'd to quarter all Night with-

out the City. Some of their own Writers report, that the Magistrates of that place had not only already resolv'd to deliver themselves into the hands of the French, but had for some time impatiently waited for their arrival; it being observ'd, that as soon as *Wesel* was taken, several great Ones of *Utrecht* began to transport their Goods; and upon the taking of *Arnhem*, the chiefest of the *Utrecht* were sent to the French King then before *Breda*, to make a voluntary offer of the same unto him. This is certain, that the yielding up of the said City, which was done upon a composition made for the whole Province, did quite cut off the whole of that Province to take the same course for preventing their utter ruin; *Friseland* (according to their own relations) at the same time designing to do the like, and it being expected that *Holland* would ere-long follow the worthy example.

About the 17th of *June*, the Prince of *Orange*, upon particular Command from the States to look to the main chance, that is, to secure the Province of *Holland*, broke up his Leaguer by *Utrecht*, and fortifying *Groenow*, *Bodegraven*, *Utop*, and other places, as well as the final place of time, and the general confusion and irregularity in the Affairs and Councils of the whole Union would permit, dispos'd of the rest of his Army at the most considerable Poits, and took up his own Quarters at *Bodegraven*.

Much about the time that the French King treacherously (as the Dutch report) gave succour to the Bishop of *Munster*, that City advis'd and perwaded *Campen* and *Swall* to do the same; and the last of those two Places, summoning in the name of the States of *Overyssel*, and the other Cities to appear and capitulate for themselves, that whole Province was in a few days absolutely given up into the hands of the Enemy. The Dutch report, that when those of *Drechter* wrote to *Swall* upon the aforesaid account, the Bishop of *Munster* could not but openly express the kind he had of their kindness in these words, *Ai ces font veritables bons amis*; that is, Ah! these are indeed my very good Friends.

Towards the latter end of *June* the French King came himself in person, and put *Campen* not only into all the Towns of the Province of *Overyssel*, but also into *Woerden* and *Oudenater* in *Holland*, and exceeding great about the same time was the Confirmation of the common people, and dejection of the Magistrates themselves, inasmuch, that according to their own relations it was much more than probable if five or six thousand French Horse had been sent directly towards *Amsterdam*, they had been met upon the way, and presented with the Keys of the City; *Drechter* himself their great States-man having nothing else to say in that extremity, but that the most prudent course they could take was to come to a speedy Accommodation, and get the best terms they could from the Triumphant *Morarch*.

We cannot wonder now if (as it happens in all popular Governments upon any publick Disaster) the *De Wits* and others that fate at the *Hein* were not only superseded, but that a sort of concourse openly accus'd of having betray'd and sold the Commonwealth to the French; which thing was by this time become the only talk of the restless Multitude, who were moreover the Plot to have been cunningly laid, that had taken to well already, gave themselves over for lost, and absolutely despair'd of being able

able to avoid the French Yolk; and indeed thus much appears in vindication of the Supplicants of the populace, that in the course of this War several persons were legally convicted and executed, not only for Cowardice, but down right Treason against the State.

Upon the forefaid Fears, Jealousies, and Surmises, there arose many dangerous Commotions and Inturrections of the common people against their Magistrates, whom they generally concluded to be engag'd in the design of ruining their Native Country; which so far startled the States General of the Provinces, that they presently empowered the Prince of Orange, and desired him with all expedition to place and displace at pleasure the Magistrates of their Cities; the body of the people having from the beginning of this dreadful Invasion, continually cry'd out, that more power ought to be put into the Prince's hands, and that the perpetual Edict should be made null and void, and all persons sworn to the preservation of the same solemnly acquitted; the effect whereof appear'd before the middle of June, no other than the admission of the Prince to those high Offices and Places of Trust, from whence he had in the judgment of many been injuriously debar'd. For the first and most active City in opposing his Interests was now the first that declar'd for him; the common people compelling their Magistrates to declare him Governour and Master of their Forces, and abrogate him of the Oath by which he had oblig'd himself not to accept of such Offices. *Holland* was the next place, then *Leiden*, and by degrees almost every Town in the Province; so that presently after the beginning of July, the States of *Holland and West-Friesland*, made an Act for abolishing the perpetual Edict, and soon after another for making the Prince of Orange, Captain General and Admiral of all their Forces, *Zeeland* having done the same one day before them. Upon the ninth of July, the Resolution of *Holland and Zeeland*, was approv'd and confirm'd in the Assembly of the States General; Provinces, was solemnly confirm'd upon the Prince, to be exercised with as ample and full Power as his illustrious Ancestors.

Before we proceed any further, let us take a view of the several places lost by the Dutch, in less than two Months, either to the French or English and *Colem* Forces, and in between the 1st of July, and the 21st of July, and in this List we shall likewise put down to most of the places, the according to the *Netherlands* Histories and other their most Authentic Relations; from whence it will appear that this expedition against the United *Netherlands* may not so properly be term'd an Invasion as an Inundation.

In the Dukedom of *Clew, Str.*

Only taken by French, June 3.

Burick by French, June 3d.

Wolff and the Lippence by French, June 3, &c.

Riez by Fr. June 6. Riez with its Stomer, by Col. Doon after.

Emmerick by Fr. about the same time.

Gennep by Fr. June 18.

In Geldre and Zutphen. June 17.

Schenkeleng by Fr. June 17.

Groll by Munster and *Colem*, June 9.

Deuten, St. H. Eversen, by Munster and *Colem*, June 9.

Breewort by Munster and *Colem*, Doon after.

Tolings by Fr. June 12.

In the Dreute part of Overijfel. Coeverden by Munster and *Colem*, July 12th.

Meppel.

In the Twente.

Enschede, Oldenzyl, Otterlo, Almelo, by Munster before the 9. of June.

Degeham, Delden, Goor, Dispenheim, Rylfen.

Foron and St. Andrew's Scences by French, June 9.

Knefsburg by French June 16.

Tjebort and Heuffen by Fr. June 13.

Arnhem by Fr. June 15.

Tiel by Fr. June 17.

Deburg by Fr. June 22.

Amby by Fr. June 17.

Zurphen by Fr. June 26.

Elburg and Hinderwijk, garrafond by French towards the end of June.

Wageningen by French June 21.

Buren and Culenburg, by Fr. June 25.

Spykport.

Nimeghen by French, July 9.

Bommel by Fr. July 21.

The Retrenchment of the Tjfel.

Witburg.

Witlo.

Zevenwe.

Lochem.

In Brabant.

Grave by Fr. June 18. Crevecoeur by Fr. July 19. Engelen Scence, and Orven.

Scence, by Fr. about beginning of July.

In Utrecht.

Rheden, Wyck de Dursel, Aersfort, Montfort, by Fr. June 19. Utrecht City by French June 23.

In Holland.

Nerden by Fr. June 19. Oudenwater by Fr. June 25. Worden by Fr. June 26. Heucklom, Afferen, Lerendam, Vianen, garrafond by French towards the middle of July.

In Overijfel.

Daventer by Munster and *Colem*, June 21. Ommen Scence, Roven Scence, Swoll, and the Retrenchment, with three Scences.

Campen with its Scence.

Huffelt, Smeertse, Geelmeiden, Blackzyl, Steerwyck, Hardenberg, Vollenhoven.

Most of these Places were surrender'd to the Bishop of Munster upon his taking of Daventer, after; several of their chief Garrison retiring with wild speed into *Friesland*, and joining with the grob of the Army there for securing that the French and Munster generally (and sometimes contrary to Paroll) detaining the Soldiers of the places they took as Prisoners of War for a considerable time; which thing did not a little facilitate the progress of their Conquests. Daventer was by agreement allotted to the French, *Campen* to the French, and *Swoll* to be in common between them all three: all the rest of the Overijfel were to be Towns falling to the share of the Bishop of Munster.

In Groningen.

Wischbergen, Oude-Jonce, Bonder-Jonce, New-Jonce.

In East-Friesland and Friesland.

The Eyler-Jonce, and Sijlenburg, or Sijder-Jonce, presently after the surrender of Daventer.

Upon

Upon the 10th of July, the Cardinal of *Benillem* appointed by the Pope for his Vicar General of the Seven Provinces, made a solemn entrance into the Cathedral of *Utrecht*, using first Ceremonies as in the like cases are agreeable to the Roman Canon and Rubrick; and after the singing of *Te Deum*, the Archbishop of the City, appeared likewise by Authority of the Romish See, gave the people his blessing, which he concluded with these words, *God be prais'd! we have been a long time, (and so it was, about fourcore years) banish'd from this sacred Place, and now so little did the Friends of Gods dream of the French King's throwing up all his Conquests, that the forementioned Cardinal gave Orders to have all the Churches purg'd, and consecrated anew.*

About the beginning of July, the King of Great Britain sent Ambassadors into these Provinces, who passing from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*, and thence to *Leij*, which is hard by, and where at that time was the French King's Camp, had speedy audience of that victorious Monarch, and departed thence to *Brussels*. Their business is supposed generally to have been the renewing of our Alliance with France, and obliging each other not to make peace but by mutual consent, there being shortly after certain Articles and Conditions given in, containing the demands of the two Crowns, concerning which, whether they were over rigorous or not it is not for us to determine; however 'tis certain that the Province of *Holland* was so desirous of coming all upon one Terms to an agreement with France, that had it not been for the resolute Opposition of *Zeeland*, this Treaty near *Utrecht*, had certainly prov'd as infamous for the ruin, as the former one at that place had been famous for laying the Foundation of their Union and Government. But it pleas'd God soon after to grant some Symptoms of recovery to their expiring Commonwealth; for after several ineffectual messages from the States, whether they offered too little or he demanded too much, I shall not affirm, the French King breaking up with his Army near *Leij*, march'd away to *Amsterdam*, and from thence crossing the *Betuwe* to *Nimeghen*, whence he went to *Grave*, and so through some part of the County of *Liege*, with a conduct of about fourcore thousand men to *Charleroy*, whence in a few daies he got into his Kingdom, and about the latter end of July, arriv'd at *S. Giovanni* from which his unexpected departure, the Dutch date the change of their Fortune, the Progress of their Enemies Conquests being after that very little advanc'd, and their own Affairs by degrees put into a far better posture. Some (though I know not whether upon good grounds) suppose that it was the design of England by this Embassy to procure the Dutch (whole utter ruin was not desired by the English) a breathing time, as not doubting but when they had conducted a while upon the business, they would be induc'd to do both Crowns Reason. The French themselves say it was the extremity of foul weather, that stopp'd them about the 11th or 12th of July, which began their Career of Conquest, and preserv'd the remaining Provinces of the time to the Prince of Condé Sickens; and I think (if we look no farther than the consequences) we may impute it to the Constitution and temporary observance upon their Incursion into *Brabant*, and the heat wherof being over, they cannot easily do whole Army mind'd men. But the truth is, in this unac-

countable retreat (for so we may term it) of that victorious King, there seems to be something of extraordinary, that the Dutch, or rather all Europe, must wholly acknowledge it to Divine Providence, the same power that put limits to the raging Sea, having in like manner put this equally dreadful and irrepressible Enemy, thus far from those aims, and no farther. Nor indeed did the French with success undertake any action of violence, the same power being more powerful in returning into England, and I never quitting the Siege of the *Bahs*, there was an unexpected end, even before the beginning of August, put to this terrible Campaign; the forcible departure of the French King, and his tedious stay at *Charleroy*, Aug. 1677, being look'd upon by considering persons, as the two greatest Errors that were ever committed by so potent and active a Monarch.

After that the French had with little difficulty, as is seem'd, broke into the *Betuwe*, and no place appear'd able to resist their first Assaults, those of *Holland* thinking it high time to look about them, fell to breaking down their Bridges, cutting their Dikes, and laying the Country under water, by which means the inland parts of the Province was render'd a matter of far greater trouble and danger than it would otherwise have been. But when by the French King's stopping and beginning to retreat at *Utrecht*, and afterwards much more, when by his returning into his own Kingdom, and thereby in a manner putting a period to that Summers action, they had time allow'd them to provide more vigorously for the security of *Holland*, (and consequently for the whole Union) it was made, though not presently, yet before the beginning of the next Campaign, in a manner entire and impregnable Fortrefs. For the greater part of that Province being encompass'd by the Sea, when they had by repairing the old, and in some places calling up new Works, secur'd the Posts from *Mayden* and *Welp* to *Niever-Jonce* place the Prince of Orange made his principal Post in the following Year) and had likewise strengthen'd all the other confidenc'd Passages, even from *Oudenwater* to *Gorcum*, *Loosdrecht*, and *Worcum*; there appear'd to be a perfect Line of Circumvallation round all *Holland* clos'd: so that there was no Gap left whereat the Enemy might enter, the Fortifications being perhaps even from the *Zuyder Zee* to the *Brabant* side of the *Waal*.

But to return to the remaining part of 75; we have already made mention of the Mutinies and Inturrections of the common people against their Magistrates; and we shall briefly here relate one very dismal Effect thereof, it being an act of the greatest barbarity that perhaps was ever committed by any civiliz'd Nation: I mean the murder of the two Brothers, *John* and *Cornelius de Wit*, the former wherof had already for his influence'd all the Councils and Designs of that Province, and indeed of the whole Commonwealth; that he was usually call'd the King of *Holland*. About the 11th of June he was assassinated by four persons as he return'd somewhat within Night from the Assembly of the States, by whom this action was so highly reprobated, that it was prosecuted as *Calumnies* against the States, by whom the assassins were punish'd, as one of the Affiliates; although the Pensionary had been but slightly wounded, and was in a short time perfectly recover'd of his Wounds: but would by no means be perswaded to moderate the punishment, or accept of any

body of 900 or 1000 men, was suppos'd to have conceiv'd hopes of mattering the *Hindendam*, *Wesep*, and the Fort *Abous*; but he quickly found his informations had been false, for those forces only shewing themselves about the first mention'd place, very fairly, without attempting any thing, return'd to *Utrecht*. Three or four days after this, the Prince of *Orange*, (whose cares and labours for the preservation of the State had no intermission) took up his Post at the *Nieuwe-plaats*, where in a little time he had rais'd such entrenchments, and put himself into such a posture of defence, that he was able to withstand any attack that should be made by the greatest force the Enemy could bring against him; so that divers near *Woerden* having been rais'd in other places, and all the Palace securely fortified on both hands (that is, as we have already intimated, to the *Zuyder-Zee* and the farther side of the *Yssel*) the French were quickly satisfied, that they had but small probability of succeeding in their Grand design; the Prince of *Conde* being (as we may suppose) not a little vex'd at the disappointments he met with, having ineffectually try'd several ways, and in divers places, particularly about the beginning of *June* at and near *Mayden*, and after that about *Vianen*) to force his way into *Holland*; so that he thought fit towards the beginning of *July* to depart from *Utrecht* to *Arnhem*, and to *Vianen*, and at last finding that he could effect little at that place or the *Besib*, march'd quite away to *Lille*, carrying with him a considerable part of the French forces out of those Countries.

Towards the middle of *August* the Bishop of *Maastricht* with about 8000 men made an inroad into *Friseland*, but without making any acquisitions in that Province, return'd soon after, carrying off some booty indeed, but not without considerable loss of men; which was better fortune than the Dutch could hope for at a time when the prodigious divisions of that Province were not thoroughly compos'd. For we shall take notice here, that the disturbances which not long after the French invasion began last year in *Holland* and *Zeland*, in a little time ceased further, so that its proper Stadtholder, with the Prince's Mother, could effect little towards the composition of their differences; which ran on to made in their chief Cities to that purpose, the old and new Magistracy divided themselves into two distinct Representatives of the Sovereignty, *Leenarden*, and each making different Laws, concluding the Subjects of the Province oblig'd only to obey those of their own constitution.

In *October* an. 1673, the Dutch thought it advisable to take the reins of their own affairs out of their own dominions, and so joining with the Confederates to keep the war at great a distance of *France* and *Spain* much about the same time had not been done before, notwithstanding that several acts of hostility had pass'd between them, the Spaniards divers times offering considerable assistance to the United Netherlands. And now altho the Winter was coming on, the French plainly perceiving that the Confederates begun vigorously against them then they had hitherto done, judg'd it convenient to quit *Amersfoort*, *Rhenen*, *Wageningen*, *Elburg*, *Kampen*, *Woerden*, *Harderwyck*, and besides divers other considerable places of which they had thoroughly possess'd themselves) even *Utrecht* it self; burning

down and utterly destroying many others, and making those Towns and Villages which they left standing pay round sums of money for their redemption. Some say, that the chief reason heretofore was, because they had apprehensions of the Confederate enemies designing to march into the very heart of *France*; and that this must have created great danger and trouble to that Kingdom, as being at that time much exhausted of military strength, which had in too great a proportion been drawn out for maintaining their former, and now new acquisitions. This indeed seems not improbable upon several accounts, and particularly because the Duke of *Luxemburg* having in great haste got together an Army of fifteen or Twenty thousand Soldiers out of the conquer'd places, order'd at his march directly towards *France*, the Spaniards and Dutch with all their might obstructing his progress (whereupon the French Court is reported to have been more then ordinarily concern'd) till such times as four thousand Horse were brought unto him under Monsieur *Schenberg* from *Charlrois*; for then without any tolerable opposition he pass'd forward, and brought his forces to *Paris*. But notwithstanding all this, as the attainment of all men had been very great at the more then prosperous incursion of the French into these provinces, so was the wonder of many to see him at their voluntary destruction of several places strengthen'd and fortified by them with much labour and cost; so to speak more properly, this was no voluntary action of theirs, not only upon the forementioned circumstance of the Confederates design, but it may be much more upon the great probability they found of the United Netherlands coming to an accord with *England*. That is now the next thing to be related by us, and with which (as we have already inform'd the Reader) we shall conclude this compendious account of the most dreadful and sudden invasion that has for several Ages been made in any part of *Europe*; referring for some figures, and many remarkable passages in the course of this War, even to the conclusion of the peace at *Nimwegen* in 78, to our description of the particular Provinces and Cities. But first of all, we proceed any further, we will give a List of either conquer'd Cities and strong holds which were either retaken by the Dutch, or forfeited by the French King and Bishop of *Munster* before the end of 73.

In *Brahant*; *Creevecoeur*, *Engelenfonce*, *Oortfonce*,
In *Geldre* and *Zutphen*; *Flatten*, *Elburg*, *Harderwyck*, *Wageningen*, *Emmel*,
In *Utrecht*; *Robeney*, *Wyck*, *Duerfode*, *Amersfoort*, *Utrecht*, *Montfort*.

In *Holland*; *Vianen*, *Heukloon*, *Leendam*, *Alphen*, *Tijftein*, *Woerden*, *Naerden*, *Oudenwater*.
In *East-Friseland* and *West-Friseland*; the *Eylerfonce* demolish'd; *Kaynderfonce*.

In *Overyffel*; *Kampen* with the *Scence*, *Geelmayden*, *Vollenhoeten*, *Blockyyl*, *Steenwyck*.

In *Drente*; *Marpel*, *Coenenfonce*, *Boenderfonce*, *New-fonce*, or *Bollingsolderfonce*.

We are now come to the latter end of the year 73, by which time tho the Dutch troubles and calamities were not absolutely terminated (the effects of their domestic distractions still continuing, and several places not being recover'd which had been taken from them by their enemies) yet were they brought to the prospect and fair hopes of a happy period; which they obtain'd by that great blessing of a peace with *England* towards the latter end of *February* (the same

func being proclaim'd on Feb. 24. 74. or March 6. at the Hague; and on Feb. 28. 74. or March 10. 73. at *London*;) an accommodation with which *Crown* they had for a long time incessantly labour'd after, both by many and most submissive addresses of their own, and by the mediation of the Spanish Ambassador. There were two concessions of no small moment made by the States, in order to the facilitating of the peace; the first whereof was the Striking of the Flag, even by a whole Fleet of theirs to one single English man of War, whenever they should happen to meet in the British Seas, which was denied by them to have been granted before by the Nineteenth Article of the Treaty at *Breda* an. 1668. The other was the passing the resolution for making the Stadtholderhip Hereditary to the Prince of *Orange* and his Heirs male lawfully begotten; which was look'd upon as a considerable Guaranty of the peace between them and the Crown of Great Britain. And thus to the great comfort of *Holland* and regret of *France*, was there an end put to the war between *England* and the United Netherlands; in granting whereof at that time the wonderful goodness of his Majesty seems most conspicuous, the Dutch having but a little before refus'd the accommodation of matters to the Parliament of *England*, as Arbitrators between him and them; an action which would have been regarded as an unpardonable insolence by most

other Princes, or at least by those who are not endow'd with equal candor and Christian charity.

We may well suppose our *Netherland* Neighbours not a little overjoy'd at the first news of this happy peace; and indeed their own Relations of the Whole Negotiation when they come thus far can write nothing but joy and jubilation for whole pages together; by whom we are likewise inform'd, that the next day after word was brought to the Hague by an Exprez from the Marquis *del Fresno*, the Spanish Ambassador at *London*, that the Peace was absolutely concluded, there were publick thanks given to God in all their Churches; a particular day of thanksgiving being moreover appointed to be more solemnly kept, upon which there was such feasting, such curious and costly Fire-works, such ringing of Bells and founding of Trumpets, with discharging of Canons, and all other usual expressions of an extraordinary joy, that the like was never known in any Nation upon a parallel account; so that we may very well conclude, that this Commonwealth is by full experience become sensible of the great error in policy it committed when they thought first of being in hostility with *England*, and that their Government and Ministers of State will be more wary and cautious for the future, and as it is their grand interest, take no ordinary pains in cultivating the friendship of this Kingdom.





THE
PROVINCE
OF

Geldre and Zutphen.

Name.



GELDRE (if we believe *Strabo*) took its name from an articulate noise resembling that word, made by I know not what wild Beast or Monster, as he was roused from under a Beech-tree, by two certain Brothers who inhabited this tract of ground by *Tuiscus*, which seems the opinion of those who will rather adhere to the opinion of those who say the whole Province was so call'd from the Castle *Geldre*, formerly built by *Richardus a Ponte*, first Lord thereof, and *Leopold* his Brother.

According to *Manfrew* it was the Seat of the *Menapii* in the time of *Julius Caesar*, and others make no doubt but it was higher that *Augustus* translated the *Vicombri*, a German people; whom *Gaul*, and to have seated upon the banks of the *Rhine*. Some again (and particularly *Guicciardine*) say, that it was inhabited by both the it by the *Batavi*; and indeed it cannot seem be so various concerning the ancient possessors of this Province, were it for no other reason but this, that there is no Country in *Europe* of its appearance, as likewise some part of it with both his grand streams, but the Dutchy of *Cleue* separating a considerable portion of it such disputes between the Princes of the one day undetermined.

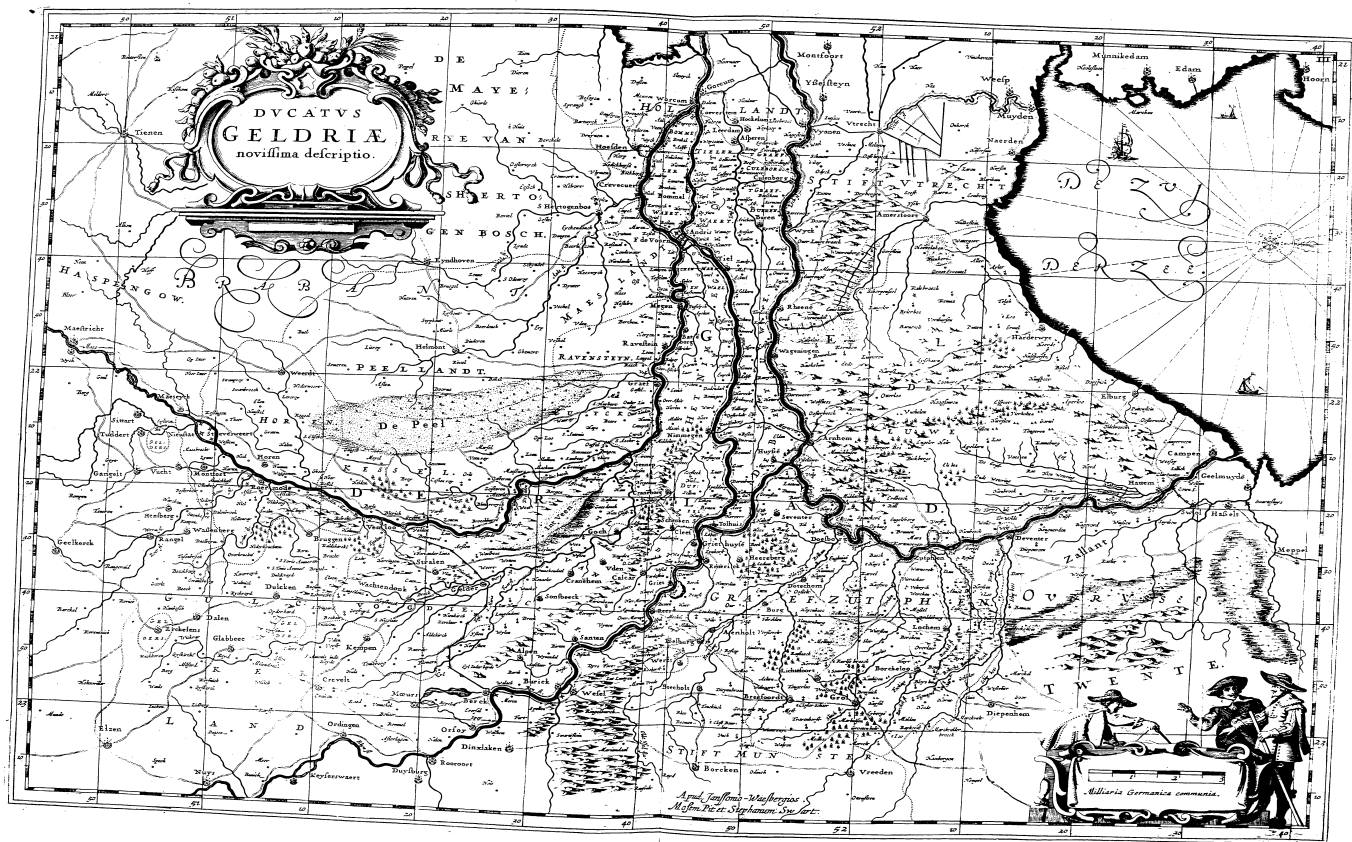
The Dutchy of *Geldre* and Earldom of *Zutphen* are not only now thoroughly united, both of them making one of the Seven Confederate

Provinces; but have for above five hundred years been accounted one Principality, and gone by the common name of *Geldre*. *Geldre* therefore, comprehending *Zutphen*, is bounded by the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Overijssel*, *Cleue*, *Juliers*, *Limburg*, and *Brabant*. *Bonn* upon *Cleue* places *Frizeland* to the North, the *Zuyder-Zee*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht* to the West, *Brabant*, and *Juliers* to the South, &c. of this *Zuyder-Zee* bound it on the North, and *Brabant* and *Holland* on the West, &c. In this uncertainty and contradiction of Authors (it being moreover absurd to imagine, that the respect of Countries to one another does always answer readily distinguish'd points of the Compass) we put down the circumjacent Provinces and Territories; and as for the relation they bear to the several Quarters of the Heavens, leave the Reader to be directed in his judgement thereof, by the frame and projection of his Map.

The Air of *Geldre* is far more pure and healthy than that of *Holland* and the other maritime Provinces; this being not only an Inland Country, but of a much higher and consequently drier situation. The Soil is fruitful, and bears all sorts of grain; abounding moreover with rich pasture grounds, upon which account great droves of Cattel are yearly brought out of *Dengoodness* of the Soil is not equal in all parts of this Province, for no small portion of the *Veluwe* lies upon a gravel; and consists of Heaths, affording only Turf, as being wholly unfit for any sort of cultivation. Yet where it is befriended by the neighbourhood of the *Rhine* and *Iffel* (which places are call'd the skirt or border of pleasant Meadows. The Country of *Zutphen* is generally very fruitful, especially in grain; producing

Air, Soil, &c.





ducing no great quantity of Corn, by reason of its more level and moorish situation.

The Geldrians have been for several ages accounted a warlike people, exceeding in courage and martial exploits many of their neighbour Nations; the causes whereof are supposed to be not only their proper genius and natural disposition, but the want of riches among them, which as it is the consequence of their small application to trade, so does it necessitate a great part of the inhabitants to seek a subsistence by their service in the Wars. Besides this, most of their Dukes were formerly embroil'd in perpetual quarrels with their neighbours, by which means their Subjects became so inur'd to War, that they seem'd wholly taken off from trade and civil employments; being highly esteem'd, but especially their Cavalry, over all Europe. It was not therefore without reason that Charles the Fifth was no sooner possess'd of this Province, but he took care to have all Geldrians excluded his Armies; hoping by that means to enervate the genius of the people, and secure the conquest of this Province to his Children and Successors; tho he mist of his design in both respects, for not only the best part of this Dukedom did some years after renounce all obedience to his Son Philip the Second of Spain, but the people joining with those of the Union, have been since to frequently exercis'd with wars, that they seem to have lost little of their ancient martial disposition. Several of them apply themselves to Learning, but (if we believe *Covringius*) they are then out of their way, being naturally made for War rather than Letters, and having much better success in the Field than in the Schools. The Families of their Nobility are of great honour for the achievements of their Ancestors; but they are also very numerous, upon which account, as well as the poverty of the Country (the principal reasons whereof are already given) very few of them enjoy considerable possessions. The common people are seduc'd by some to be tolerably industrious and very courteous, and as they are next neighbours to the High Germans, so may they well be supposed to come pretty near them in manners and customs. *Covringius* says, the Geldrians are not so contentious in matters of Religion, nor so much divided in opinion, as their neighbours; which may perhaps be partly imputed to the foresaid want of commerce among them, since it has of late years been observ'd in our Northern Countries, that the trading part of a Nation has prov'd always most turbulent and factious. *Geldre* in the next ages to *Charles* the Great, was under a certain Hereditary Governor, whom Authors call by the name of Advocate, and Guardian or Tutor. To these succeeded Earls, and to them Dukes; till at length it came from the House of *Burgundy* into the possession of *Charles* the Fifth, and after him to *Philip* the Second of Spain; but revolving together with the other Provinces, the best part of it has been ever since, except between 1650 and 1672, under the Princes of *Orange*, as Stadtholders, or Governors of the United Provinces. The first Duke of *Geldre* was *Ordo* Earl of *Nassau*, in 1079; in 1472, it was subject to *Charles* of *Burgundy*, who leaving behind him only a Daughter call'd *Mary*, and married to *Maximilian* of *Austria*, the States of the Country fending for *Charles* of *Erango*, the Son of *Adolph*, and Grandson of *Arnold*, out of *France*, with a solemn inauguration admitted and acknowledg'd him Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zurphen*. Hereupon there

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arose a dispute between him and *Charles* the Fifth, Son to *Philip* of *Burgundy*, whose Father was the foresaid *Maximilian* of *Austria*, married to *Mary* the only Child of *Charles* of *Burgundy*, in right of whom the Emperor laid claim to the Sovereignty of this Province, which at length, by two Treaties, the one at *Girom* 1529, the other at *Grave* 1436, was confirm'd to him and his Heirs, in case the other should happen to dye without lawful issue. But notwithstanding the said agreement, *William* of *Cleve*, with the consent of Duke *Charles* himself, was publicly admitted as Duke of the Province by the States thereof, between whom (upon the death of the said *Charles*, which happen'd on the first day of Aug. an. 1539), the Emperor, and the Prince of *Lorain*, *Charles* of *Egmond*'s Sister's Son, the right to this Principality was for some time controverted. The Emperor urg'd the several Sales, Cessions, and Renunciations made to him and his Ancestors; and that if *William* the Son of *Gard* of *Julliers*, Nephew to *Adolphus* (who claim'd as next Heir-male, even before *Arnold* of *Egmond*) had any Title to this Dutchy, it was echeated to him and the Empire, both for want of the usual Investiture which ought to have been had, and because the said *William* was decas'd without either Sons or Heirs-male. *Lorain* pretended that this Principality descended to him by Hereditary Succession from *Charles* of *Egmond*; endeavouring besides to strengthen his Title by certain Contracts and Compositions. The Duke of *Cleve* sent his Ambassador to the Diet at *Francfurt*, who there exhibited an Instrument declaring the Title of his Master to the Dutchy of *Geldre*; to which he laid claim as the only true Heir of *Mary* the Daughter of the foresaid *William*; and as having been solemnly and publicly admitted by the States of the Province, with the consent of the present possessor, *Charles* of *Egmond*, and without either fraud or force of Arms. Then were the Rights and Titles of his Ancestors insisted upon, as the Investiture granted by the Emperor *Maximilian* upon the death of *Reynold* the Fourth (who left no issue) to *Adolphus* of *Julliers*, Uncle to the forementioned *Gerard*; after which was urg'd the Oath of allegiance made to him by the States of the Country, and the Sentence given by the Emperor and the States of the Empire against the Usurper *Arnold*, and in behalf of the foresaid *Adolphus* from whom this Dukedom descended to *Gerard*, his Brother's Son, and from him to *William* the Father of *Mary*, Mother of this *William*, the present Duke of *Cleve*, and true Heir, as was pretended, to the Dukedom of *Geldre*. But notwithstanding this fair Title, and the urgent supplications made to the Imperial Diet that they would intercede in behalf of *Cleve*, and recommend his cause to the Emperor, the Title to this Principality was otherwise in a short time decided; for the Emperor *Charles* coming with a powerful Army out of *Italy*, quickly reduc'd his Competitor to that extremity, that he was forc'd humbly to beg *Cesars* pardon in his Camp before *Vendo*; utterly renouncing all Title to *Geldre* and *Zurphen*, and freely discharging the inhabitants of the Country of the Oaths by which they had assur'd him of their fidelity and subjection.

Provinci-
al States.

The States of this Province did formerly consist of three Members, viz. the Barons or Nobles, and the Knights of the Prince; the Governors of the Country Districts; and the Deputies of the Cities. Among the first, the Barons of *Berghe*, *Branchest*, *Baer*, and *Wylch*, took place of the rest, and were in highest esteem with their Princes. Of the second Order, there was formerly

A a

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Oath to be faithful and true. This indeed seem'd
to be done upon a found principle of prudence
and caution, and (had there been ground to
have suspected their Militia) would have
further'd the Question, *Quis custodiet ipsos Custodes*;
and the success has since come far short
of the expectation. The Garrison in 1772
thereby secur'd from the fatal effects of
corruption and treachery. This is certain, that
opposition made then by most places of this
province against the French was so small, and
so brave and remarkable, that the public Act
of the States General, pass'd on the 22^d of
April 1774, it was decreed, that in consideration
of the good services and faithful valour of the Lords
of the City and Land of Groningen, &c.
they should have the privilege of being
represented in the Council of State, that is two De-
puties in the Council of State, (which hitherto had two
only, should hereafter have but one

[illegible][illegible]

Government of the Cities being in a
the same throughout these Provinces, we
not be very particular in our account of
them, except that of *Amsterdam*, where-
we refer the Reader, for whose further sa-
tisfaction we shall here insert a brief discourse
(we have it from *Comingius*) concerning the
and office of their severall Magistrates
both

N E T H E R L A N D S

The place of greatest Trust, and that which is most honorable in their Cities, is the Office of the *Commons Burgomaster*, which is now, according to *Comber's* History, the Governor and Defender of the Citizens, or the Governor of the Castle or great Fortrefs of the City: they being call'd by the *Latin* writers of the middle Age, *Præfides* of the City, or *Burg* importing the fame in *Dutch* as the *Greeke* *Πολιτάρχης*, from whence it is certainly deriv'd. 2. To confer Justice and Prærogative is, 1. To defend the Citizens, and to take care that they do not man violate or infringe them: 2. To preserve, and improve the publick Income; to farm out the City Lands and Waters; and to receive the Rents and Tolls of the Citizens, and his constant Revenue. 3. In times of War, to see that sufficient quantities of Corn be provided for the whole body of the Citizens. 4. To command the standing Militia of the City, that is, the train of Artillery. 5. To furnish the City, if need be, with Arms, and all sorts of Ammunition. 6. To keep the Peace, and to give Justice. 7. And to give the watchword not only to the Citizens, but also to the Garrison Soldiers, (the *cafe flood* thus when *Comberius* wrote, and continued to till 1672, when the City was taken by the French, who I suppose that and the like innovations were made in the City, and the City was taken by the Senators or Echevins, &c.) 8. Together with the other Duties of the Office, to exercise Justice. 9. To make yearly choice of *Charitable* (this holds chiefly in the Province of *Guelders*), *Overseers* of the Poor, and of *Hospitals* and Almshouses, &c.

Next to the Confuls or Burgomasters are the
nators or Councillors, call'd by them *Raeden*
Raets-beeren; who together with the others
bate and deliberate upon all matters that re-
late to the public weal of the City, nothing
being resolv'd upon or determin'd but by the
majority of Suffrages. In several Cities they
have the authority of an ordinary Judge; and for
the better administration of Civil Justice, are
divided into several Courts, where the Coun-
sellors well skill'd in the Laws, especially those
of the place.

The Echevins (call'd in *Latin Scabini*) are pos'd as ancient as the times of *Charles the Great*, who (as *Aneas Sylvius* observes) appointed the *Dutch call'd in Weffalia* bearing this name to be his Council, and they are in the language of the old *Francks* and they are in the *German* call'd *Rechtschabner* and *Rechtschabner* signifies a Judge. And indeed in some parts of the Confederate *Belgium*, none others bear the name but such as give Judgment in Causes that are brought before them; and in some Countries, even such as are not Judges, are called so, and are entrusted with the power of life and death. In many places these bear the name of Senators, being chosen yearly, or in every year, by the other body; and in some that have not sufficient number to be by the name of *Rechts-Schepenen*. In the *Cities of Holland* the number of the Echevins precisely *seven*; tho in some others there

de Schout (call'd in *Latin* *Scultetus*) is sup-
posed by *Georgius Becanus* to be so denominated
from *Schult-Eiffchen*, from his being the exactor
of salts and debts, that is, his putting of pub-
licances in execution; and altho some ages
ago this word denoted an Office of a different
kind; and at this day among the *Helveticus*
it is to him that presides in their Councils;
Schout moreover in many Cities of the
Netherlands administering an Oath to the
Magistrates yet is his business and authority

little more than what may serve for executing
the Decrees and Orders of the Supreme
Power, and seems to resemble rather the
England. If there be (as I think there is)
in the Office, this Judicial Power committed
to the French *Elector*, which signifies that
may imply a power to determine; so for to have
much in *English* and *use* does plainly import
that certainly to call'd from his hear'ning and
to discover the approach of an Enemy. In
Corrington means him by whom I suppose
an inferior Officer, call'd an Underfourt,
particular Duty it is to apprehend Criminals;
and also they have also the duty or Catch-
of Bayliff among them, being much the same
business in the Country as the

In these Cities which have a full Senate, call'd the *Voed-Schap*, with Consuls and Echevins, the Court of Judicature generally consists of the Consuls for the time being, the Echevins, and the *Prætor* or Schout, who according to *Cominus*, in some respect may be accounted the Head or President of the Court; the Consuls being equally equal to the Echevins, altho in the Court they are feared above them. In other places as is in some parts of *Geldre*, in *Overyssel*, and *Groningen*) where the distinct Orders of Magistrates are not known, their Courts of Justice are differently compos'd, according to the va-

The Droßart, sometimes call'd Droßt, in places is not different from the inferior Bay of others; but in some he enjoys a larger power, and is not only an ordinary Juiticiary in the District from whence he has his denomination, but has the larger authority of those grand Jurists, who are endow'd with very considerable jurisdiction in cases both Civil and Criminal. *Grimston* says, that the Office of *Droßart* is the same with that of a Provost Marshal.

and, some of their Countries is the Office of *Ro*
ard, *Foe-Ward*, or *Ruari*, which signifies Re- or
 ; which name was anciently apply'd to the
 supreme Governors of Provinces, who were
 d upon as the Conservators of the public
 e. The *Ruari* formerly, but especially in
 and, was appointed by the Provincial Estates,
 Guardian or Protector of their Earls whilst in
 minority; or when they happen'd by some
 legal defect, or otherwise, to be incapacitated
 the Government. At present there is little
 difference between him and the Bayliff, of whom
 have formerly been chosen.

The Office of Marchall is found only in the
 of *Virech*; and the word denotes a
 of the Horle, to whom, tho formerly the
 that of Diocess gave the command
 of the forces as were rad in their re-
 some Districts (and seem them to have
 some resemblance to the Marchall of
 since the time of *Charles the Great*) yet
 at present only a sort of superior Bay-
 to whom other Officers of the like
 name subject, and by whom the Elchevins
 are sworn to take oaths that they will
 a regular admittation of Justice.
Griemans is a Magistrat almost peculiar
 being a sort of supreme Juiticiary,
 over several Villages; who not
 apprehends malefactors, but together with
 officers tries, condemns, and punishes
 according to the laws of the

Dressart.

Rowaerd,
or *Ruart.*

Grietman

according to the nature of their crimes, with mults and other penalties and inflictions. His Office is much the same who in the *Onlands* is call'd a *Redger*, and in the neighbouring Country exercises the same sort of power, either by delegation or by his own proper right. With the *Grietsman* as well as the *Redger* is join'd another Officer, call'd a *Weld-man*, who is not only a Minister of Justice, but oftentimes in the nature of an inferior Judge; tho' for the most part the main of his business be to apprehend and secure malefactors. The Office of Forester, call'd the *Hoe-Pofter*, is of great antiquity, and of small honour among them, being usually chosen out of their highest Nobility; whose business is sufficiently express'd by his name, and who is to look after the preservation of the *Game*; acting not arbitrarily, but according to certain Laws and Orders prescrib'd him by the Province whereunto he belongs.

The *Dyke-Grave*, takes care that their Dikes be kept constantly in good repair, and in a capacity of resisting the fury of Tides and Tempests; according to whose discretion the depth and thickness of their Sea-dikes, and other water-Dykes are determin'd, power being given them, together with their Assistants or Councilors the *Hem-Raden*, if they judge it necessary, to summon the neighbouring Jurats and fet to them to work, and to punish severely such as are refractory and obey not their orders. Of their Curators of Pupils, their Jurats, and some other kinds of Officers, we may have occasion to give an account as they shall occur hereafter.

Division.

The Province of *Geldre* is divided into four parts, call'd Quarters and Tetrarchies, and taking their denomination from its four principal Cities, viz. *Nimwegen*, *Ruremond*, *Zutphen*, and *Arnhem*; the States whereof, either jointly and together, being conven'd by the Governor or the Provincial Senate; or separately by the Senate of their respective head Cities, enter into consultation, and come to resolutions concerning the most weighty affairs of the Province. Each Tetrarchy is subdivided into several Districts or Jurisdictions, belonging either to their Cities, or hereditary Lordships.

The Quarter of *Nimwegen* (which in their Grand Assemblies has always the precedence of the others) comprehends three Cities, *Nimwegen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*; to which were formerly add'd *Grave*, *Leerdam*, and *Buren*, but separated from it in the time of *Arnold* or *Charles* of *Erasmund*, the Village *Genne* in the Upper *Betan* (which in 1506 was given in Fee by the forefaid *Charles* to *Henry* of *Genne*) having suffrage also in former Ages among the Cities. Their larger Government, or Country Districts, are the Kingdom of *Nimwegen*; the Islands of *Bommel* and *Tiel*; the Jurisdiction between the *Muse* and the *Woud*; call them *Bordas* and *Wesem*; in all which are several Castles belonging to their ancient Knights, as are *Peijssingen*, *Ubbingen*, *Groesbeek*, *Doldendaal*, *Gent*, *Hemert*, *Millingen*, *Panender*, *Meyerswijk*, *Roffam*, *Heldren*, *Lebe*, *Linden*, *Oudenweert*, *Mars*, *Hennert*, *Jaidermitte*, *Dakem*, *Pulveroyen*, *Neder*, *Hennert*, *Amfeygen*, and *Edel*.

The second Quarter of *Geldre* is that of *Ruremond*, so call'd from its principal City. Its lesser Cities are *Geldre*, *Pendo*, *Stralen*, *Wachendanch*, *Monfort*, and *Erkelens*. Country Districts it contains eight, comprehending some of the fore-

faid Cities; these are the District of *Roffel*, of *Geldre*, *Monfort*, *Krichenbeek*, *Stralen*, *Wachendanch*, *Erkelens*, and *Middelaler*. The lesser and hereditary Jurisdictions are, *Pierfen*, *Hof*, *Lent*, *Welf*, *Afferden*, *Blenbeek*, *Walbeek*, *Aeslen*, *Grietenloot*, *Blitterswijk*, *Nierke*, *Elmpe*, *Geffensweert*, *Hillennade*, *Snalmen*, *Affel*, and *Gistern*.

The third Quarter of *Geldre* is made by the County or Earldom of *Zutphen*, which takes its denomination from its head City. The lesser wall'd Towns, which have vote among their Estates, are *Doeburg*, *Dotem*, *Lochem*, and *Groll*. The Country Territory is divided into four Districts, call'd *Droffen-Amp* van *Zutphen*, *Schooten-Amp* van *Zutphen*, *Richter-Amp* van *Doeburg*, and *Droffen-Amp* van *Bredaford*, as many Baronies, viz. that of *Berghe* (which bears the Title of a County it self, having under it the Town's *Eleenberg*) with those others of *Branchorpi*, *Baer*, and *Wisch*. It was controverted in the time of *Janfon*, and probably may be so to this day, between the Lord of *Amstel* and the *Munsterfien*, whether the Lordships of *Berkelo* and *Amstel* ought to be reckon'd within this Tetrarchy.

The fourth Quarter is that of *Arnhem*, the chief City whereof bears the same name. Those of an inferior rank being *Hardenwyck*, *Elburg*, *Wageningen*, and *Futten*. There are two larger Country Jurisdictions contain'd in it, viz. the *Felaw*, and the *Veluwe-zoon*, or skirt of the *Veluwe*; and two lesser ones, *Oldenbroeck*, and *Neyhered*. There are likewise in this Quarter two hereditary Lordships of Villages with Criminal Jurisdiction, viz. *Dorenwert* and *Rofendael*, and as many with Civil Jurisdiction, call'd *Scherpenzeel* and *Huvelingen*.

Janfon's Catalogue and Succession of the Earls and Dukes of *Geldre* (tho' considerably different from that of *De Laer* and others) runs thus: 1079, from the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth, then at *Francfort* upon the *Maine*, the Title and Investiture of Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*. His first Wife was *Adelheid*, only Daughter and Heir to *Richard*, Earl of *Font*, the last Guardian or Tutor of *Geldre*; his second, was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wibman* Earl of *Zutphen*. He died in the year 1109.

2. *Gerard* the Son of *Otho*, (by his first Wife *Aleide* as others tell us,) married *Hedwigis* or *Hedwits*, Daughter of *Florent* the second Earl of *Holland*. He died an. 1131.

3. *Henry* the Son of *Gerard*, married *Seinora*, the Daughter of *Godefray* the third, Duke of *Burgundy*, who brought him the *Felaw* for her Dowry. He deceas'd an. 1162.

4. *Gerard* the second, Son of *Henry*, died without issue an. 1180.

5. *Otho* the second, Brother of the said *Gerard*, took to Wife *Richarda*, Daughter of the Earl of *Juliers*. Died an. 1202.

6. *Gerard* the third, Son of *Otho* the second, married *Philippa* the Daughter of the Earl of *St. Pauls*. He deceas'd an. 1271.

7. *Reinold* the Son of the said *Otho*, furnam'd the Warlike. He was imprison'd by his Son, and died in that condition, an. 1325.

8. *Reinold* the second, Son of the forefaid *Reinold*, was the first Duke of *Geldre*; of which Title he had granted him by *Lewis* the Emperor.

9. *Reinold* the third, Son of *Reinold* the second. He died without issue an. 1371.

10. *William* the Son of *Mary* (Daughter, as others inform us of *Reinold* the second) married

ried to *William* the fourth, Earl of *Juliers*. He took to Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria* and Earl of *Holland*, and died without issue an. 1402.

11. *Reinold* the fourth, Brother of the forefaid *William*, and Duke of *Juliers* and *Geldre*. He likewise deceas'd without issue an. 1423.

12. *Arnold* of *Egmond*, Son of *Mary* the Wife of *John* Lord of *Egmond*, and consequently Grandson to *Joan*, Sister of *Reinold* and *William* the two last Dukes of *Geldre* (for which information we are oblig'd to others, for *Janfon* is pleas'd, as he does in other cases of the like nature, to mention no relation or consanguinity between the said *Joanna*, or *Joan*, and the Dukes of *Geldre*) succeeded in the Dukedom of *Geldre*; being imprison'd and barbarously us'd by his Son *Adolph*, and afterwards set at liberty by *Charles* the Warlike, Duke of *Burgundy*, he made over his Principality of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* to the said *Charles*; which was done by a Deed of Gift and Sale, with the approbation of *Frederic* the Emperor, an. 1573. Never was impatient ambition so plainly express'd as by this *Adolph*, for when *Charles* the Warlike of *Burgundy* would upon very good terms have reconciled him to his Father, he answer'd to this effect, that he would admit of no competition in the case, but would rather be thrown away with his Father upon him into a Well; that his Father was unreasonably, who having been forty-four years Duke of *Geldre*, would not let him, as it was now fall time, have his turn in the Government.

13. *Adolph*, the forefaid Son of *Arnold*, ha-

ving imprison'd his Father, seiz'd upon the Principality. He was slain in war an. 1477.

14. *Charles* of *Burgundy* claim'd this Dukedom by Donation of *Arnold* of *Egmond*, and took possession of it by force of Arms, wherein he continued to 1476; being slain in the Batel of *Nancy*, upon the fifth day of *January* in the same year.

15. *Mary*, the Daughter of *Charles* of *Burgundy*, married to *Maximilian* of *Austria*, could not obtain quiet possession of this Dukedom; for the *Geldrians* presently revolting from her, upon the death of *Adolph*, sent for *Catharine* his Sister, and submitted themselves to her, during the Noage of *Charles* the Son of *Adolph*.

16. *Charles* of *Egmond* the Son of *Adolph*, and Grandson of *Arnold*, call'd by the States of the Province out of *France*, and recogniz'd Duke of *Geldre* and Earl of *Zutphen*. He died without issue an. 1539.

17. *William* Duke of *Juliers*, *Cleve*, and *Berg*; of whom we have said enough already in our account of the descent of this Principality to the House of *Austria*. He retir'd to *Charles* the Fifth an. 1543, as *Charles* did to his Son.

18. *Philip* the Second of *Spain*. To whom *Geldre*, with the rest of the United Provinces solemnly renounced all fealty and obedience in the year 1580.

The Arms of this whole Province are Quarterly: 1. Azure a Lion Or. Crowned Gules, for the Dukedom of *Geldre*. 2. Azure a Lion Gules, for the Earldom of *Zutphen*.





THE QUARTER OF NIMEGHEEN.

City.



THE City of Nimeghen (which gives name to the first Quarter of Geldre) is suppos'd, not without reason, to be that *Oppidum Batavorum*, of which *Tacitus* makes mention in the first Book of his History, and which became the Metropolis of the *Batavians* (by whom 'twas built) upon their first settling themselves in the Country, from whence also *Cicero*, after a fatal overthrow given him by the *Romans*, fled with his Army into the Island of the *Batavi*, for the City which he then quitted must have stood upon the left side of the *Waal*, above its confluence with the *Mose*, and below the division of the whole body of the *Rhine* at *Schenkelence*. As for the name, the termination shews it to be of a *Celtick* origin; but the true and certain derivation of it I think is hardly known. The story of I know not what *Magus*, is look'd upon by all serious Authors to be but an idle dream; the appellation having as long'd to several Cities, tho at present is appropriated to this. The most proper signification of the word is a new Fort, or Fortress, *Mage* or *Magus*, as *Clavarius* tells us, signifying a Fort in the old *Celtick* Dialect; and the names of *Rotomagus*, *Sitomagus*, &c. denoting originally too many from *Holds*, with their several distinctive other denominating accident. And that this is the true Etymology of the word we may very well believe, since *Schotelius* (the greatest Master of the High Dutch tongue that ever wrote) is satisfied therewith.

This City, with its Territories, after it had shook off the *Roman* yoke, continued to maintain its ancient League with the *Franks*; and when afterwards by several fatal revolutions the neighbouring Countries suffer'd an alteration of

their Names as well as Laws and Rulers, *Nimeghen* acknowledg'd no other Lords than the Kings of *Austrasia*, or the Emperors. The upper part of the adjoining Island (which to this day is call'd the *Betune* and *Betaw*) retaining more of its ancient name than most Countries in Europe. *Charles* the Great repair'd the Castle, built by the ancient *Batavians*, and made use of it for one of his three Palaces, the other two (as some writers tell us) being at *Aix la Chapelle* and at *Theonville*. Certain it is, that both he and *Lewis* the Pious, as also the succeeding Emperors for four Ages together, frequently resided here, not only keeping several great and solemn Festivals, but holding the Convention of Estates in this place. *Alphonsus* King of the year 1046, calls the torrid Castle a *Princely Palace* of wonderful and incomparable work. The same was again repair'd by *Frederic* the first, nam'd *Athenobarchus*, an. 1155, as appears by a Gothic inscription remaining there to this day (except the Marble has been lately translated hence to the *Stadthuis*) which runs thus:

*Anno milleno postquam solus est data seculo,
Centeno juncto, quinquagesimo quoque quinto,
Carlo in Orbe fatus Fredericus pacis amicus
Lapsum confectum, vetus in nihil ante redactum
Aix nitore pari reparavit opus Neomagi,
Julius in primo tamen exitit ejus origo,
Impar pacifico reparavit Frederico.*

In this Palace, about ten years after, was born *Henry*, the Son and Successor of the said *Frederic*, whose Son *Frederic* the Second (the first that granted the large privileges which are enjoy'd by the Imperial Cities) and *Grandson Henry* the Seventh, endow'd this City of *Nimeghen* with the same Rights, Liberties, and Immunities as had been conferr'd either upon *Aix la Chapelle* (esteem'd then a kind of new *Rome*, and Head of the *Transalpine* Countries) or any other City of the Empire whatsoever.

Among

Among their highest privileges (omitting that of Coining, and the other of stopping all Wines brought down the *Rhine* and obliging the owners to expose them to sale, of which some *Dutch* writers say they find no public Record) are reckon'd these: They give definitive sentence in causes Criminal as well as Civil, without appeal either to the Emperor, or any other Power or Jurisdiction, unless in some kind of Civil causes, which exceeds the value of an hundred and fifty Crowns, in which there lies an Appeal to *Aix la Chapelle* by way of Revision; but still to that to make a sentence valid it must be approv'd of by the Magistrates of this City. The Citizens enjoy the full right of hunting and fishing within their own Territory. They are not oblig'd to march out of the City except the Confal lead them; nor if he do, to go so far that they cannot conveniently return home the same night. Throughout the whole *Roman* Empire they enjoy an absolute immunity from all manner of Taxes and Impositions; which exemption has been confirm'd unto them by the Letters of several Emperors, and in a more especial manner by those of *Charles* the Fourth, to which was added the Golden Charter or Bull. These are of an elder date; but there are several considerable immunities enjoy'd by them unto this day; such as particularly is their paying no Custom or Tollage upon any part of the *Mose*; no people in all these Countries having been observ'd more tenacious of their Rights and Privileges, for in this place were (as is reported by some) an. 1566 the first attempts made (tho in a seditious manner) towards the recovery or preservation of their liberty, now almost ruin'd by the tyranny of the *Spanish* Edicts; which being issued forth for the apprehension of all persons suspected of Heresy, without any regard had to privilege or exemption, so highly enrag'd those of *Nimeghen*, that they not only destroy'd all the Statues and Images in the Churches, but just the way (the others have record'd them to have begun at *Ipses* and *Antwerp*) to those innumerable acts of Sacrilege that Countries. This is certain, that *St. Johns* in *Nimeghen* was before all others in demolishing the Magistrates, to the exercise of the Reformation.

There can hardly be found a more pleasant situation than that of this City, the greatest part whereof stands upon five little Hills, *Heijberg*, *Marinberg*, *Grayberg*, *Rlockenberg*, and *Honderberg*, the shape of its circumference being compar'd to a Bow, whereof the bank of the *Waal* makes the string. Towards the Territory of *Cleue* (that is, to the Eastward) whence issues a great number of fountains and Rivulets; on the opposite side, the Country lies South is partly covered with Trees, in some places consisting of Gardens and Corn-fields, and other buildings of the circumjacent Towns and Villages, less pleasant and diverting to the lovers; who besides walk down upon the Boats and Vessels that pass along in four fivers (if they may be so term'd) that is, the fivers in the fivers, the *Rhine*, and the *Mose*; the delightful prospect of this Town and House whereof are generally built of Brick and slated ground, are towards the most part upon a rising ground, are towards the Island of the *Betaw*,

that is, to the North and Northwest, all in a manner expos'd to view at the River.

This City has been much enlarged by its several Princes, as appears by the remains of its old wall. It has five Gates towards the Land, *poorte*, *Meulen-poorte*, *Heeren-poorte*, *Steenpoorte*, *St. Jacobs-poorte*, and *Bodel-poorte*; and seven fays (but five) by the names of *Veer-poorte*, *Kraen-poorte*, *Kleyne-poorte*, *Mey-poorte*, *S. Stephens-poorte*, *S. Jacobs-poorte*, and *Bodel-poorte*, which runs on the North side of it, is a branch by *Caulles* the *Gallie Rhine*, and either deriving its name from the *Gauls*, or either deriving denomination to them; for one of the two is not good ground for their belief under the near affinity of the letters *Gand W*, and the frequent transmutations of them into one another. Close by the *Waal*, upon a high steep Hill call'd the *Hoerdenberg*, to which there is a level way but on one side, stands the Castle or Imperial Palace, call'd the *Walckhoff*, by corruption (as *Blens* supposes) for *Walckhoff*, that is a Palace upon the *Waal*. This is an elder date; but there are several considerable immunities enjoy'd by them unto this day; such as particularly is their paying no Custom or Tollage upon any part of the *Mose*; no people in all these Countries having been observ'd more tenacious of their Rights and Privileges, for in this place were (as is reported by some) an. 1566 the first attempts made (tho in a seditious manner) towards the recovery or preservation of their liberty, now almost ruin'd by the tyranny of the *Spanish* Edicts; which being issued forth for the apprehension of all persons suspected of Heresy, without any regard had to privilege or exemption, so highly enrag'd those of *Nimeghen*, that they not only destroy'd all the Statues and Images in the Churches, but just the way (the others have record'd them to have begun at *Ipses* and *Antwerp*) to those innumerable acts of Sacrilege that Countries. This is certain, that *St. Johns* in *Nimeghen* was before all others in demolishing the Magistrates, to the exercise of the Reformation.

This City about two hundred years ago was encompass'd by a new Wall, Ditch, and Trench, and taking in both the Suburbs and Castle, and some parts of the old Gates, which are still remaining, are said to resemble the relics of Triumphant Arches. The outmost Wall is exceeding high, being built of Brick, and guarded with strong Towers, some whereof are reported to be above eighteen foot thick, the chief of which is denominat'd the top of it is encompass'd. Near unto this Tower, and to the Eastward, is the upper part of the City, is a dry but exceeding deep Ditch; and upon the Gate which is to the Northwest thereof, call'd the *Heijlen-poorte*, are found these inscriptions, *Hic prius Imperator, Hic prius Stauria*, and *Melior est bellioja Libertas*.

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quam

quam Servitus pacifica, the last whereof perhaps is of no great antiquity, and for the true meaning of the other two I refer the Reader to our account of *Stroeven* in the Province of *Friesland*. The Ditch from hence serves as a Harbour for their larger Vessels in the Winter-time, but I suppose of less use since the building of that new Port somewhat higher upon the bank of the River, which is guarded with proper Fortifications, and accounted a station of greater security than the other. About the highest part of the City are three large Pools of water, continually fed and kept full by certain hidden Springs, and thoroughout the whole City there are several Wells of an exceeding great depth, the waters whereof in their rise and fall follow the distant *Mose* (which is very strange) and not the near neighbouring *Waal*. In the year 1608 there was at the charge of this City and that of *Arnhem*, a good large Channel drawn from the *Waal* to the *Rhine*, quite cross the upper *Betane*, and by the Villages of *Lente*, *Elst*, and *Elden*; and by the help of Sluices, contriv'd for that purpose, made capable of so much water as suffices for the conveyance of Boats and Vessels to and fro at all seasons of the year.

Public Buildings.

Before the long wars with *Spain*, the number of its Churches and sacred buildings was very great; at present there are remaining but ten, which are adorn'd with goodly and beautiful Towers. That of *St. Stephen* is a noble and costly structure, commended for its stately Tower, which was beaten down in the time of war by the great Guns, and was, as *Janfon* tells us, rebuilding when he published his *Atlas*. This, which is its principal Church, is as *Blaeu* informs us, supported by five and thirty Pillars, and those of no ordinary workmanship; in the North part whereof are the Archives kept, in a place enclosed with Iron-grates; and in the Quire is the Tomb of *Catharine of Burbon*, Daughter of *Adolphus* Duke of *Geldre*, with her Image engraving in Brass, and sixteen Coats of Arms expressing her lineage and descent. Not far from thence stands the public School, highly commended by *Janfon*, and said to have been ever adorned by the knowledge of the Liberal Arts and Languages. The outside of its building, term'd by some a Princely Structure, is remarkable for the Images of Apostles and Angels, and the Ten Commandments, and a full representation of the last Judgment. Here were of old two public places of reception for strangers; for the education of Orphans, and as a manufactory for the maintenance of old people, and for the cure of the diseased. They have moreover a particular House for the cure of the Leprosie, and another for persons that are distracted. Their Court or Guild-Hall is a magnificent Fabrick, the front whereof is made more august by the Statues of several Emperors who have been particularly kind to this City, nor are its Seats of Judges and Magistracy, which adorn the inward parts of it, any way deficient in art and beauty. Over the heads of the Consuls hangs a naked Sword, the ordinary instrument of public justice; and here is also shew'n the Sword with which those darlings of the people, the *Jets*, by command of the cruel *Alva*, were executed at *Brussels*.

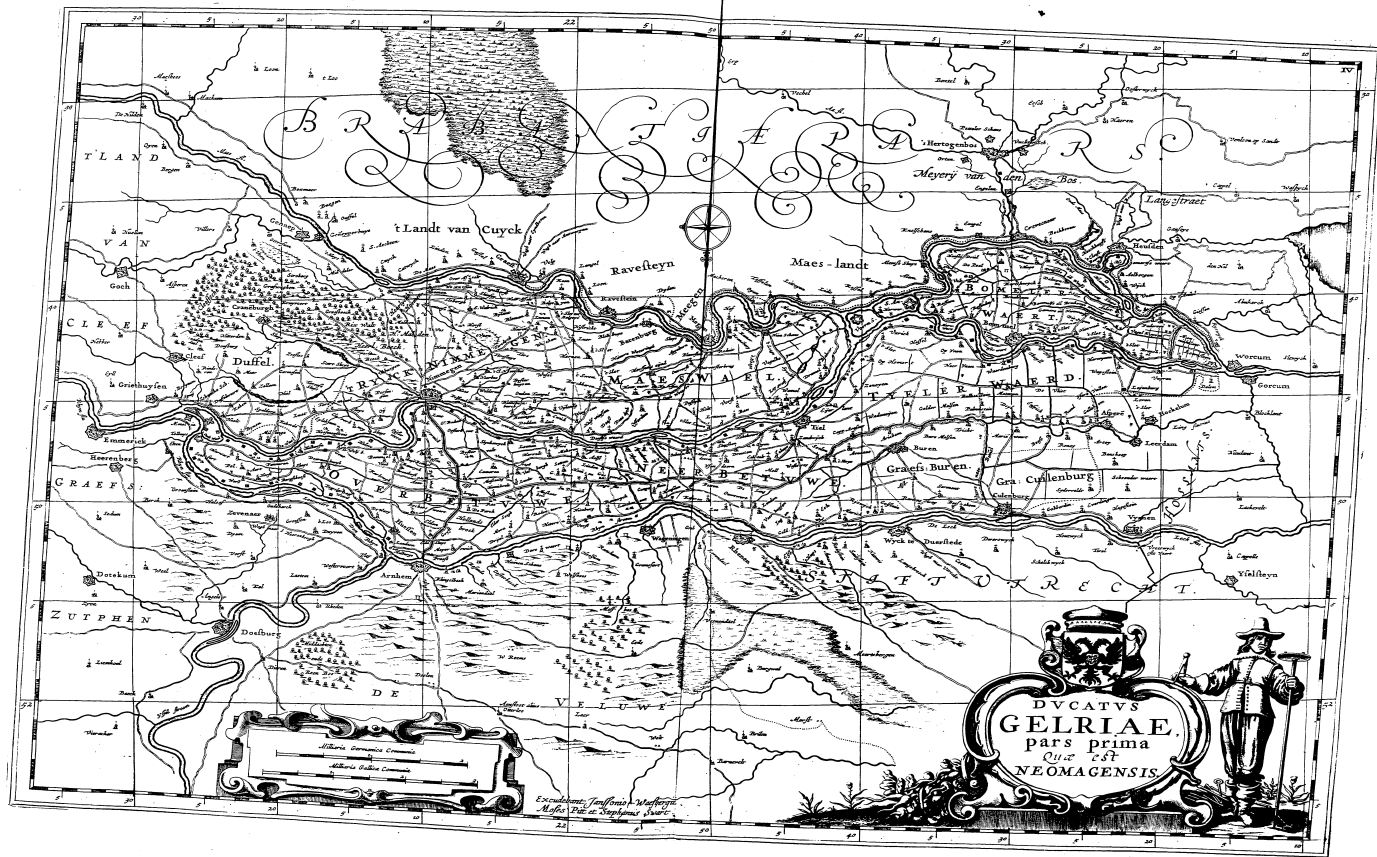
The Arms of the City are a Field Or with a Spread Eagle Sables in it, bearing on its breast a lesser Scutcheon vert with a Lion Or; the whole having for its Crest an Imperial Crown.

The Citizens are addicted both to trade and learning, and have been in all ages as famous as the best of their neighbours for martial exploits, none of whom in their way of Life and manners retain more of the ancient *Batavians*. They do not very readily enfranchise strangers, and those whom they do are generally persons of merit, and such as are like to be an ornament to the Community. Several of them drive a great trade in the adjoining Countreys with their good Cattle, as others do with their Beer, for the brewing and vending whereof they have more than ordinary advantages, both from the situation and privileges of the place.

This (as *Corningius* informs us) was a Free City of the Empire to the year 1248, at which time it was given in Fee to *Otho* the third of *Nassau*, Earl of *Geldre*, by *William of Holland*, Emperor of the *Romans*. It had formerly the election of its own Magistrates; but an. 1591 they were subjected to the Government of thirty two persons, to be appointed, during the war, by the Supreme Governor, or Stadtholder, of the Province. The present constitution stands thus. The Common Council consists of twenty four, among whom are the two Consuls with their Sergeants or Macebearers. These are chosen by the free votes of the Citizens, but the choice of them in the time of war was, as aforesaid, together with that of the other Magistrates, refer'd to the Governor of the Province. These have twelve Echevins, or Scabins; and their Judges in determining causes, are guided partly by the Laws of the Empire, and partly by several Orders and Statutes enacted by the Citizens themselves in their solemn and legal Conventions. The Consuls are chosen yearly, and were when *Corningius* wrote upon expiration of their Office made Captains of the City Companies; whether or no the same custom holds still I know not. To the jurisdiction of the Echevins are subject not only the Citizens, but the inhabitants of three neighbouring Villages, call'd *Heer*, *Nederhosegh*, and *Haerdt*; which last some Authors write *Helvett*. The Supreme Governor of the Kingdom of *Nineghen* (so call'd) from the Imperial Palace, of which we have already given some account) is the Burggrave, whose proper habitation is in the Castle of *Nineghen*, and who has jurisdiction between the *Waal* and the Eschevinat of *Nineghen* upon the North, the Duchy of *Cleve* upon the East, the *Mose* to the Southward, and another District which takes its denomination from the *Mose* and the *Waal*, as lying between those two Rivers. Concerning the Gloves which they yearly pay to the City of *Liege*, there are several, and those different relations; but the truth of the matter is this: The *Ninegheners*, as is aforesaid, have an exaction from all Imports and Customs thro the whole course of the *Mose*, and particularly at *Liege*, to which City they were therefore oblig'd yearly upon *Leu Sunday* to present a pair of Buil-Gloves, such as are used by Falconers, and two pound of Pepper. This Custom having been neglected for several years, so that it was almost lost by disuse, it was recover'd by *Arnoldus de Hognen*, Bishop of *Liege*, about the year 1388, since which time, as very late Authors tell us, it has never been intermitted.

In the beginning of *July* 1672, the *French*, in a sudden surpris, took possession of *Nineghen*, (of which by and by) passing the *Waal* with considerable forces, apply'd themselves with more ardor and industry to the siege of this City, which altho it made a more considerable resistance than most of their other Towns, yet did





it not happen to hold out above six or eight days longer, after which time they came to a capitulation, and the place was surrender'd upon none of the best terms; among which one was, that the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War. So that *Janfon* has prov'd no good Prophet, for he tells us in the description to his eighth Map, that *Nimeghen* was encompassed with such Walls, Ditches, and other Fortifications, as render'd it not only strong but terrible; and that it needed not to fear the assaults of the most numerous Armies; nay (to use his own expression) that it might defy the Great Turk himself. The *Dutch* are of opinion, that it might have held out much longer; and say, that it was hastily and without any constraint given up to the enemy, giving various guesses and conjectures at the reasons thereof; some supposing there might be the same treachery here which they conclude to have occasion'd the loss of the *Grave*. *Nimeghen* had not been long in the hands of the *French*, when they fell to strengthening the walls, and erecting a Citadel at the upper end thereof, which was design'd to be built in such a manner that it could not be underrun'd; hither also they brought the greatest part of their plunder and ammunition, so that it began to be imagined that this place was design'd for their chief Hold, and the very center of all Action during the war; for whilst they were quitting several other places, there were 3000 men daily at work about the fortifications of this City, and about 2000 more drawing the Lines for the Campaign abroad, which might upon all occasions march into the body of the Country. But notwithstanding all this, it was at length, viz. in April 74, given up in the same manner as most of the conquer'd places, the *French* carrying all they could away with them to *Grave*; a whole Ship load of Pikes, Muskets, and other Arms being thrown into the *Waal*, and 82000 Rixdollars agreed upon as a ransom for the City and the *Betaw*. This place was at length agreed upon, according to the nomination of the King of Great Britain, for the Negotiation of the Peace, which to the great comfort of the neighbouring Countries came to a happy conclusion about the latter of 78 and the beginning of 79, almost all the Kings, Princes, and Commonwealths in *Europe* being one way or other highly interested in the same. The Spanish frontier towards *France* has been made since that Treaty principally by these following places, with their Territories and Dependencies, viz. by *Newport*, *Dixmude*, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*, *Aeth*, *Mons*, *Binch*, *Charleroy*, and *Namur*.

Breda (sometimes term'd the Fort of *Nimeghen*) was so call'd, as *Blauw* tells us, in reproach of the *Nimeguensers*, who in some former seditions appear'd in defence of their Liberty, as they accounted it, with no other weapon but knotty Clubs. It is a strong Fortress over against *Nimeghen*, in the Island of the *Betaw*, and is not only a curb to the said City (to the taking whereof by the States it very much contribute'd) but has been found of great influence over all the adjacent Country, which was principally by means hereof deliver'd at first from the impositions and plunderings of the Spanish forces. It was begun by order of Prince *Maurice*, in May an. 1590, who found the situation of so great consequence to the Confederate Provinces, that he was resolv'd not to desert till he saw it finish'd, notwithstanding the interruption given to the work at first by Count *Menfeldt*, who quitting the siege of *Noordam*, a Fortress near *Severbergen*, made all haste with his Army upon that very

account into the *Betaw*. In the following year, upon the urgent request of the City of *Solingen*, continually gaul'd by the great shoe of this new Sconce, the Prince of *Parna* gathering out of the neighbouring Garrisons an Army of 5000 Foot and 2500 Horse, fell eagerly to besiege it; but tho he had made such a progress therein when Prince *Maurice* was recall'd by the States out of *Friesland*, that the relief of the place was hardly accounted feasible; yet upon a defeat given to some of his forces by the Count of *Salmas* and Sir *Francis Vere*, he found himself oblig'd to quit the siege, and bring back his Army over the *Waal*; which was done with more dishonour, and a greater loss of credit, then in any action undertaken by him thorow the whole course of that war. He pretended indeed, that he was suddenly call'd away, and order'd by King *Philip* to march into *France* to the assistance of the *Holy League*, and the relief of *Rosens*; but his continuing above five months afterward in these Provinces sufficiently shew'd, that this was not the true reason of his retreat, and his not only quitting the siege of *Breda*, but in effect giving up *Nimeghen* it self to the enemy; by whom it was a little time after assaulted and taken.

Battenburg, call'd in Latin *Arx Batavorum*, and by some *Arx Batonis*, is a small Town near the *Muse*, between *Ravestein* and *Meghen*, but on the other side of the River, about two German miles from *Nimeghen*; suppos'd (by such as have faith enough to believe the Romanic story of him and his Brother *Zelandus*) to have been built by *Bato*, Son of *Metellus*, King of the *Catti*, or according to others of the *Hermodari*, in honour of whom (as we have it recorded by the same Authors) the City of *Middleburg* (call'd for that reason *Metelliburgum*) was likewise founded.

Musck, or *Mouch*, is a small village upon the *Musck*. Mose over against *Nimeghen* memorable for the decratory battle (for such in a manner it seems to have been) fought there, and the victory obtain'd by the *Spaniards* against *Lodowick* Brother to the Prince of *Orange* an. 1574; in which as *Bentivoglio* observes though the Action was not between numerous Armies yet the main of the whole Lowcountries lay at stake on both sides; for the routing of *Lodowick* with his German Army before he join'd the forefaid Prince of *Orange*, coming with very considerable Forces out of *Holland*, did highly advantage the affairs of *Spain*; whereas if the Confederates had got the better, both their Armies being united would easily have overrun the whole Country, and their Success would probably have animated most Places to revolt: which had not yet shaken off their allegiance.

Tiel is four miles distant from *Nimeghen* and about half as far from *Bommel*. It stands upon the right or north side of the *Waal*, being of a long figure, and guarded on the farther side by a marshy level, so that it cannot be assaulted but towards *Buren* and *Calenburg*, and is a place of strength as appear'd an. 1528 when the taking of it was vainly attempted by the victorious Arms of *Charles* the first. The streets are in some places so narrow, and in others the course of them so winding and irregular that the Citizens generally breath a dead standing air, the ordinary Gales of wind being upon that account not able to carry off the fume and so purge the Town as to prevent unhealthily and distemper'd seasons. This place was yielded to *France* on the 17th of June 74, and was by the *French* wholly dismantl'd the same year, by whom

son able to defend it, tells us at last in very plain terms, that it was *commanded by a Rogue, who without the knowledge of the Council of War had sent away the cutlers* (that is, the Vessels which lay upon the River for the defence of the place) *and demolished the Forts there erected by the Lord Wurtes, and then deliver'd it up for a loan of money.* This is certain, the Island of the *Betow* was not so thoroughly defended or made inaccessible by the *Archeim* branch of the *Rhine*, and it appears from several relations, that the *French* were as much advantage'd by the shallowness of those waters, in passing over by the *Tel-buys*, as the forces of their enemies were by the lowness of the River *Saar* near *Treves*, in the course of the same war, and in the prosecution of the siege of that City. And this seems more probable because we find, that in the end of *October 1675*, the States took care to have certain Trenches cut near this place (which had been quitted by the *French* in *May*, the year foregoing) for conveying more water into the *Rhine* and the *Iffel* from the *Waal*, the last having of late years carried away so much of the main stream, that the other was almost render'd useless, as not being able to bear Vessels of any tolerable burthen. Others tell us (which is a confirmation of the same) that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* (who lays claim to the Fort, as having formerly belong'd to the Dutchy of *Cleve*) going along with Prince *Maurice*, about the year 1676, and other persons of Quality, to view *Schenckscloot*, it was found upon mature deliberation, that the *Rhine* branch of the River might be made navigable, if the Fort were removed further into the Island, and such Trenches as should be found requisite drawn in the place where it then stood.

Tel-buys.

About a League below *Schenckscloot* on the North-side of that branch of the *Rhine* which

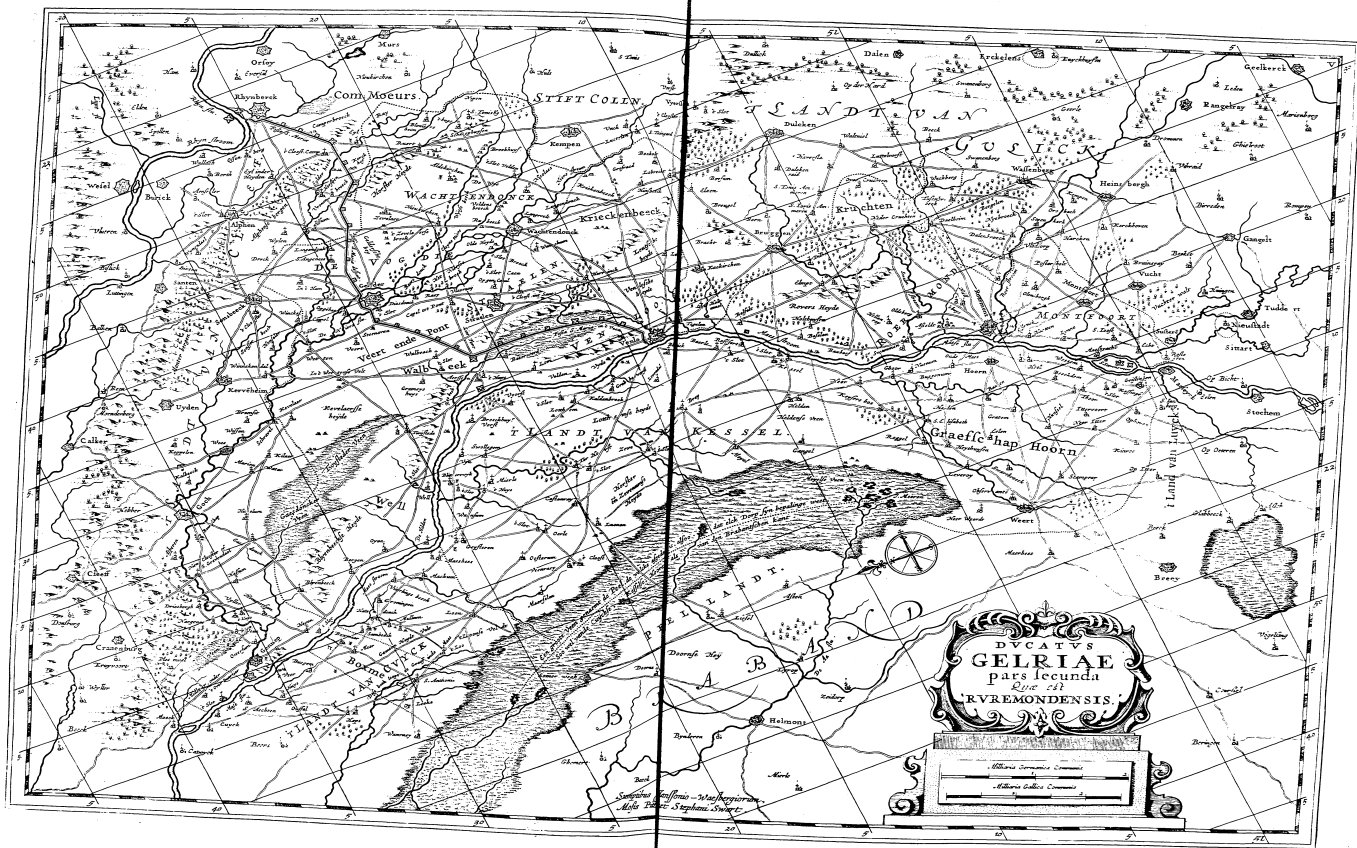
still retains its ancient name, stands a small Fort, call'd the *Tel-buys*, which is a plain Castle with one great Tower, guarded only by a Ditch and a Wall, and standing within a Musket-shot of the River; and has its denomination from having been formerly the Custom-house to the Dukes of *Cleve*. Upon the tenth day of *June 1672* *Conde* assailed this place, endeavouring here to pass the *Rhine*, which was effected by the *French* two days after, tho not without considerable loss, *Conde* himself, with eight or ten Dukes, Earls and Lords being wounded; and the Duke of *Longueville* with several persons of Quality slain in the Action; the success whereof, and the loss of the *Betow* which ensued thereupon, is imputed by the *Dutch* to the treachery of one *John Barston* of *Mombas*, who was depriv'd of all Office, and condemn'd to further punishment; but he made his escape and fled to the enemy.

Baren and *Eulenburgh* are put by *Brietius* and *Born* other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Geldre*; the first whereof stands not far from the River *Linghe*, upon a small stream that runs into it, call'd *het Molens-water*, and is a mile distant from *Viel*. It had an ancient Castle in *Bentivoglio's* time, with a large and deep Ditch, wherein he says consisted the greatest strength of the place. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, to whom it descended from *William* the first, who possess'd it in right of his first Wife, Daughter and Heir of the Count of *Baren*.

Eulenburgh is situate upon the left side of the *Leck*, being one mile distant from *Baren* and two from *Vianen*; a very fruitful and pleasant Country lying round about it. It is a County by itself, tho a very small one, and is reckon'd by some not to be comprehended in the Seven Provinces, altho it be obliged to pay its quota in all public Taxes and Contributions.

Culenburgh.







T H E
Q U A R T E R
O F
R U R E M O N D.



HE Jurisdiction of *Ruremond* makes one fourth part of Quarter of *Geldre*; tho' it is very oddly bounded, and hangs but loosely to the other members of the body of that Province, the Western limits of it being the River *Mose*, from the Village *Afferden*, within a mile of *Genesep*, to another Village call'd *Eicht*, and lying two miles beyond the City of *Ruremond*, the Metropolis of this Terrarchy. From *Eicht* (as *Janfon* informs us) to have the Southern bounds of it, we must draw a line between certain Villages of *Julers* and *Geldre*, that is, by *Pogherbeld* and *Kercken*, *Vlodorp*, *Schleemkercke*, *Herckenbolsch*, and *Dalenbroeck*; and passing by *Berck* turn our course to the North, which must be continued by *Dalem*, *Oversrecht*, *Eldrop*, and *Belfeld* to *Venlo*. From *Venlo* we must turn about to the North-east, and pass by several good Villages of *Julers* and *Culen* till we arrive at *Blommers*; and from thence continuing our course to the North, and afterwards to the North-west, we shall (as he tells us) meet with divers other good Villages in our way till we come at length to the above-mentioned *Afferden*, which bounds this Quarter at the *Mose*.

The City *Ruremond* stands upon the mouth of the little River *Roer* (as the word plainly expresses, *Mond* signifying in the old *Teutonick* a Mouth, and making in like manner part of the names of other Cities in these Countries) just where it empties it self into the *Mose*, being distant from *Venlo* about three Leagues. *Benitvoglio* says, that in his time it was a large Town but not populous, yer by reason of its situation, esteem'd of considerable importance; but it appears from *Blaeu*, that since it is become a rich and well peopled City, and is remarkable both for the strength of its Walls and the neat-

ness of its Buildings. Its principal Church is dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and was upon the new erection of Bishopsricks in the time of *Philip II.* made an Episcopal Cathedral. In this City is that ample and wealthy Monastery of the *Carthusians*, so much commended by Travellers. The Country adjoining is very fertile in all sorts of Grain and Fruits, which frequently occasions its being visited by unwelcome Guests; that is, as often as any Armies happen to come into the neighbouring parts. The City it self in the first war with *Spain* was sack'd and almost ruin'd by the Prince of *Orange's* Army, coming out of *Germany* against the Duke of *Alva*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* in the year 1632, tho' with the much retented loss of Count *Ernest Casimir* Governor of *Friseland*; but was at the conclusion of the Peace of *Munster*, and is (together with the whole Quarter, if I am not much mistaken) at this day under the dominion of *Spain*. The learned men which this City has produc'd were as *Blaeu* tells us, *Bartholomaeus Ruremondensis*, Prior of the Monastery of *Bethlehem*, the Author of divers works; *Dionysius Ribbelius*, a Monk in the same place, a learned and revered Divine, and famous likewise for his several Writings; and *Theodorus Grammeus*, a learned Professor of the Mathematics.

About a mile from *Ruremond* stands *Kessel*, call'd in *Latin* *Casselia*, and by some *Casselliam*; a very large Village, upon the top of a high Hill, and under the Government of its proper Lord. It makes one of the Country Districts of this Terrarchy, being commonly call'd *i' Drost Janps van Kessel*; and was, according to the probable conjectures of some, a place of great fame and moment in ancient times, being supposed that *Cassellum* of *Protony* which was the Metropolis of the *Menapii*. *Venlo* is situate upon the same bank of the *Mose*, and is about three miles distant from *Ruremond*. It is a place of note for the great quantities of Corn which are sold at it, and for the courts

count of Mariners and such as trade upon the River. The *Brabant* also and the *Hollanders*, with their neighbouring people, repair constantly higher in great numbers to buy Freestone, Marble, Brack, and coal; all which are brought down the *Muse* out of the Country of *Liege* and other parts of *Germany*. This City was bellegied in vain by *Margaret of Austria*, Dowager of *Salvo*, Aunt of *Charles the Fifth*, in blockade siege first, as afterwards in his occasional absence, Governours of the *Netherlands*; nor could he himself some years after that (*viz.* an. 1543) gain admission into the same with his victorious Army, before he had granted this and the rest of the Cities of *Geldre* such conditions as one would judge rather demanded by a conquering party, than indulg'd to such as were subdued. Its name is without doubt deriv'd from *Vennen* and *Loe*, which words signifie flat, fenny, and pasture grounds; so that it really bears the same denomination as the City *Lovain* in *Brabant*; only in one of the names the *Vennen* is put before the *Loe*, and in the other the *Loe* before the *Vennen*. It was endow'd with the privileges of a City by that *Reinold* who was the first Duke of *Geldre*, an. 1343. *Venlo* was the birth-place of *Hubertus Goltzius*, famous especially for the discoveries made by him out of ancient Coins towards the illustrating of the *Roman History*; to which end he travell'd thorough *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*, an. 1636. The *Spaniards* having lost all hopes of driving the Prince of *Orange* from the siege of *Breda*, the Cardinal *Ferdinand*, to gain somewhat towards the balancing of that loss, took the City of *Venlo*, and shortly after the City of *Ruremond*, both which places had been in the hands of the Confederates from the year 1622.

Geldre.

The City of *Geldre*, (which gives name to the whole Province, tho' not to any of its Quarters) receives the little River *Niers* into its Trenches, comprehending a less space of ground within its Walls than the already describ'd *Venlo*. It has a Castle of great antiquity, the ancient seat of those who were Governours of this Province under several Titles; which together with the City it self is strongly fortified by the Marfhes that encompass them; both; but whether it may be imputed to this, or to the firm loyalty of the inhabitants, that it was never yet brought under the jurisdiction of the Union, I shall not presume to determine. Subject to the City of *Geldre* are the three Villages *Ardenne*, *Niekerken*, and *St. Thomas*. Learned men born here, and commended by *Blauw*, are *Gerardus Matthijss*, *Gulielmus Veldius*, and *Johannes Heroltius*, concerning whom he that lists may find a larger account in the said *Blauw*'s description of this City.

Stralen.

The next place in dignity is *Stralen*; tho' it have no great matter of Territory. *Johannes a Stralen* is commended by *Blauw*, as it is to be found in *Trithemius*'s account of men famous for learning and virtue. Near unto *Stralen* is the Village call'd *Zwart*, suppos'd by some to be the place mention'd by *Antonius* in his Itinerary under the name of *Sablonos* or *Sabulones*.

Wachtendonck.

About a mile and half from hence, and two miles from *Geldre*, stands *Wachtendonck*, being seated upon the River *Niers*; the Territory whereof her *Droftman* van *Wachtendonck*, is reckon'd among the City Districts. It is one of the strongest Towns in all this Province, for being hardly any access to the Walls thereof, upon which account it is capable of holding out long sieges, and accordingly it was begirt and vigor-

ously assaulted by Count *Mansfield* for the space of three months, an. 1588, (there being but 100 men in Garrison) and was deliver'd at last without any necessity (Count *Salvo* and *Schenck* being near at hand with succours) by the treachery or cowardice of the Governor, who fallly pretending want of powder to the other Commanders, and fearing to be call'd to account for so base an action, fled into *Lovain*, and durst never appear in the Confederate Provinces. An. 1600 it was surpriz'd by *Lodovick of Nassau*, who pass'd his Soldiers over the Trenches upon the Ice, which the Townsmen, not dreaming of an Enemy so near them, had neglected to break. Some three years after it was near being lost again, by a stratagem of the Earl of *Bery*, which was manag'd in this manner: A certain Fisherman having hid about 12 Soldiers under some bundles of Straw in his Boat, row'd to the Castle, and being come to the Bridge, desired the Sentinel to lend him his hand to draw the Boat close to the shore; which he had no sooner done, but he was presently dragg'd off by the Fisherman and flaid in the water, whereupon the forefild Soldiers immediately started up from under the Straw, and posses'd themselves of the Castle, securing *Ribbeus* the Governor thereof; but by the vigorous opposition of the Citizens, and the accidental coming of two troops of Horse into the Town, (who were alarmed at the noise and tumult as they were passing by) the fame was tookly begirt, and for want of victuals in six days time reliev'd to the former possessers. Yet an. 1605, this place was taken for the *Spaniard* by the Earl of *Buquoy*, sent thither by *Spinola* with 5000 Foot and 1000 Horse.

Erkelens (suppos'd to be the *Hercules Castra* so much celebrated by *Ammianus Marcellinus* and others; tho' some will have it call'd from I know not what Maid nam'd *Erka*) is five hours journey distant from *Ruremond*; and is seated in a sufficient fruitful soil, productive of all manner of Grain, upon which account most of its inhabitants apply themselves to Agriculture. This Town with its whole Territory, call'd the *Wachtje van Erkelens*, lies wholly within the Duchy of *Julliers*, altho' it appertain to the Province of *Gelder*. It was plunder'd in May 1674 by the *Colen Forces*, and the *French* dragoon out of the conquer'd places. *Wachtje* is likewise within the Territory of *Julliers*, altho' it belong to *Geldre* being four hours journey distant from *Ruremond*. Its walls and fortifications were all long since demolish'd.

Echt is an ancient Town call'd *Echt*, *Erkelens* is likewise within the Duchy of *Julliers*, altho' it belong to *Geldre* being four hours journey distant from *Ruremond*. Its walls and fortifications were all long since demolish'd.

The Castle of *Montfort* was begun by *Henry* Bishop of *Liege* an. 1251, and an. 1267 finish'd with the *Arch* part of *Maelbricht*, lately raz'd to with the *Brabant*. In this Tract are also two Country Jurisdictions, one call'd *Breskens*, the other *Middelael*, which last some writers count to be the *Mediolanum* of *Antoninus*, for which they argue from its situation and the found of the word, condemning *Claver* for imagining it without sufficient ground to be *Sualen*, another small Village in this Province.

Geldre, or the *Arche* of *St. Peter*, is hard round about one hour's journey above *Wachtendonck*; where are said still to remain some footprints of the habitation of three holy men *Wiro*, *Fleebelm*, and *Giter*, who were the first that planted Christianity in these parts.



THE QUARTER OF ZUTPHEN.



ZUTPHEN is the third Quarter or Tetrarchy of *Geldre*, it being in like manner as the others, call'd from its principal City, and making formerly one of the Seventeen Provinces, but not now one of the Seven; for both by Marriage and very ancient Considerations it has for several Ages been united to the Duchy of *Gueldre*, whereas more especially since the erection of the *Dutch Commonweal* it made together with that one entire Province. The first coalition of these two Provinces happen'd by the marriage of *Orlo* of *Nassau*, first Earl of *Geldre*, with *Sophia* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Zutphen*, by whom he had but one Son nam'd *Gerlac*, who dy'd without issue; and after whose death this County was look'd upon as inseparably annex'd to that of *Geldre*. This County is by the *Iffel*, and *Drusus*'s Channel, deriv'd into the fame from the *Rhine*, wholly separated from the *Veluwe*; its other principal boundaries being *Oversijl* to the North; and to the East, Southeast, and South, *Welpshuis*, *Cleer*, and the River *Rhine*. The true Etymology of its name is none question from *Vennen* and *Zudt* or *Zuidt*, which denote a situation upon the Southern Marfhes or Fens, for the opinion of its being deriv'd from the *Ulpeters* (whom nevertheless we acknowledge to have border'd upon the *Siambri*, and to have been the ancient inhabitants of this Country) is a groundless fancy, and that it comes not from *Zuer* and *Yen*, that is a place of sweet pasture, as *Pontus Hestera* would have it, is apparent from there being a piece of the like ground on the North side of the City call'd *Noortveen*, which questionless was so denominat'd with relation to, and in distinction from *Zuidt*, or *Zudtveen*. And indeed it is a very true observation of *Goropius Besseus*, that not only here, but in several other

Countries of *Europe*, those Cities whose names either begin or end in *Veen* or *Yen* (as *Venice*, *Venlo*, *Zutphen*, *Lovain*) are all seated in a wet moorish level. We have from others a very probable Etymology of this word, for they tell us, that *Zutphen* in ancient times was possess'd by the *Frizings*, who inhabited formerly a much larger space of ground than they do at present; and that this Province making the most Southern part of their Country, was upon that account and by reason of its forementioned low and moorish soil, call'd by the name of *Zaydveen*.

Zutphen.

This City of *Zutphen* is both rich and populous, and was in the time of *Alba* a place of good strength, being wall'd about after the ancient form, and every where provided of good and deep Ditches, but since it fell into the hands of the Union, it has been made one of the strongest Towns in all these Countries. When it was attack'd by the *French* in 72, it was fortified with nine Bastions, almost all coated on the outside, four half Moons, and two Horn-works; beyond all which was a very broad Ditch, besides an inner one twice as broad and flat bottom'd; having also treble Ramparts, which together with the other fortifications render'd it a place as one would have thought impregnable; and yet it made no great matter of resistance to the *French Forces*, being yielded up to the *Monseigneur* upon the 26th of June, upon no other conditions, as we are told by a *French writer*, than that the *Garrison* should remain prisoners of War. The *Dutch* say, that the *French King* having taken *Doroburg*, march'd in half to *Zutphen*, and possess'd himself also of that City without any trouble; in whose fall he was victorious, April 1674. In the first war with *Spain* it was wholly sack'd by *Alba*'s Army, and used after the manner of *Mechlin*; and in the same war being begirt by the Confederates, the siege was much shortned by *Sir Francis Vere*'s taking a Fort, which stood on the same side of the *Iffel* with the City, and was by continually galling the Enemy, a great defence.

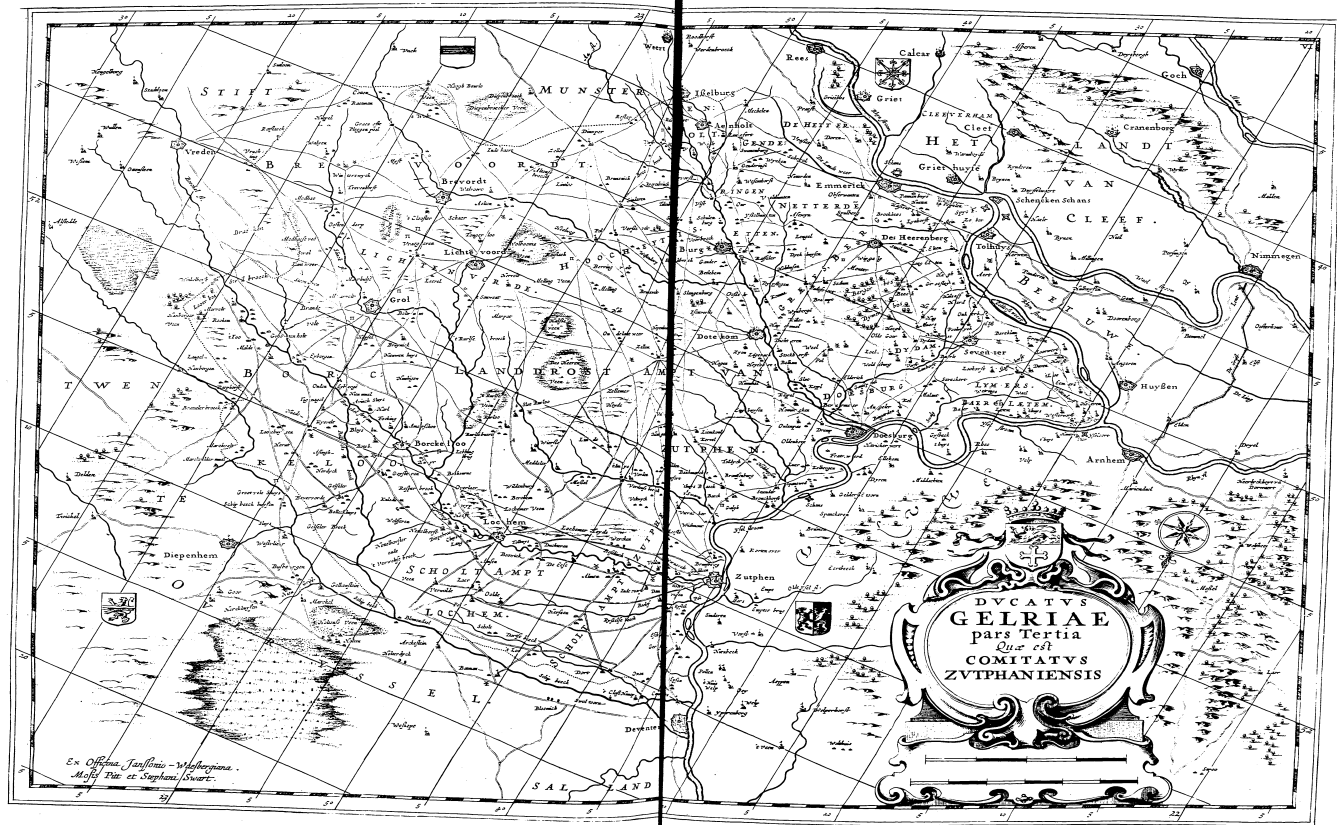
defence to the fame; nor could it well have been taken but by a stratagem, which was effected in this manner: A good number of lusty young Soldiers were habited like Country-women, and some like the men of those parts, carrying Baskets and Packs, and such other burthens as are usually brought to Market, with Pistols, short Swords, and Daggers under their Clothes. These coming early in the mornings, by two or three in a company, and retiring themselves near the Gate of the Fort (as if they expected the Ferry-boat of the Town) seiz'd immediately upon the fame as soon as it was open'd, and being assisted with about two hundred men laid in covert not far off, quickly made themselves masters of the place. *Zurphen* is distant from *Arnhem* four miles, from *Doeberg* one and a half, and from *Nimwegen* six, being seated upon the right side of the *Uffel*, just where the *Borckel* (a lesser River) enters into it, which turning several Mills as it passes thro the City, divides the same into two parts, (join'd together by two several Bridges), whereof one is call'd the Old City and the other the New. The Dutch themselves commend the Air of this place, tho it cannot, as one would judge from its situation be very healthful. The neighbouring Country is indeed very good pasture ground, bearing also good Corn. The Citizens are said to be courteous, there being many Nobles and persons of Quality amongst them. That they have been in former ages very religiously inclin'd, appears from their several buildings erected for pious uses; among which, besides others of a different nature both for men and women, was a Hospital for sick persons, and another for Strangers, and a school for Orphans, and a fourth for the old and decrepit. Without the Walls and beyond the *Laer-Gate* towards *Wijphouta* stood a Monastery of the Minorites, of the Order of *St. Francis*, call'd by the name of *Gality*, which is now quite demolish'd and level'd with the ground.

In the old City stands a very stately Church, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Walburga*; a neat sumptuous and ancient Structure; of far greater antiquity (as appears from *Blauw*) then those three that name, to have been its Founder; the altho *Janfon* supposes them to be in the right, for which he brings no other argument then a handsome Monument thought to belong to the said *Orho* and his Wife, and still to be seen in the middle of the Church; the Tower whereof being of exceeding great height, was, as is express'd by inscriptions remaining upon the doors of the same, twice seiz'd by Lightnings, viz first in the year 1446, and afterwards in 1600. The same was, after the year 1635, by the care of the Curators or Wardens of the Church, rebuilt in an enobled by a College of Canons, the Prebendship whereof was in former ages accounted of so great honour, that the Earls themselves have not disdain'd to bear the Office. The Font or Baptistry made of Brass, but very remarkable for its capmanfhip. At the East-side of the Church is the publick Library, indifferently well stor'd with Books, the number whereof is continually increasing by the liberality of the chief Magistrates of the place. Near hereto stood formerly the City School, translated sometime since by order of the Senate to the Monastery of the Preaching Friars, which was situated much about the middle of the City, and had been founded by *Margareet* Daughter of *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, and Wife

of *Rainald* the First Earl of *Geldre* and *Zurphen*, deceased about the year 1321. Within this City are also to be seen the remains, or rather the ruins of an old Palace, suppos'd to have been the habitation of ancient Earls of *Zurphen*; upon which account the place by the Father's Gate is call'd *op des Graeven Hoff* to this day. Not far from thence stands a very high Tower, built of Brick in form of a quadrilateral Pyramid, and vulgarly call'd from one by whom it was anciently inhabited *Drogenaps-Toren*, being a great ornament to the City, and affording a free and large prospect thorowout the neighbouring Country. It formerly serv'd as a Gate into that Castle which *Charles* of *Legoud* built on purpose to curb this place, when he, despairing of legitimate issue, intended to make the King of *France* his Successor in the Principality of *Geldre*, but could not prevail with the States of the Country to give their consent thereto. Near unto the Church, of which we have spoken already, stands a large and magnificent structure, having three fach different fronts that a man would judge the whole to be as many distinct buildings; in one part whereof the Colledge of the Deputies of the County does usually meet. Besides these, the Palace of the Earls of *Branchburg*, built several years ago for the accommodation of that Family, deserves to be mention'd; nor must we omit the old Tavern, which for the reverend face of Antiquity which it bears, is thought fit to be commemorated both by *Janfon* and *Blauw*.

The Government of the City is Aristocratical, and is admitted by the Consuls and *Eldereyns*, who are twelve in number, according to *Blauw*, tho in the additions made to *Guicciardin* they are 18, 15, 14, and sometimes but 13; the two seniors of whom are for greater dignity call'd by the foresaid name of Consuls, the same being term'd also Seal-Bearers or Keepers of the Seals. These meet yearly (as some tell us, but according to others, once in two, three, or more years, as they shall judge it requisite) upon the 22d day of *February*, at nine of the Clock in the morning precisely, to fill up their number if it be defective; and the foresaid hour is so superstitiously observ'd, that if any thing happen to retard their meeting, nay if any one of the number be absent, except upon the most urgent necessity, the publick Clock is kept back, and not suffer'd to strike; each of the twelve Senators being oblig'd, unless in case of dangerous sickness, to make their appearance in the same place for fourteen days together before the said day of Election. The same day is the administration of Justice taken care of for the ensuing year; their Judges being two of these Senators (a Senior and a Junior) for every two months; whose Office it is likewise, to preside in the Senate, and to convene the same upon all extraordinary emergencies. The dignity and place of Senator is for life, unless a man voluntarily resign, or commit some offence for which the rest think fit to turn him out. These Senators choose out of the common people eight or nine men, whom they term *Gemeens-Lieden*, and who have no vote in their advice. There lies an appeal in all intricate cases from the inferior Cities hither (but not from this Court to any other) which is made in a solemn manner, with certain usual ceremonies, as to a common place of Judicature, to which also the Town of *Gente* in the *Bezuere* has recourse in the like cases. In deciding controversies they are guided both by the Civil Law (wherein some of the Senators are said to have been always very well skill'd) and by cer-





tain Statutes and Customs of the Country; divers Cities in the *Velaw* and *Clewe* being in Judicial matters directed by their way and method of proceeding.

When affairs of a higher and more publick nature require it, the Estates of the Quarter of *Zurphen* (which consist of their Nobles and the Deputies of their Cities) are convened by the Magistracy of this place, and those Estates who are Judges for the time being decide therein, putting the question, and taking the suffrages; all things being resolv'd on that side to which the votes of the Nobility (as *Blanc* tells us) and the Capital City of *Zurphen* it self incline; the Secretary of this City registering their determinations, and laying them up in the publick Archives. It is manifest from several privileges and immunities indulg'd them by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, that the inhabitants of this City were in former ages much addicted to traffick and merchandize, which is yet made more evident from their having been anciently incorporated into the *Hanseatic* Society, being included in the Circle of *Coleu*, which confederation was renew'd by them since the beginning of this present Century, viz. during the Twelve years Truce with *Spain*. This City did also in ancient times enjoy the Royalty of a Mint, but *an. 1604* the States General judging it for the benefit of the Union to have no money coin'd but in the name and by the direction of the Provinces, agreed with the Magistracy to make them an annual payment for quitting that right; which sum has been ever since inferted under its proper title in their publick accounts. *Gerard of Zurphen* (whose Scholar was the well known *Thomas a Kempis*) is commended by *Tritheimius* for his writings; as likewise *Jehannes Vorsthusius*; the latter especially, for his Book, entitled the *Phœnix*, wherein he draws a parallel between the exploits, councils, and successles of the two famous Emperors *Charles the Great* and *Charles the Fifth*. I omit others to be found in *Blanc*.

The County of *Zurphen* is in point of Jurisdiction divided in this manner: It consists of four Baronies, the first whereof is that of *Bronckhorst*, which not many years since (as I suppose it may to this day) belong'd to the illustrious Family of the Earls of *Limburg*, Lords *Stratum*. *Bronckhorst* is seated upon the right side of the *Rhine*, about a mile from *Zurphen*, and is an indifferent good Town. The second is that of *Berghen*, the chief place comprehended therein being the Town of *Heerenberg*. Both *Bronckhorst* and *Berghen* have gone by the name of Earldoms, but their possessors were in their ancient Assemblies of the States only accounted Barons, and at present they are reckon'd amongst the number of the prime Nobility of the Province. The third in order is the Barony of *Wisch*, according to *Janfon*, tho' *Coringius* (who lays it belongs to the Lords of *Arnhem*) makes it the fourth. The fourth is the Barony of *Baer*, according to the forecited *Janfon*, who tells us, that it was purchas'd from the Admiral of *England* by *James Lord of Bronckhorst* and *Batenburgh*, for the Lord of *Arnhem*.

Next to the Baronies come the Cities; the first whereof, after *Zurphen*, is that of *Doornik*; which has not long been a place of any account, that is, not till the Confederate States found it necessary for the preservation of their Commonwealth to fortifie all Towns and passages upon the *Iffel*. It is supposed to take its name from *Drusus* (and therefore call'd by some in *Latin* *Drusiburgum*) by whom it was built, as well as innate about the place where the Channel cut

by him derives the waters of the *Rhine* into the forecited *Iffel*. Concerning *Germanicus's* passing by this Channel, as his Father *Drusus* had done before him, into the Lake *Flevis*, and so to the Ocean, we have an express account from *Tacitus* in his second Book of *Annals*, whose words are these, *Janque Classis advenerat, ad principium Agri Batavi* (that is, to the place where now stands *Schenckhouwe*) *tum premisso comitatu, et distributis in Legiones ac Sotus Nervii, presertimque Drusum Patrem, ut se eadem ausum, libens placatque excepisset ac memoria consiliorum argue operum prearet; locus tunc et Oceanum apud Amisiam fluxum secunda navigatione advehit.* His failing to the River *Emis*, was because thereabout began the Country of the *Cherisii*, against whom this expedition was undertaken. *An. 1672* it was found by the *French* to be a Town in a very good condition of strength, having no contemptible fortifications, which for the most part were coated on the outside. It is defended on the one side by the River, and on the other by a great Marth, lying between it and *Arnhem*, which together make it inaccessible save only by one neck of Land. Nevertheless it was immediately yielded to the French king upon his appearance before it, towards the latter end of *June* in the for said year; altho it was provided of a reasonable good Garrison, as the *Dutch* tell us, tho' indeed the French say otherwise. Upon the taking of *Doornik* at that time there was a defeat (by some accounted ingenious) made upon the names of three French Gentlemen, viz. *Marinet*, *Soury*, and *Cron*, besides whom there were very few Frenchmen slain at the attacking of this place, viz. that *Doornik*, for the preservation whereof the *Hollanders* were so sollicitous, had cost the French king but one *Swallon*, one *Moose*, and one *Worm*; alluding to the genuine and original signification of the forecited words. This place was wholly dismantled by the French in *April 73*.

Dortcom (call'd in *Latin* *Dortecomum*, *Deutecomianum*, and *Deutecomium*) is seated upon the old *Iffel*, about a mile above *Doornik*, and is encompass'd with a brick wall, but of no considerable strength. Not far from hence stood in former days two Religious Houses, one hereof call'd *Berthlehem* was inhabited by *Monsks*, the other nam'd *Sion* belonging to a Society of *Nuns*. *Dortcom* was surrender'd to the Prince of *Conde* on the 9th of *June 72*.

Lochem was in the same month taken by the Bishop of *Mansfer*. It lies upon the little River *Bereckel*, and is distant from *Zurphen* about two miles.

Groll is about as far from *Lochem*, as that place is from *Zurphen*; supposed to have been at first call'd *Groenlo*, which signifies a green level. Its natural defence on one side is the River *Sineke*, and in the first war with *Spain* it had on the other side a Line well flank'd, and beyond the chiefest Ditch there stood other Flanks with Dutches likewise. It was in vain belieg'd by Prince *Maurice* *an. 1595*, *Mandragone* Commander of the *Spaniards* in those parts, with almost equal forces causing him to desist from the enterprize; yet was it yielded up to him *an. 1597*, without having made any considerable resistance, the reason whereof was judg'd to be its want of provisions for undergoing a siege. It was also taken in a few days by *Spinola* *an. 1666*; by whom it was the same year reliev'd with a small Army, who arriv'd by Prince *Maurice*. The Confederates notwithstanding that *Spinola* would have undertaken a design wherein he must probably meet with

Dortcom.

Lochem.

Groll.

such infinite dangers and difficulties, had made no great halt in fortifying their Quarters; wherefore upon the approach of the *Spaniards*, Count *Maurice* not judging it expedient to come to the decision of a Battle, drew off with his Army, and fairly quitted the siege. It was observ'd by *Charles* the First to be feared upon an important Pass, as lying upon the borders of *Germany*; and he in consideration thereof is said to have rais'd his first fortifications, which were (like the Art it fell at that time) but rude and imperfect; tho they were afterwards much improv'd by the *Spaniards*, when they likewise endeavour'd with great cost and labour to make *Bals-le-Duc* in *Brabant*, and *Dunno* and *Stallin* in *Flanders*, places of greater strength and consideration. The famous siege of *Grol* (taken at last by Prince *Maurice* for the United Provinces, tho the acquisition was less welcome to the States for the death of *William of Nassau*, a person of great hopes, slain with a Musket-bullet) an. 1627, is written at large by the learned *Hugo Grotius*, from whom *Blau* has his account of the fame in his *Theatrum Orbium*, to either of whom we refer the Reader, who cannot expect to have all the particulars thereof in a work of this nature; yet some things we shall insert here, which more immediately relate to the Town it self. Its fortifications at that time consisted of five large Bulwarks, shooting forth in shape of a wedge, the inmost parts thereof being join'd together at right angles by a very broad and high Wall, which passes from one to the other, so that the assailants must at the same time expose themselves to the shot of the besieged from several quarters. Along the foot of the Wall on the outside ran a lower Rampart or Wall, thorow which (themselves being defended by the fame) the besieged might greatly endanger the Enemy in their nearest approaches. Beyond this was the Ditch, supplied with water from the River *Slinck*; and somewhat farther, a way sufficiently cover'd by a should be placed there, the said Rampart being that the foot of the Town had a direct passage to the Enemy, but that of the Enemy was occasion'd to fly over the Wall without doing any prejudice. Upon the 25th of May an. 1636 the Town of *Grol* was purchas'd by the Earl of *Geldre* and *Zutphen* from *Henry of Borckelo*, to the Lordship of which place it had count of this place, it has been of late years the strongest Hold in the County of *Zutphen*; yet was it at first very little resistance given up to the Bishop of *Münster* on the 9th of June 1672.

Hatten.

Hatten is situate upon the bank of the River *Uffel*, being two miles distant from *Etharg*, and but half a mile from *Smaal*. This place was in former ages defended by a very strong Castle, situated with new Works and Trenches by *Charles*

of *Egmond*, whom some account the last Duke of *Geldre*; tho its ancient greatness appears now only in its ruins.

Breevoort (call'd in *Latin* *Bredfordia* as well as *Bredfordia* and *Bredfortum*) was about 120 years ago fortified in an indifferent manner by *Martin of Breda*. It is so absolutely besiege by *Marib* and *Fens* that there is no access to it but by a very narrow path, and a bank cast up for that purpose, which leads into the Town on one side and out at another. The nature of the soil round about is so spongy and moist, that the fœlon be but indifferently wet, an Army can neither cast up any Works, nor by the best art and help of Wind-Mills be able to drain it to any purpose. Upon this account Prince *Maurice* besieging it an. 1597, could not assault the place either in the exact way of a Land or Water fight, being forc'd to make an amphibious kind of swimming Verfil, or Machine, which was not properly to be term'd either Bridge or Boat, tho it carried an exceeding great weight, and serv'd as occasion offer'd it self instead of either. But notwithstanding all his skill and diligence, he lost more men in taking this place, then in possessing himself of many other Towns the same Summer, altho *Oldenzyl*, *Linghen*, *Ottmarfen*, and *Grol* were in the number of them; which made the besiegers at length attack it with such rage and fury that nothing was able to resist them; nor did the Princes commands signifie any thing when he perceiv'd the Town was won, and would have prevented the usual and dismal fate of places carried by storm; the prayers and tears of the women which met the Soldiers in the most supplicating manner proving likewise ineffectual; so that they presently fell to the dividing of the spoil, which was found exceeding rich, (the Country people having brought their goods hither as to a place of security) wholly plundering the Town, and committing several acts of cruelty and violence upon the inhabitants; tho the slaughter and bloodied prov'd not near so great and universal as generally happens in cases of the like nature. It continues I suppose to this day by way of pawn or mortgage in the possession of the Princes of *Orange*, to whom it was formerly in that manner engag'd by the Provincial Estates of *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Next to the Cities of this Quarter come those Jurisdictions which they call *Prefectures*; the first whereof is that which they term *het Landt-Droptamp des Graef Schapae Zutphen*, which has two Courts of Judicature, one at *Dorecan* and the other at *Utrecht*; the second is the *Prefecture of Zutphen*, call'd *het Schot amt van Zutphen*; the third that of *Breevoort* or *Bredford*, nam'd *het Dropt amt van Bredford*; the fourth is fill'd *het Dropt amt van Doersburg*, and belongs to the Town of *Bredburg*; as the fifth and last does to the Town of *Lochem*, from whence it is denominated *het schot amt van Lochem*.

THE



THE QUARTER OF GELDRE.



THE fourth Quarter of *Geldre* takes its name from its chief City, call'd *Arnhem*, and in *Latin* *Arnhemum*, and by some *Arnhemium*, which imports as much as the habitation of the *Imperial Eagle*; and indeed not only the City it self, but divers of the prime Nobility of this Province, give Spread-Eagles in their Coats of Arms. Most learned men agree in the opinion that this was the *Arneacan* mention'd by *Tacitus* in the fifth Book of his *History*. Not far from *Arnhem* stands a little Village call'd *Rensum*, from whence some derive the ancient name of this City, supposing only A, which denotes a River to be prefix'd to it, for that makes *Arneacan*, between which and *Arneacan* there is little difference; but this is no more then conjecture, and has in reality no foundation at all, since the name of the forementioned Village appears in the writings of former Ages to have been not *Rensum*, but *Redinchem*.

Arnhem is the capital City of the *Betam*, and the seat of the supreme Council of the Dukedom of *Geldre*. It is located on the right side of that branch of the *Rhine* which retains its name, being about two German miles distant from *Nimeguen*, and as many from *Doersburg* and is a very large, neat, and strong City. The *Rhine* washes its Walls at the Gate call'd *Sabels-poort*, and some part of it standing upon a higher, some upon a lower ground, the whole is on the *Veluwe* side commanded by a Hill, which in requital for the injury it may thereby do it, sends forth a large current of water, which does not only turn several Mills in the Suburbs, and a large flat bottom'd Ditch, all lin'd with Free-built of Brick, were made to very strong and it is said to be the fairest and largest that is any where to be seen. The other fortifications are

all lin'd with Brick, their Ramparts being great and well built, so that upon the whole they have not many stronger Towns in all their Provinces. Altho it was in such a condition of strength in 72, yet was it then attack'd and surrender'd the same day; and the *French* in the beginning of the following year judg'd it requisite to add to its fortifications, raising also a large Magazine for all manner of provisions, and bringing hither the great Guns from *Utrecht* and *Harderwyck*, which thing, together with their enlarging the Works of this place, even after they had thrown up the greatest part of their Conquests in the United Netherlands, rais'd great jealousies among the *Dutch* of some farther design; but their minds were soon quieted, the *French* at length putting hence also, after an agreement made at *Utrecht* Gliders to be paid as a ransom for this City and the whole *Veluwe*. The hard usage which this Town met with from *Charles of Burgundy* is to be seen in the Annals of these Countries. It was taken by the Earl of *Meturs* in the time of the Prince of *Farmia*, about the year 1585.

From the forementioned Hill, which on the *Veluwe* side overlooks this place, there is a very pleasant prospect into the fields of the *Betam*, which in the proper seasons of the year are cover'd all over with Wheat, Barley, Oats, and all manner of Grain and Pulse. Towards the North you behold the several Hills, Woods, and Heaths of the *Veluwe*, which are principally reserv'd for hunting, being sufficiently stock'd with most sorts of Game, as was formerly in a more especial manner, a Park of the Dukes of *Geldre*, not far from *Arnhem*, wall'd and ditch'd about for that purpose; where the Citizens at present make the air, applying it to little other use, and only making it serviceable in that manner to their health and ordinary recreations.

Arnhem has five Gates, two whereof (being built of Brick) were made to very strong and they serv'd in ancient times as many Fortresses against any foreign assault; and that which is

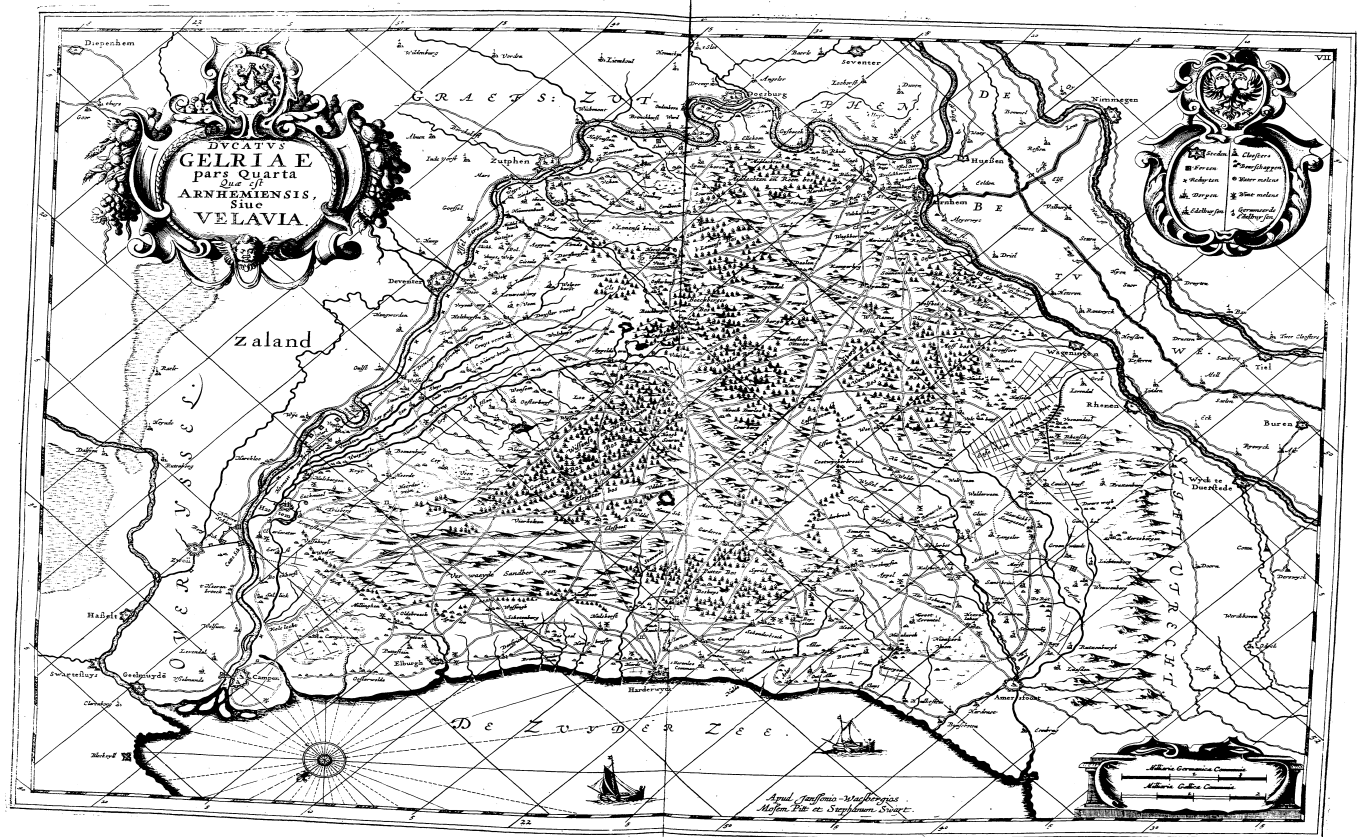
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call'd *St. Johns-Gate*, was *an. 1537*, by order of Duke *Charles of Egmond*, upon the apprehension of *Charles* the Fifth's approach with his Army, fortified at the charge of the City with exceeding large Works, the neighbouring Bulwark towards the *Rhinogate* (which exceeds all its other fortifications) and that call'd *de Gelderfche Toorn*, that is, the *Gelder* Tower (of which the ruins are still to be seen) being also the same year erected by command of the forsaide Duke *Charles*. Near unto the *Rhinogate* is a passage over a bridge of Boats into the *Betaw*. Before the first tedious and factitious War with *Spain* here was a College of Canons, which having been founded at first by *Walger* Lord of *Tersierbaer*, in the Town of *Tiel*, was afterwards, viz. *an. 1228*, translated thither, as to a place of greater defence and security. In the South part of this City stood also a Convent of *Franciscan* Friars, in the East part of the Chappel whereof is the Heart of *Charles Duke of Egmond* (I suppose the forsaide *Charles of Egmond*) reported to have been interr'd. In the East side of *Arnhem* was another Convent of Nuns; and on the North-side an Hospital of the fraternity of *Blodes*; the last whereof was a building of exceeding great antiquity, as appears from its Church (dedicated to *St. John*) the much impair'd and depriv'd of one of its Towers by that distill'd Fire which *an. 1545* is recorded to have burnt the whole City in a manner down to the ground. *Arnhem* did in former Ages receive a Toll or Tribute for all commodities brought to its Fairs out of the *Velaw*; but this was bought off by *Otho* the second, about the year 1240. Among the three publick Buildings for pious uses, whether is made the last and best retreat of honest poverty, is the Hospital for aged persons, call'd anciently the *Island of God*, endow'd with very good Revenues, and made the comfortable receptacle of the poorer Citizens; where those whom the world (as we say) has frown'd upon are nearly and plentifully maintain'd. The Church of *St. Martin* (for to him was it dedicated at first, tho from the year 1453 it has been denominated from *St. Eusebius*) is a very noble building, adorn'd with a stately and beautiful Tower. The Hall or Palace, formerly one of the Habitations of the Princes of *Geldre*, was thro the carelessness of those who should have kept a better eye upon so terrible an inmate as Gunpowder, almost wholly blown up and ruin'd about the year 1589. Besides that at *Redinchem* or *Rensum*, there were three other Monasteries in the Suburbs and neighbourhood, all of them seated in the most pleasant part of the Country, and very near equally distant from *Arnhem* it self. The first in dignity was that of *St. Augustine*, and famous beyond the others for its charity to the poor. The second was built by *Reinhold* the second Duke of *Geldre*, and his Dutcheffe *Lenora* Daughter of the King of *England*; memorable for the Tombs and Vaults of divers Princes and persons of highest Quality; the Internals of the so often mention'd Duke *Charles* being laid up in this place. It was a magnificent Building, and of a very great circumference, as appears from *Duke Arnold's* having his Lodgings in it, distinct from the rest of the Convent; where he made almost his constant abode, and did not now and then take up only for want of a better accommodation. The third was call'd *Berban*, and belong'd to a Society of Nuns; whereof, as of the other two, there is nothing now remaining, but some broken pieces of ancient Walls, and other awful remembrances of antiquity. Nor must we pass by *Oosterbeek*, a

small adjoining Village, but ennobled by the birth of *Henry* the third, as is recorded in the History of *Geldre*, under the year 1027; which was a lucky accident to one *Bernoldus* the ordinary Pastor of the Village; for he immediately carrying the news to the Father, at that time Emperor, was by him presently gratified with the Bishopric of *Utrecht*.

The Government of this City is thus constituted. In the first place they have a Judge, who claims that Title not only over *Arnhem*, but over that other particular District which is call'd the Border or Skirt of the *Velaw*, and presides in all Judicial affairs, whether of a Civil or Criminal nature; as likewise in such causes as lie between Strangers, or between Strangers and Citizens, and are determinable in the inferior Courts. The absolute appointment of this Judge did I suppose when *Janssen* wrote (that is, in the vacancy of the Stadtholdership) belong to the States Provincial, but both before and since the custom was for the Terrarchy to nominate and the Governor or Stadtholder, together as some tell us with the Chancellor and Provincial Senate to chuse and ultimately resolve on the person. Next to him they have two Burgomasters, who yearly upon the Feast of the Conversion of *St. Paul* are chosen by the Ecchevins out of their own number. Their Office is to preside over, and direct the Ecchevins in all causes whether Civil or Criminal; the number of the said Ecchevins being twelve, who together with the Burgomasters hear and determine all suits and controversies of what nature soever, audit the publick accounts, and have the superintendence in all things relating to the common weal and state of the City. When an Ecchevin dies, or in any other manner quits his Office, another is chosen into his place by the votes of those who remain, according to the Grant of *Otho* of *Nassau*, the first Earl of *Geldre*. In the fourth place there are six Masters of the Guilds, or Fraternities, inferior and subservient, especially in matters of Taxes and publick sales and impositions, to the Burgomasters, by whom, together with the Ecchevins, they are chosen out of a certain number propos'd to them by the Guild-masters of the precedent year, and the Tribes or Companies of the people. Besides these there are forty-eight Jurats (still by them de *Geefwoonen Gemeente*) elected in the same manner, and concern'd in matters of the like nature, but under the Guild-masters, the senior of whom consults and employs them upon occasion. The Magistracy of this City is reported to have been several ages ago of so great fame for wisdom and justice, that divers foreign Towns, particularly that of *Culenborg* in the *Betaw*, were wont to have recourse thither in the most difficult and intricate controversies.

Arnhem was first wall'd about and fortified by *Otho* Earl of *Geldre*, about the year 1233; and was afterwards endow'd with very large privileges; such as were, the exemption of the Citizens from paying any Toll or Custom throughout the whole Dutchy and Earldom, and the immunity from arreits in any part of the *Betaw*; to which we may add, the privilege term'd *De non evocando*, enjoy'd by them in common with the inhabitants of the rest of the Cities of this Province; this place having also, about the year 1443, been incorporated into the body of the *Hanseaticks*, or Free Cities of Germany. *Anselmus* de *Boet* tells us of false Diamonds found near unto *Arnhem*, such as are likewise natural to some places of *France*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *England* and *Hungary*. The *Geldians* are us'd to



fly when they compare those Cities together; that it is *Nimeguen* the Ancient, *Ruremond* the Great, *Zutphen* the Rich and *Arnhem* the Pleasant. *Reinart Tegengast*, a person of noble descent, Professor of Law in the University of *Leuven*, wrote (besides other things) an Historical account of the Princes of *Geldre* down to *Charles* the Fifth. 2. *Pedrinus Sandius* wrote an excellent Book of the *Federal Law*, publish'd after his death by his Brother *John*. 3. *Henricus Aquilius*, his Compendium of the *Geldrian* Chronicle is well known in the Countries.

Harderwyck stands upon the South side of the *Zeyder-Zee*, the waters whereof make such continual encroachments upon it, especially to the Eastward, that they have taken full possession of those places where not many years since were rich fields of Meadow-ground; the inhabitants being at a great and constant charge in maintaining their old, and casting up new banks and fences, whereby to secure the very Walls of the City, not only to the North, where it lies altogether upon the Sea, but also on the East and West parts thereof. Over against *Harderwyck*, or between it and *Frizeland*, lies a little Island call'd *Orek*, supposed to have been the seat of the ancient *Oris*, but now reduc'd to very small dimensions; there being men alive about thirty years ago who remembered large parcels of Land taken from it by the Sea; upon some part whereof stood a Church not above eighty years since, the ruins whereof are only to be seen at low water. Not far from *Orek* is another small Island, wherein are two poor places inhabited by Fishermen, call'd *Emelant* and *Eer*, and near to which, when there is a very calm Sea, Cawleys and pay'd ways are plainly discover'd, with Poles and Oars; there being sometimes no considerable depth of water in such places, from whence we may very well conclude, that a large portion of this South Sea was formerly inhabited and possess'd by men; and indeed it sufficiently appears from several testimonies of Chronologists, that the immoit part of the said Sea between the *Orie* and the mouth of the *Ipsel* have been exceedingly enlarg'd since the time of the *Romans*; it having been then of nothing near the present breadth and capacity.

Harderwyck is so call'd either from the hardness of the soil, which is especially remarkable where at present is the station of their Ships; or as others will have it from its having been formerly a Village of Shepherds. It was anciently possess'd of a famous School, which has been by the Provincial States some years since (viz. an. 1648) erected to the dignity of an University; (having been augmented and made more illustrious about twenty years before under the patronage and by the authority of the *Velavian* Tetrarchy or Quarter of *Geldre*) at which time Professors in the Languages, Divinity, Law, and Philosophy were instituted, together with their certain Salaries assign'd them, and a publick Auditory or piece of Building for their solemn Lectures. The Library belonging to the same is much commended by their own writers; by whom it is reported to be excellently furnish'd with all sorts of Books; not only in *Latin* and *Greek*, but also in the Eastern Tongues, such as are *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Arabicke*; having more or fewer Volumes brought out of *China*, and printed in the language of that Country. The students of this place enjoy the usual exemptions and privileges of foreign Universities; among which one is that whereby they are exempted from paying the usual Taxes and Customs upon Beer and Wine. The Rector, who is the supreme Magistrate, is chosen yearly by the six

Curators. Here is also a Staple of Fish, call'd *den Afslagb*, and granted to this Town, with exclusion of all other places, by *Arnold Duke of Geldre*, an. 1443. *Harderwyck* is said to owe its most ancient Walls to *Orbo of Nassau*, the first Earl of the Province; whereunto long after, that is in the time of the first war with *Spain*, a Rampart of Earth and some other fortifications were added on the *Velaw* side. About the year 1503 there happen'd a most dreadful fire, by which it was almost utterly consum'd, not above six or seven Houses remaining; a great number of men and women being destroy'd in the flames, among whom were not a few Scholars. The present Buildings are said to resemble those of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*; the Porches and Entrics whereunto are large, and proportionable to the stories of the Houses which are very high; this being especially remarkable in that Street which in their own language they call *de Donckersyde*. Among their publick Edifices, the Cathedral Church of *St. Mary* excels all the rest. It has an exceeding high Tower, which may serve as a Sea-mark to those Ships and Vessels that pass to and fro within sight of it; not only the outward appearance of the Church itself being stately and august, but the workmanship of its inward parts, especially Roof and Arches, such as very powerfully detain the eyes of admiring strangers and travellers. This place was moreover adorn'd in former Ages not only with an Hospital for the poor, but its Religious Houses, three whereof belong'd unto *Friers*, and the other three to *Nuns*; all of them being at this day either inhabited by the Townsmen, or (which may seem to answer the end of their first institution, or at least to come much nearer to it) are converted to the uses of the University; the Library of which takes up some part of those ancient Buildings. The first and chief of them stood without the City, and was dedicated to *St. John*, the second belonging to the order of *St. Jerome*, and the third to the *Franciscans*, which last was founded by *Elenor* Wife of *Reinold* the second, who took care to have it provided of a very good Church, and endow'd with considerable revenues. The same was utterly ruin'd at the taking of this place an. 1572, the Church being burnt down, and part of the Church-yard converted to the publick uses of the City. The other three Religious Houses were appropriated to Female Societies, of the Orders of *St. Augustin*, *St. Catherine*, and *St. Francis*; the first of them being dedicated to *St. Agnes*, altho the Vow of its Nuns and their course of life and devotion was according to the Rule, as is said, of *St. Augustin*. I omit their old Castle, on the East side of the City, and some other buildings long since buried in their own ruins.

The Woods near *Harderwyck* abound in the fescan (which continues but six weeks) with great plenty of that Berry which is call'd in their language *Blauwe-bessen*, *Kruick-bessen*, *Mappe-bessen*, and *Ever-bessen*. They will not keep above three or four days, and are reckon'd at *Amsterdam* and throughout *Holland* among their chiefest second Course Dainties; into which Province there are such quantities of them transported during the forecast small space of time, that the very freight amounts usually to above 3 or 400 Crows.

About the beginning of 1673, the *French* lessening the number of their Garrisons, for the reinforcement of such as must be maintain'd (not being able to spare men out of their Armies for that purpose) caus'd the Walls of this Town among others to be pull'd quite down; and in August the same year part of it was burnt

by *Luxemburg* as he march'd to the relief of *Næm*; it being again set on fire by the *French*, even to the turning of one third of the whole, in *October* following, at which time they were upon quitting this together with several other conquer'd places. The town demand'd 12000 *Gilders* to save the City from total destruction, and blowing up two of its Gates, left it to naked and defenceless that it was in effect no other than an open Village; nor did the States judge it a place of so great consideration as to deserve the care and charge of having its fortifications thoroughly repair'd; yet by the industry of the Citizens it was in a short time fenced about with *Palisades*, and a Breast-work call'd up to secure them from roving parties.

Learned men. *Petrus Guinellus* wrote a Book of the Doctrine and Art of Demonstration, an. 1554. *Gerardus Voetius* is commended for his skill in the Law, and several Embassies wherein he acquitted himself very well; and is said together with *Elbertus Leoniinus*, his predecessor in the Chancellorship of *Geldres*, upon the erection of the Dutch Commonwealth, to have contriv'd the model of the present Aristocracy of this Province.

Wageningen. *Wageningen*, a Town of very great antiquity, is two German miles from *Arnhem*, and as many from *Nimwegen*. In some ancient writings it is call'd *Wagen-eynd*, and *Wagenwege*; and is concluded by most to be that *Vada* mention'd together with *Arenacum* and *Grimes by Tacitus*, by whom they are term'd indifferent good Villages. The same *Vada* was assailed by *Cicellus the Batavian*, but stoutly defended by *Julius Brigruntius*, his Sister's Son; who out of a hatred conceiv'd against his Uncle, join'd with the *Romans*, and serv'd them in the war. *Wageningen* is at this day not fenced upon, but near unto the *Rhine*; standing on a moorish and clay-ground, which adds much to its strength and defence; nevertheless neither it nor *Elburg*, *Hattem*, *Harderwick*, *Amerfoort*, *Rhenen*, or *Næerden* were capable of making any manner of resistance to the *French* in '72; the reason whereof was (as is suppos'd) that living so far from the Dominions of the States, it was thought superfluous to furnish them with good Garrisons, or to keep having at that time, as we are told, hardly any other fortification besides its Rampart. On the upper side of *Wageningen* lies a Heath, four or five Leagues broad in the narrowest place; and on the other side are very good pastures, intermixt with some very fruitful arable lands.

Hattem. *Hattem* stands upon the West side of the *Ijssel*, and has the prospect of *Swoll*, from whence it is distant but less than a German mile; being about four times as far from *Elburg*. It was furnish'd in ancient times with a very strong Castle, built by *Reinold* the first, whereunto *Charles of Egmond*, accounted generally for the last Duke of *Geldre*, added new works and fortifications, whereby it was put into so good a posture of defence, that it held out a siege against *George Schenck* Governor of *Friesland*, who begett and assailed it with exceeding great forces. It is now quite demolish'd, and only shews by its ruins what it about the year 1429.

Elburg. The last City of the *Veluwe* is *Elburg*, concerning which place it does not appear of what antiquity it is; yet that it is not so ancient as any of the its buildings, and from its not having been wall'd about before the time of *William* the Son of *Reinhold* the third; altho it be found together with *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, and other places of *Geldre*, in the number of the *Hans-Towns*. It is of a square or long figure, and stands upon the shore, and in a kind of a Creek of the *South-Sea*; having three Gates, whereof two are directly opposite to one another, the third open'd not many years before the time of *William*. A small River passes thorow the middle of it, over which are built five Stone-bridges; from the middlemost whereof (upon which is kept the Fish-market) you have a clear view of all the three Gates. Some will have the name deriv'd from *Edel*, (which in Dutch signifies Noble) and *Burgh*. The opinion of *Stephanus Pignius*, who brings it from *Elas Graecilis* Legat under *Nero* in *Gallia Belgica*, seems far fetch'd and merely conjectural, having indeed no other foundation but the resembling found of a very short syllable. Others will have it to nam'd from a long Street in it call'd *Elle*. But *Juan Pontanus* approves rather of an etymology which he says was accidentally hinted to him by a friend and fellow Student, who told him, that the best part of this Town stood upon a formerly call'd *Elle*, and that he did not question but from thence it took its denomination.

The *Veluwe* or *Velaw*, which makes at this day a considerable part of *Geldre*, and was at first cut off from the Body of *Germany* by *Druif's* Channel; is in most places, especially in the middle, very barren and cover'd with Heath; from whence it is suppos'd to have had its name, for the Dutch *Ouwe* or *uwe* denoteth a field, and *vel* signifies an aly or heathly colour; or such a one as is proper to those places which are seldom bedeck'd with a fruitful green; the Country between the *Waal* and the *Rhine* being call'd in opposition to this (which is no way comparable to it for the goodness of soil) *Betawe* or the *Betawe* (from *bet* or *bar*, which signifies better, and the forlaid *uwe* or *uwe*) which plainly imports more rich and fruitful fields and pasture grounds. The *Betawe* indeed is very reasonably thought to be the ancient *Batavia*, or at least the best part of it; nor will this opinion seem inconsistent with the newly mention'd etymology, if we consider the stability of the word as great antiquity of the *Teutonic* Language; and may believe it probable, that this tract of ground took its name rather from the nature of the soil, than from its first German inhabitants the *Batavi*; of whom we must give a more large account hereafter.

A large portion of the *Veluwe* was annex'd to *Geldre* by *Henry* the first, third Earl of the Province, to whom it was given in Dowry with *Sinarda* Daughter of *Gosfrid* Duke of *Lotharing*; having before that time appertain'd to the Dukedom of *Brabant*. The whole was anciently call'd *Veluwe* with the title of an Earldom, appears from an old Charter bearing date in the year 1196. It is bounded at this day by the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Bishopric of *Utrecht*, the *Rhine*, and the *Ijssel*, and is water'd only by some small currents, not deserving the name of Rivers; such as are the *Grebbe*, which runs between *Wageningen* and *Rhenen*; the *Grist* by *Hattem*; and the *Doornen* between *Deventer* and *Zurphen*. The Lake, or rather standing Pool, which lies towards the middle of the *Velaw*, call'd *Uddermeer* and *Uddelermeer*, is of no great compass, hardly equalling (as *Janfon* tells us) the Italian *Avernus*, near *Naples* in *Campania*.

In the *Velaw* are divers good Mannors and Seats of Noblemen; such as are *Scarpenzeel*, *Staverden*, *Reijndersdijk*, *Kunenburg*, *Post*, *Middebochten*, *Hagb*, *Mars*, *Dorjeweet*, *Elburghefen*, *Huisjeffelen*, *Patter*.

Kerhem, *Schoonderbeek*, *Halle*, &c. In former ages were many more, among which we find the strong Castle of *Saaneburg*, whereof famous mention is several times made in the Actions of Duke *Arnold*, about the year 1225. On the *Utrecht* side, towards the *Zuyder-Zee*, the Town of *Niekerck* is a great ornament to this Country, it being a place particularly commendable for its pleasant situation. Here was a Fortress of good strength built by *Charles of Egmond*, in the course of that war which happen'd between him and the *Burgundians* about the Title to the Duchy of *Geldre*. A great part of the *Velaw* is cover'd (as has been said) with large Woods, which consist not wholly of Copies and Thickets, but in many places are made up of goodly Oaks and Beech-trees. Among these are the *Putter-bosch*, *Gortler-bosch*, *Speulder-bosch*, *Borselhofsch*, *Soender-bosch*, &c. with several others to be found in the Map.

The Country Prefectures, or Governments, in this Quarter, are of two forts, the Greater, call'd by them *Groot-Ampten*; and the Lesser, term'd *Kleyne-Ampten*. The Greater, and which include the Territory of the lesser, are those

of the *Velaw* and the *Veluwe-zoom*. The Lower *Velaw*, which lies to the West-ward, is surrounded by the Upper, the *Rhine*, the Diocess of *Utrecht*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*; and contains within its Jurisdiction five Tribunals, or Courts of Judicature, call'd by them *Scheldampten*, and seated at *Edele*, *Barneveldt*, *Nieuwerkerck*, *Patten*, and *Emmel*; under which are again other lower places of Justice, as under *Edele* are *Veen* (part of which Village belongs to the Bishopric of *Utrecht*), *Beanekom*, &c. under *Barneveldt* are *Portuyfelen*, *Garderen*, &c. The *Veluwezoom* lies along the bank of the *Ijssel*, and has its name from its situation; for the Dutch word *zoom* signifies a skirt, hem, or border of a Garment; and such fences this tract to be in relation to the body of the *Velaw*, the Upper District whereof is bounded on the East side by this, and on the West by the Lower *Betaw*; but concerning any inferior Courts either in that or the *Veluwezoom*, I find no mention in *Janfon* or others. They tell us, that from any of these Country Prefectures there lies an Appeal to a place call'd *Engelender-Hof*, which is situate towards the middle of the whole Tetrarchy.





A N
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Ancient Batavia.

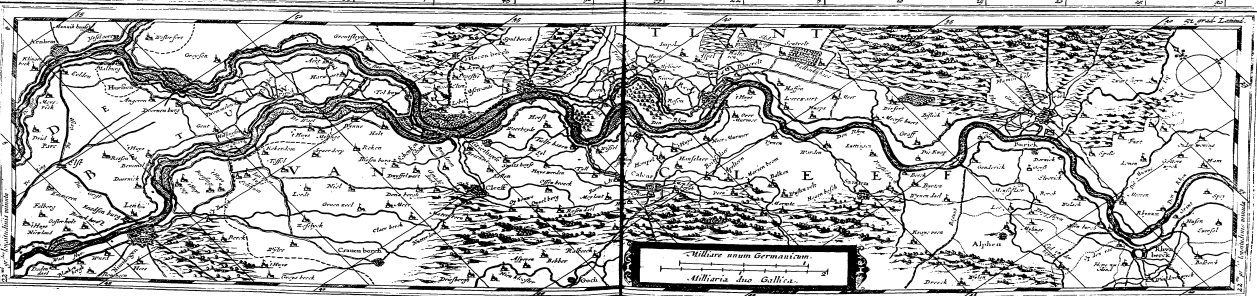
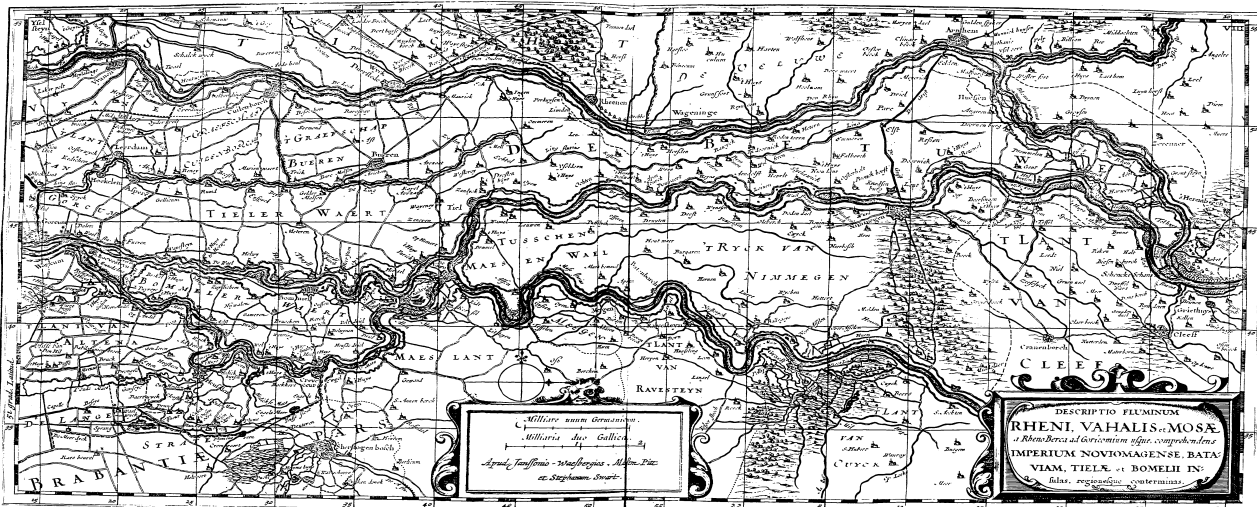
The Batavi descended from the Catti.

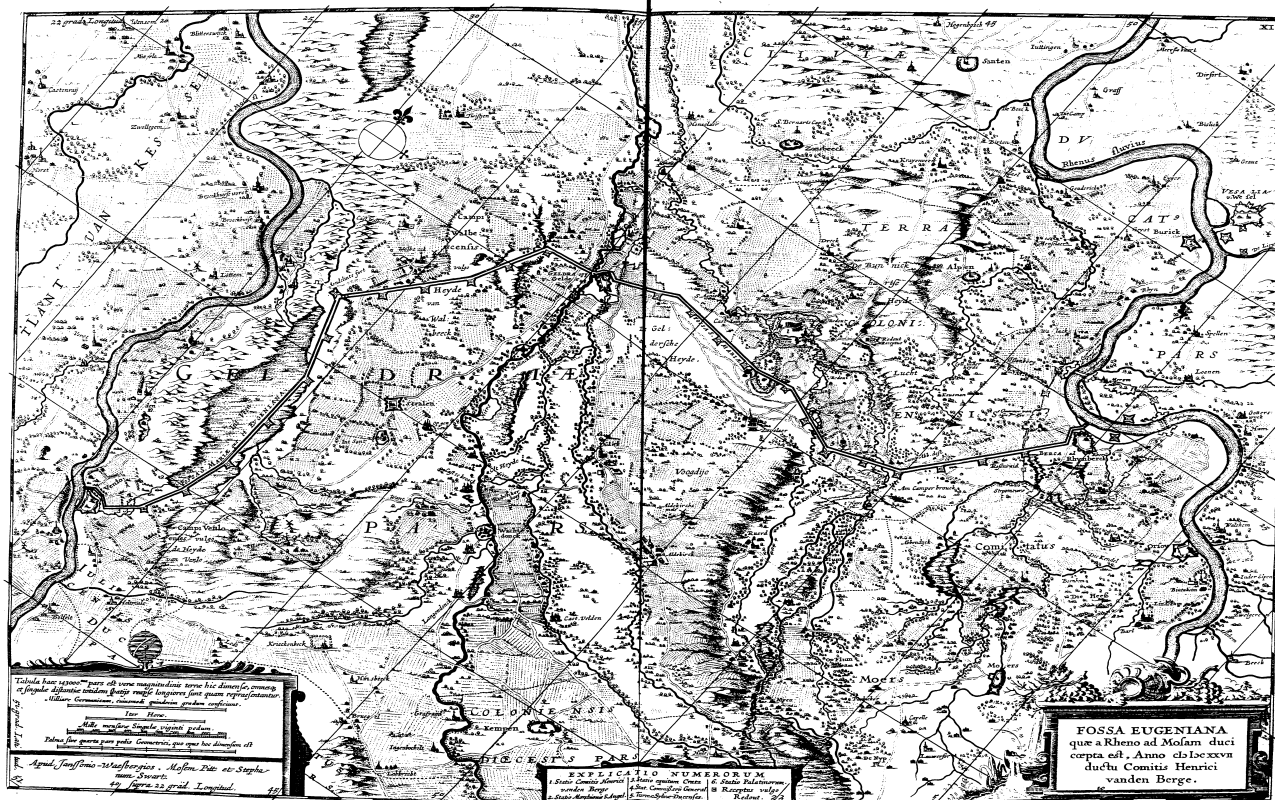


THE Ancient Batavi are generally supposed to have descended from the Catti, they being one part of that Nation whilst they continued in Germany; but being upon certain intestine discords, forc'd to retire, and seek out foreign Country, they came at last to the borders of Gaul, and are said to have taken possession of the Island of the Rhine, and some other places then void of inhabitants; but as for the exact limits of the ancient Batavia they cannot be agreed upon by the most learned and inquisitive of the *Belgie* Writers. The forefaid descent of the Batavi, and their transmigration into these parts, are very evident from the words of *Tacitus*, in his Book *De Moribus Germanorum* where he says, *Omniū harum Gentium virtute præcipui Batavi, non multum ex Ripa, sed Insulam Rheni annis colant; Cattorum quondam populus, & seditione domestica in eas sedes transfugus, in quibus pars Romani Imperii florent.* The same *Tacitus's* words are yet more full and clear, as to this point, in the twentieth Book of his History, for there he tells us, that Batavi *dum trans Rhenum agitant, pars Cattorum, seditione domestica pulsi, extrema Gallicæ oris vasis Cultoribus, simulque Insulam, inter vada sitam, occupaverunt, quam mare Oceanum a fronte; Rhenus annis totius, si any were wanting, would be the the Rhine, and the other not far from thence upon the Sea; as also Catz, a Town of Zealand drown'd many years since by the Sea, the memory of it being in the time of *Hadrianus* Jesu still appear'd above the waters. Concerning the part of Germany inhabited by the said Catti, the*

opinions are various; but that of the newly mention'd *Junius*, who would have it to be the present *Hassia*, seems most probable; for he brings very good proof thereof, as that *Tacitus* says their Country began at the *Hercynian* Wood, and border'd upon the *Cherusci* and *Hermannandi*, the last of which people are suppos'd, by the best modern Geographers, to have inhabited *Misia* and the Upper *Saxony*, as the first the territories of *Lauenburg* and *Brunswick*. Add to this, their long discord, and fatal battle with the *Hermannandi* for the possession of the River *Sale*; and the River *Adrana* (now *Eder*) being said by *Tacitus* to run thorow part of their Country; together with the County of *Carzenelbogen* in the Landgraviate of *Hassia*, and the Cattle there call'd by the single name of *Catz*. But the same *Junius* is deserted by most learned men in his opinion concerning the etymology of the name *Batavia*, affirm'd by him without any doubt or scruple to come from *Hano*, which signifies a possession or estate, and *Bato* the name of a Prince of the Catti, whom he reports to have been led and commanded by him in their transmigration into this Country. This he hopes to confirm by telling us, that *Bato* was an usual name among the Germans and *Dalmatians*, whereof he brings two instances; which I think will hardly serve turn, since no Author before him ever made mention of this *Bato*; neither is there so much as his name in *Tacitus*, tho the same *Junius* says (by what mistake I cannot tell) that he reports *Civilis* to have been descended from the said *Bato*; whereas he says no more but that *Julius Paulus* and *Cl. Civilis* excell'd all others, as being of the progeny of their Kings, or (as some will have it translated) Princes, or supreme Commanders. Their trifling is altogether as notorious, who in as pedantical as precarious a manner will needs have *Batavia* come from the *Greek* word *βατεια*, and that forsooth because the situation of the Country is very flat and low. Those seem to come nearest the truth who affirm the







the Country to have been denominated, not from any particular person, but from the body of the people themselves; but whether they brought this name with them out of *Germany*, or had it afterwards impos'd for some special reason, or upon any particular emergency, seems not easily determinable. *Tacitus*, it is true, in one of the forswaid places says, *Batavi dum trans Rhenum agebant pars Cattonum, &c.* but why may not this be suppos'd a very natural *Prolepsis*, and to import no more than that the people when he wrote call'd *Batavi* were in *Germany* part of the Nation of the *Catti*; especially seeing it is more then probable they brought the name of *Catti* along with them into these parts (as is manifest from the two *Catrycks*), and the name of the *Batavi* does not appear to be of equal antiquity. Which if true, the etymology of *Betave* or *Betaw* (and from thence the *Latin Batavia*) given in our foregoing account of the *Veldt*, may perhaps (if we consider, as is there said, the great antiquity of, and little change that has been made in the Language) prove even as good as the best.

The Territory of these ancient and famous *Batavians* (for such they were in a most flourishing time of the *Roman Empire*) is certainly by some too much contracted, who confine it to that space of ground which is almost encompass'd about by the two present branches of the *Rhine*. For it is manifest from several evidences, and particularly from *Tacitus's* *monumulum ex ripa*, in distinction from the *Rhine*-Island it fell, that the best part of the tract between the *Rhine* and the *Mose* made a portion of their first and original seat in these Countries; *Nimegeen* having been undeniably their chief City and Metropolis. Besides this, those that maintain the forswaid opinion seem to forget that the *Rhine* in former ages, and for a long time, as is believ'd by some, after the cutting of *Draffus's* Channel, or (if we grant the course of it to have been first alter'd by *Civillis*) for a long time at least after that the *Batavi* left *Germany*, and came to seat themselves in these Countries, ran from *wick de Duerslede* to *Utrecht*, and from thence to *Woerden*, *Bodegrave*, *Leyden*, and so by *Rhinburch* and *Catwyck* to the Sea, it being not above 8 or 900 years ago (in the judgment of many) since (partly by accident, and partly by art) it was turn'd into the *Leek*, whose Channel it afterwards made its own; so that to exclude out of the ancient *Batavia* any part of that tract of ground which would have been encompass'd by that River had it continued in its ancient course to this day, seems altogether unreasonable. Upon the former considerations we may very fairly adhere to the opinion of *Hadrianus Junius* in this matter, who puts these down for the principal Towns comprehended in the true old Island of the *Rhine*; viz. *Haerlem*, *Tiel*, *Buren*, *Vick de Duerslede*, *Vianen*, *Culeburg*, *Aperen*, *Heusden*, *Leerdam*, *IJsselstein*, *Montfort*, *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, *Gorcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Dordrecht*, *Leiden*, *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Sciedam*, and the *Brill*; omitting *Nieuport* and *Haerlem*, because other Towns have been since built upon the places formerly possess'd by them. For a further confirmation of this point, and to make it sufficiently evident, that the Island of the *Batavi* was bounded on the far side by the old Channel of the *Rhine*, we have *Ptolomeus Alexandrinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Marcus Antoninus*, expressly putting *Leyden* (which he calls *Augustonum Batavorum*) among the Towns of that people; and certainly if it had not been so, *Tacitus* would not in so solemn a manner have given

us the *Mare Oceanum* for a boundary of it on one side; which certainly has little or nothing to do with it, especially to such an intent, according to the opposite groundless opinion.

We shall not insist here upon the old course of the *Rhine* by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* (which *Pliny* calls its middle Channel), nor upon the Channel by which *Draffus* deriv'd a great part of its waters into the *IJssel*, having spoken sufficiently of both towards the beginning of our first General Description; but we must take notice, that by the latter the property as well as face of the whole Country was perfectly alter'd, for thereby a large tract of ground was cut off from the body of *Germany* and aided in effect to the possessions of the *Batavians*; whose Territory (call'd by some *Pliny's Batavia*, and the *New Batavia*) was account'd not long after to comprehend *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and part of *Geldre*; including the whole of that much larger Island made by the *Rhine* and *Leek* on the one side, and the *Rhine* united with the *IJssel* on the other; besides the whole *Betaw*, and a good part of the Country between the *Waal* and the *Mose*. This is the *Batavia* describ'd by *Hadrianus Junius*. And as for the former, which we have affirm'd above to be the true old *Batavia*, even that is much larger then what is esteem'd the old *Batavia* by *Blauw* and *Jansen*, as appears from the Inscription of their Maps and accounts of places contain'd therein, most whereof (and no doubt with exclusion of all others) they suppose within the real bounds of the *Batavian Territory*; wherein their opinion seems to be as erroneous as their pains are certainly superfluous, to say no worse. In describing several Towns, and some of them *tuident veris*, both here and in the Provinces whereunto at this day they belong; which for our part we shall only enumerate in this place, referring the Reader for a full account of them to their said respective Provinces. It cannot be imagin'd, that they should mention several of those places as comprehended within their own *Batavia*; and yet there seems no great reason why they should describe them here merely for neighbourhood or good fellowship; for certainly it would be very important for Geographers in their description of one Country to do any more (and that only when some particular consideration makes it requisite) then barely mention the adjacent places of those that lie next it. *Scenckfence* (with which we begin) is in the first, as *Arnhem* and *Wageningen* in the fourth Quarter of *Geldre*. *Buren*, *Tiel*, *de Duerslede*, and *Venendaal* are in the Bishopric of *Utrecht*. *Vianen*, *Leerdam*, *Aperen*, and *Heusden*, in South *Holland*. *Nimegeen*, *Buren*, *Culeburg*, *Tiel*, and *Bunmel* in the first Quarter of *Geldre*. *Gorcum*, *Woerden*, and *Haerlem* in South *Holland*. *Beis-de-Duc*, or the *Buss*, in the fourth Quarter of *Brabant*; as also are *Crevencar*, *Ravestein*, *Gennep*, and *Grave*. The latter of the two Maps given us together by *Jansen*, contains the course of the *Rhine* down from *Rhinberg*, or the utmost bounds of the Territory of *Colen*, to the division of the River at *Scenckfence*, and thence to *Arnhem* and *Nimegeen*; upon each side whereof (and *Barick*, *Wick*, *Rees*, and *Emmeric*), all which Towns, as well as the forswaid *Rhinberg*, were famous in the wars between the *United Netherlands* and *Spain*, most of them having then held out very considerable sieges; but nevertheless by a strange (tho I think not unaccountable) fate, were given up the other day to the *French King*, as fast in a manner as his *Armes* could move from one place to another.



THE

Channel of Eugenia,

Otherwise call'd

St. Mary's Channel.



ALMOST infinite is the number of the Channels made for the convenience of Trade in the Low-Country Provinces; but the most capacious, and of greatest note and antiquity, are those of *Droefus*, *Corbula*, and *Christis*. The first (whereof we have already made frequent mention) was cut by *Draus Germanicus*, to bring a good part of the *Rhine*, for reasons specified in our first General Description, to the River *Nassalia*, afterwards call'd the *Uff*; that is, from the Village of *Iffloort* to the Town of *Donsburg*, which are about 8 or 10 miles distant from each other. The second is that of *Corbula*, recorded by *Lucius* in the second Book of his *Annals*, to have been drawn for the space of twenty-three miles (Italian no doubt) between the *Rhine* and the *Mosel*. The third being dug by *Claudius Christis* (that there might be another fence besides that of the *Uff* to stop the progress of the *Roman Arms*), and suppos'd by *Claver* and others to have given beginning to the *Lock* branch of the *Rhine*, which before in those parts pass'd only by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* to the Sea. An attempt of the like nature, tho' not so successful as the former, was that of the *Spaniards* under the Arch-Dutchess *Isabella* an. 1626, and an. 1628; in which years they with great labour and charge endeavour'd to unite the *Mosel* and the *Rhine*, by a Channel of great length drawn between *Venlo* and *Rhinberg*; not at all doubting, but if it was once effected, they might with equal facility continue the same to the *Demer* and *Scheld*, and so at once both enrich their own Provinces by the trade of Iron, Brass, Timber, and such other commodities as the *German Countries* afford, and impoverish in some measure the Confederate States, by cutting off so considerable a part of their Com-

merce. Besides, another advantage would thereby accrue to them, and that was the hindrance of the *Dutch Cavalry*, which was wont to forage thereabouts, and in roving parties mightily infest the extremity of *Geldre* and the neighbouring Territories. Add herunto, a great point of policy, as 'tis said to have been accounted at that time not only by themselves but the *English* and *French*; and that was the stopping of all passage, as left by Land, to such foreign assistance as should upon occasion be sent to the Confederates; which for some time had been esteem'd a thing of very great moment, especially since Count *Mansfeld*'s joining with *Prince Maurice* (an. 1622) and so compelling *Spain* after a vast expence of blood and treasure, to give over the siege of *Berghen-op-zoom*; that enterprize of the *Spaniards* being then by no means in a desperate condition. As for the so far draining the main body of the *Rhine* into the *Mosel*, that there should not water enough pass downwards to its two great branches below *Schenckhoef*, whereby the natural and principal defence of the United Provinces would have been taken away, it presently appear'd altogether impossible; for the situation of the interjacent Country was found in many places so much higher, that if the *Spaniards* had not been interrupted in the perfecting of this great work, they could not have contriv'd the supplying of it generally with water from the *Rhine*; so that they must have made vast Receptacles, with proportionable Sluices, as well for the *Nimberg*, as for such smaller streams as might be brought by Trenches out of the neighbouring Fens and Marshes; for otherwise they would not be able especially in the drier seasons, to pass to and fro with their Vessels even in an ordinary way of traffick.

Upon the 21 of September an. 1626, was this grand design put in practice, the Earl of *St. Herenberg*, and after him the Earl of *Stenborg*, and other chief Officers of the *Spanish Army*, in a very

very solemn manner throwing up the first Earth; and in that year was the Channel made fourteen foot broad and as many deep; being no less than 10 horary miles (as they sometimes call them in these Countries) in length; which I suppose may be near equal to the like number of Leagues. There were also built twenty-four small Fortresses, and several other lesser places of retreat, intended for the security of those that labour'd in the work. The Confederate States we may well imagine were not asleep all this while, nor yet could they be ignorant how far it concern'd them to hinder the accomplishing of this great undertaking; wherefore in June following the Prince of *Orange* by their order having got together a good Body of Horse and about four hundred Foot, and being provided of four Field-pieces, and furnish'd with provision for several days, march'd with all expedition to give the *Spaniards* some interruption; nor did he fail therein, for at the first assault he maister'd one of their largest fortifications, slew forty of their Soldiers, and took an hundred prisoners; and having ruin'd divers Sluices and Water-Mills, and demolish'd several Blockhouses and Scones, burning the Timber and other materials provided for this great work, return'd in triumph into the Confederate Territory, bringing back with him a great Brass Gun, taken formerly from the enemy from Count *Mansfeld*. This misfortune was so far from discouraging the *Spaniards*, that their assistance, and the furtherance and accomplishment of their undertaking. At the two ends of this Channel, stand *Venlo* and *Geldre*, and *Rhinberg*, anciently under *Cole*, but now and for a long time past possess'd by the United Netherlands; the City of *Geldre* being about the middle of it, and not far off on the Southern side, *Stralen*, *Mours*, and *Wachtendonck*, an account of which places the Reader may find in the description of the Counties wherunto each of them belong.



A N



THE
PROVINCE
OF
OVERISSEL.



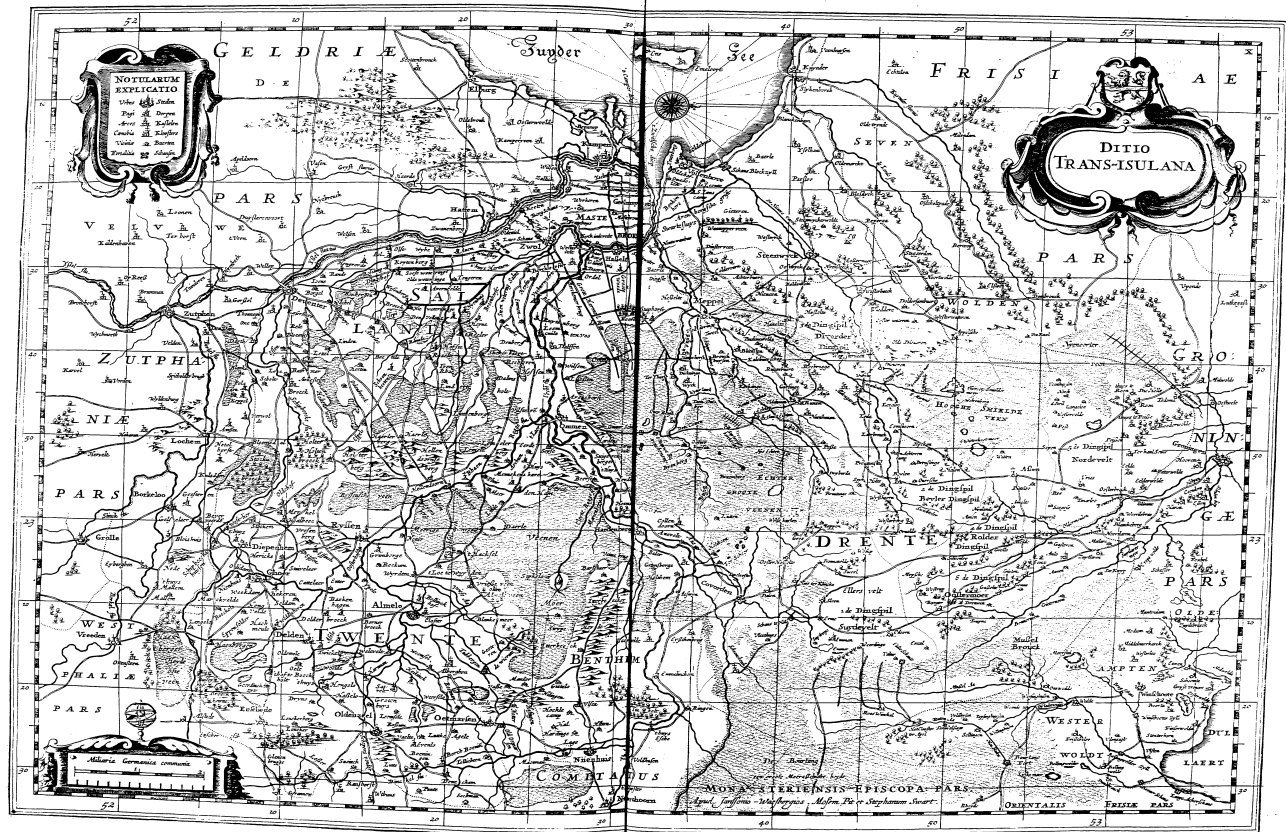
THE Province of *Overijssel* was so call'd from its lying beyond the *Iffel*; altho some places (particularly the Town of *Campe*) are at this day on the *Geldrian* side of the same River. It is bounded by *Friseland*, *Groningen*, part of *Westphalia*, the County of *Zutphen*, the *Iffel*, a small part of *Geldre*, and the *Zuyder-Zee*. This County lies more open than any other of the Seven to the incursions of a foreign enemy, upon which account it has suffer'd much, especially by incursions made into it on the side next *Germany*; whereunto it is the more expos'd because it is but ill furnish'd with those natural Gaards of Woods and Rivers.

Soyl.

There is nothing more strange then to meet with such different accounts as are given of the soil of this Province, in respect of fertility and fruitfulness. *Groefredus* commends it, and says it is in most places very fertile, producing good Wheat in abundance. *Jansen* tells us, that its situation is generally flat and low, that the fields produce great quantities of Corn, especially with very rich pasture grounds. He confesses indeed that some part of it is moorish and boggy, and that in other places it is barren and heathy, which he principally affirms of the Country of *Twente*; but as for that of *Drente*, acknowledging it not to be very considerable for Grass and Pasture, he assures us it does so abound in Corn (Heads) that the people of the adjoining Countries, especially the *Groningers*, look upon it as their principal Granary. After this if we condescend, he'll tell us, that it is by no means happy in grazing Grounds, and that so much of it is either heathy or lies upon a sand and gravel, that upon the account of soil scarce a

third part of it can deserve commendation. And as for *Drente*, he says it is a gravelly, sandy, and barren County, there being very little of good Land contain'd in it; the same *Covringius* telling us afterwards of the Country in general, that it is not very populous, and that it can never be expected it should be so (except it could draw to it self a great trade, which the nature of its situation will hardly bear) because its natural barrenness is such, that it cannot produce what is sufficient to maintain any considerable number of inhabitants.

This Country is suppos'd by *Claverius*, in the more remote ages of dark antiquity to have been inhabited by the *Bructeri*, to whom *Schulzeus* adds another people, call'd by him *Ansharii*. Others (not without reason) make it one part of the Seat of the ancient *Frisons* (or whom more hereafter) denominated before the conquest of *England* by them *Saxons*, from a weapon in shape of a Scythe, with the edge outwards, us'd ordinarily in their wars. The *Friselansians* have it is true suffer'd great alterations in succeeding ages, both as to their language, habit, and manners; yet do they still retain some obscure indications of their true origine and descent from the old *Frisons*, such as are, the liberty of the Peasants, and the immunity they enjoy from Taxes, which is much greater then can be found in most other Countries; together with their manner of proceeding in the distribution of Justice; and the right of Hunting and Fowling, which belongs to the meanest of them, if possess'd of any Lands in the place. This Province was formerly subject to the Bishops of *Utrecht*, by whom the ordinary Prefect or Governor was appointed, whose Right and Title to this Principality was grounded partly upon force of Arms (to which some give the better founding name of Conquest) and partly upon Imperial Donations; but in the year 1628, the Temporal Jurisdiction of *Overijssel* was (as shall be more fully related anon) resign'd upon certain terms



to *Charles V.* by *Henry of Bavaria*, Bishop of *Utrecht*. In some parts of this Province, that is in the Country of *Drent*, are stones of such a prodigious bigness, that neither the strength nor art of men or beasts can be imagin'd sufficient to have brought them thither; nor is there any reason to suppose them the natural productions of the places where they are found. Some of them ly upon the ground, on the top of which others are plac'd in such a manner that there is room for a man to creep under and between them; which (according to tradition) such miserable wretches were in the times of Heathenism compell'd to do, as being fadly bewitch'd in their passage with the incantation of the *Idols*, were afterwards sacrific'd to Pagan Idols. This barbarous custom they say was not abolish'd before the time of *Boniface* Bishop of *Utrecht*; a very filthy name being likewise continu'd unto this day among the inhabitants for each bloody and execrable Altar.

This Province is divided into three members or parts, whereof that which lies next the *Iffel*, bears the name of *Holland* (or rather *Island*), and *Salland*, or *Salland*; that which is situate to the East of it towards *Westphalia* being call'd the *Twente*; as the third, which lies to the North and beyond the *Vecht*, *Drent*. An account of the principal Towns and Villages within the two former we shall deliver here, referring for what concerns the last to its proper Map and description.

Daventer (or *Deventer*) the principal City of this Province, stands upon the Eastern bank of the *Iffel*, about four Leagues above *Stell*. It is a large Town, and the buildings of it, both publick and private, are exceeding neat; the inhabitants being also very numerous, and (as *Comenius* tells us) in former ages, as well as at this day, much addicted to learning and traffick. When it came into the hands of the Confederate States it was judg'd a place of so great moment, that Prince *Maurice* took care nothing should be omitted whereby the fortification might be any ways improv'd; altho' the double wall, and broad and deep Ditch whereby it was encompass'd, with several other good works, had render'd it before a Fortress of no mean account. It is fix'd in a pleasant as well as fruitful ground, abounding both in excellent pasture grounds and in fields producing all sorts of grain. It has a large Market-place, upon which stands a publick building where the armed Companies of Citizens keep continual watch. Close by the Cathedral Church is their Guild-Hall; a very spacious but old fashion'd structure. The said Church is dedicated to *St. Leuin*; contiguous to which on the West side is a lesser, consecrated to the *Virgin Mary*; there being also a third, call'd *St. Nicola's* Church, and from its standing in the higher part of the City, the *Bergkerck*. There were formerly in this place five Monasteries or Religious Houses, with their respective Churches; besides divers other publick Buildings, and amongst them five Hospitals for Strangers, and one for Orphans. This was one of the *Hanseatick* or Free Towns of the Empire, to which it was suppos'd by some that the Bishop of *Münster* would the other day have restor'd it. It is possess'd of the prerogative of Coining money; and besides the weekly Markets, has five great Fairs or solemn Marts in the year; having also a School, said to have flourish'd about 150 years ago, when in the famous *Erasmus*; is also reported to have studi'd; and which about forty years ago had its Professors of Philosophy, Divinity, Law, and the *Hebrew* Tongue, assign'd it by the States of

NETHERLANDS.

Overissel. It has six Gates, whereof some are of curious workmanship, particularly that which they call *Brinckpoort*, and which is adorn'd with several Statues and Inscriptions, and among others with that of *Charles the Fifth*; as is express'd in these words, *D. Carolo Caes. P. Imperatori max. S. A. P. L. Vindici P. P. S. P. Q. Davanturijensi munimentum hoc defensionis ergo posuit anno M.D.XLIV. pelleri diligenter conservando*. But the Tower of *Nieverborg*, adjoining to the Gate of the same name, excels all the public Buildings in *Deventer*, whether you consider the strength or neatness of its work; for it is eighteen foot thick, nor can the most steady hand with the belt pair of Compasses draw a line more accurately circular then is the body of this Fabric from the bottom to the top; the lower and uppermost parts whereof are of Freestone, the middle being built of Brick. The shape of this City would be almost an exact Oval, did it not fall in and contract it self into a dent about the *Brinckpoort*. This place was treacherously deliver'd to the Spaniard by Sir *William Stanley*, the Governor thereof in the time of the Earl of *Leicester*, viz. in 1587, to the great scandal and reproach of the *English* Nation; upon whom notwithstanding it cannot so much reflect if we consider what *Bentivoglio* tells us, viz. that he was a Catholic, and seem'd to do it chiefly out of a zeal for Religion. Some years after, viz. in Year 1591, it was recover'd by Prince *Maurice*, and continu'd under the jurisdiction of the States to the fatal year 1672, at which time it was taken by the Bishop of *Münster*, the since usurper under the dominion of the United Provinces. When the said Bishop came with his Army before it, it is said to have been gallantly fortified and provided of all things, with a strong Garrison, besides 1500 South *Hollanders*, and such a number of arm'd Citizens as together with the others made at least 10000 Soldiers, and such as were universally accounted resolute men; yet (as their own writers inform us) by the treachery of some of the chief Civil Magistrates, and the artifices of one Colonel *Braefma* (remov'd hither from being Governor of *Coevorden*, upon suspicion of his intending the same kindness for that City which he effected for this) who chiefly wrought upon the Governor of the Town, it was without the knowledge or consent of the Garrison or common Burgers, betray'd on the 21th of July at night to the enemy; who we may suppose judg'd five days well enough employ'd in patiently waiting for the voluntary surrender of a place of so great consideration. I cannot tell whether the Keys of this Town were anciently kept by the Civil Magistrate, or whether it had been so here as in many other places only to observe from this base and treacherous yielding up of *Daventer*, that the States General were much out in their policy when they made that considerable change in the custody and government of their Garrison'd Cities. Upon the division of the conquer'd places between the military Prelates this fell to the share of the Bishop of *Cölen*; by whom it was quitted in April 74; 42000 *Rix* dollars being demanded and agreed upon as a ransom for the Fortifications and Guns.

Here were born, that *Gerard* who for his signal virtue and writings was firm'd of the Great, *Alexander* *Huygen*, memorable for having been the schoolmaster of the unparalleled *Erasmus*; and *Jacobus* *Daventrinus*, commended for his Geographical writings.

The Government of *Daventer* belongs to two bodies of Magistrates, the first whereof consisted

Learned men.

Governments.

Hh

not long ago of twenty-four, and the second twenty-nixty-five men; each of whom had a particular denomination with relation to the several Streets and Quarters of the City, which we have from the *Dutch* writers, running thus: The twenty-four were the Confuls, Echevins, and Senators, whose Office was annual; and in whose daily meeting (for so they met) relating to the publick, particularly such as concern'd the ordinary administration of Justice. The ninety-five represented the whole Community, and met about four or five times a week, if it were not for the business of their offices being to confult about matters of the highest nature, such as are the making of Peace or War, imposing of Taxes and Contributions, raising of Armies, and the like. This it seems was the power, and these were the numbers of their Magistrats of both kinds (tho the first are more especially so denominated) in former times; concerning whom we find (the first) in the *additamentum* of *Janfon* and from this last in the *additamentum ad Guiccardinum* is very intricate, and perplex'd; Neither do they wholly agree in their accounts of the manner of their annual or triennial elections of Magistrats in this City, which we shall therefore put down according to the relation of *Cervinius*, both because of the discrepancy of the others Discourses, and because he is the best of the three in the manner of an intelligible writer. The publick Government of this City (among the inhabitants whereof are a great many Nobles or persons of Quality) is (says he) divided into three parts, to wit, the Confuls, Echevins, and Senators, and vulgarly *Bourgeois*; *En Raed*; four of these being principally term'd Senators, as the other twelve are Echevins; two of which twelve bear the Office of Confuls together for one year, and the other ten for each of their turns in the course of the year. To these is added a Council of Forty-eight, who are in the nature of Trustees of the people, and are usually call'd *Geschiedten*, and by contraction *Mijnvaderen*, being divided into three several Claffes; according to the number of the chief Streets of the City, from which all of them are taken; the particular denominations. These make their yearly choice of one of the three Claffes, which is done upon the Feast of *St. Peter ad Cathedralen* (that is on the 22th of February, New Style) in this manner: First, they all go with the Confuls, Echevins, and Senators, and stay half a year to the publick Church, and having heard the Sermon and had Prayers celebrated according to the manner of the place, repair to the Guild-Hall of the City, where the Prefate eight Claffes, or Wards, reduce themselves into three Claffes, of seven, which is done by putting seven white Beans and a black one into a Hat together; after the white Beans are drawn out, the seven of the last year to give their voices for none but those whom they in their consciences believe to be best qualified to the publick good, and best able to discharge the duties of the Office. This the four first Wards chuse each of the three Claffes, and send one of the others to an Echevin and the first Officer above mentioned writers tell us, that whom we may call Land-Bayliffs, *Landvogeden*, being to look after the common pasture grounds of the City, and living on both sides of the liberty of putting a Bull, three Cows, and a Horse. All these chide writers tell us that these being

eight votes in all (according to the number of the three Streets some of which have the preference of others) in the Election of the Elchevins and Senators, which may happen yearly, and which is appointed not to be being reduced *as Consuetudo* (as I told us before to an odd number) the Magistrats of the last year give to it which fide they please; to which the new Elchevins and Senators are chosen made by the others, and if sufficient cause appears, to null it the first and order them to go to a second Election. After all is over they go again to the Elchevins and Senators, who are in the Guild-Hall, or Court, and wear the newly chosen Robes; who upon the eighth day following divide the several charges and bufineses of the City among themselves, and the Elchevins are generally out of the fennors, is made Chamberlaine, and Treasurer. We are told also of four Secretaries belonging to this place, whose Office is for life, and who are made by the same manner as the judgemend it is judge, experience and age is required out. An 1677, some of the Officers of this City (call'd by those who give us an account of the City *Magistratus* and as may be gather'd from *Corinthius* 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780.

Campen (in *Latin Campi and Campe*) the second City of this Province, is seated near the place where the *Iffel* empties it fell into the *Zayder Zee*, but stands on the *Geldre* side of that River, and it is the best of the *low Countries*. It has its name from those pleasant fens that are round about it. 'Tis a large and nearly built Town; and about five leagues distant from *Daeenter*. Its Churches are memorable for their capaciousness and curious workmanship, as also for the Guilds and unpopulousness of the City. The Custom-House not far from the Bridge, does not only attract the eyes of every ordinary Traveller, but is deservedly admired by the most skillful Architects; it being in this place that the most perfect order of the greatest quality are usually lodged and entertained, with accommodations. The Bridge over the *Iffel* is of a great length, and stands only upon vaulted pieces of Timber driven into the bottom of the river, which it seems to hang in a very precarious manner. Its length is about 1000 paces. Fortification with this City, all made of earth; and as for the City itself, it is encompassed by a high thick wall, with frequent Towers built very strong after the ancient fashion, but not so much to be admired in respect of the modern way of sieges and assaults. The Town's strength lies in its situation. The *Dutch* tell us, that upon the treacherous surrender of *Daeenter* in 1672, this place presently capitulated and was taken; being afterwards upon the conclusion of the peace, all the allies made a division of the city, and the allies of the *French*; by whom it was forsaken towards the latter end of 73, and no fewer than 80 thousand *Gilens* exacted to fly the City from being fired and plundered; which there was nevertheless considerable prejudice done by the continual firing the fort upon the *Iffel*, and making continual breaches in the wall. *Campen* is likewise to enjoy the prerogative of a Mint; besides several large privileges and exemptions; but has of late years suffered a decay in its trade, the mouth

of the *lief* being so far choak'd up that it cannot admit Vexills of great burden; yet were the Citizens in *Blaaze's* time both wealthy, industrious, and courteous to strangers. *Albertus Pignus* was a citizen of *Amsterdam*, a great Linguist, and was the first that ever was recommended for the age wherein he liv'd, for his skill in *Cosmography* and *Mathematicks*, and his writings against *Martin Luther*; upon all which accounts he was in great honour and esteem with *Pope Adrian* the sixth, *Charles* the ninth, and *Henry* the eighth, who were constantly delighted during his abode at *Amsterdam* to see him, and he was also invited to *Rome*, he at length return'd into his own Country; for what *Paulus Jovius* relates in the 26th book of his *Histories* is far from truth, viz. that at the time of the inauguration of the Emperor *Charles* the ninth, he was slain at *Brabant* in 1530. *Albertus Pignus* was slain at *Amsterdam* by the accidental fall of a Bridge,

The Government of *Campen* is managed at present by the fourteen Magistrates, whereof ten are called *Echevynes*, and the other four Senators, who are chosen by the people, and bear the name of *Confuls* and *Burgomasters* for the space of ten weeks, after which time they are succeeded by others in Office and authority. To these fourteen persons, who are Magistrates, are added six more, called *Mienjladren*, who are not chosen, but upon extraordinary emergencies, and about matters of the greatest concern. Twelve out of this last Body (which is divided into four Tribes) are chosen by the People, and sit in Council on Sunday after Epiphany, call'd by them the day of the three Kings, elect the first mention'd Magistratus for the year following. The two Confuls are chosen by the People, and are the most inferior of the Magistrates, and have no great influence in Tribunal, diffusing and determining of the publick value and moment; but those of a higher nature are brought before all the sixteene; that is, the two Confuls, eight Echevynes and four Senators, who are chosen by the People, and the People lies no appeal to any other Court of Judicature.

[illegible]

but a single one drawn between *Swoll* and the *liff*, and upon the present one are four good Fortrelies, three whereof are so large that they may be accounted small Tonws. The trade of *Swoll* consists most in Timber, Catel (fed especially in the neighbouring pasture grounds of the Country call'd *Majsterbroeck*), *Benthem*-stones, Wool, Corn, and such meats as are made of Milk. The inhabitants are commended for their courteous behaviour towards strangers, and their charity to the poor.

The Church of St. Michael excels all their other public Buildings, standing upon the great Market-place, and possessing a very large space of ground. It is much celebrated for the workmanship in general, and particularly for that of its porch or entrance; its Organ also, and Pulpit, its harmonious Bells, and more especially its wonderful high Scepter and Tower, are all of them reported to be eminent works of art.

We pafs by the Church of *St. Christopher*, and thofe belonging to the feveral Monafteries, and thefe flourifhing in this Town, the chief whereof are that of *Beethlem*, and that which formerly appertained to the Order of *St. Dominick*. Their Guild-Hall is a commodious and antient building, as alfo the adjoining Tavern for the ufe of *St. Christopher*; neither are there wanting in this place divers public Hospitals of different natures, as likewife a good Afylum and Manufactory of the *St. Marys* School from the very foundation of the City. Thefe afterwards erected a College for the benefit and improvement of young Students. As the School deferves to be remembered for its antiquity, fo the number of Scholars, which it has fince the year 1470, paid to the City, is amounted to at leaft five hundred at a time. *Bleue* commemorates *Arnoldus ab Haerfalte*, *Francifcus Smekefus*, and *Paulus Befius* as famous Writers, and oblig'd to their education to this City. *St. Marys* mentions *Joan. de Spanheim*, who is recorded to have obtain'd for the City of Coimng, which together with other large privileges, particularly fuch as are enjoy'd by *Deventer* and *Campan*, and feveral other Cities of thefe parts, the fame as is confitent with the confitution of the *Empire*, and fince unto this day. Here all Causes, as well Civil as Criminal, are ultimately determin'd; but there are frequent Appeals made to the *Judicature of Swall* from divers of the fmaller and inferior Courts, as *St. Marys* mentions *Willelmus, Hardenberg, Gramberg, Willem, and Graffhald*.

The Government of this differs little from that of the two last defcrib'd Cities; for it consists of an annual Magistracy of sixteen; whereof eight by couples preſide as Conſuls; and a Council of forty-eight Jurats, by twelve of whom (pick'd out for that purpoſe by lot) the ſaids sixteen are yearly choſen out of the whole body of the Citizens; which election is celebrated upon the 25th day of *January*, or the Feaſt of the converſion of *St. Paul*.

Out of the number of the eight Echevins or Confuls, and sometimes out of the eight Senators or Councillors, is one constantly appointed to reside in the Collège of the Deputies of the Provincial Estates; to which are brought Causes of a more public nature; those, together with such matters as concern the whole body of the Province, receiving a full hearing, debate, and determination from the said Deputies; although things of the highest nature are said to be referred to that universal Convention (as *Blæu* styles it) which usually but once in the year passes in manner of a movable or itinerant Council of Judicature between the three Capital Cities.

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Buildings

Famous
men.

Government.

Moreover, one or two of the forefaid Elchevins or Senators reside in thofe Colleges or Conventions of the Generality which confult and determine concerning the affairs of the whole Union.

Territory.

Under this City is a Jurisdiction call'd from its the *Præfecture* or *Majesty of Swoll*, in which are comprehended no fewer than eighteen Villages, and thofe both large and populous. The *Prætor* or *Mayor* is chofen by the fixteen, out of their own number, though they generally pitch upon the feñior, except there be a confiderable difparity between him and others. Not only from the fentence of the faid Major, but from his Court upon the very firlt commencing of a Suit, the Defendant may without ever pleading Appeal to the Magiftracy of Swoll.

Within this Diftrict of Swoll flood in ancient times two Monafteries or Religious Houfes, of great fame thoroughout the world. The firft was call'd the *Priory of Winfen*, under which were at leaft feveny Convents of the fame Order or Rule. The other had the denomination of *Mount Agnes*, made for ever memorable by *Thomas a Kempis* Prior thereof, by whom was written that pious and useful Treatife *De Imitatione Chrifti*.

This City is much blam'd by the Dutch for its behaviour in the late dreadful invafion of thofe Countries, it being reported upon the furrendry of *Deventer* to the Bifhop of *Münfter*, not only to have capitulated to the enemy, but to have, but in the name of the States of *Overijfel* to have furrender'd all the Cities of the Province, commanding them to fend their Deputies, and make the beft agreement they could for themfelves. Thus fays our Author *Joan de Wolder* (Hilfortan) *was Hattem, Campen, Swartfleyde, &c. and in effect the whole Overijfel Provincially given up to the enemy, Frizeland being alfo by this means put into a fair probability of undergoing the fame fate*. In the month of April 74, Swoll was gutted by the Bifhop of *Colen's* Garrifon, by whom the two Burgomafters, and as many other Citizens were fent to *Maeftricht*; there to remain prifoners till fuch time as this City fhould pay an hundred thoufand Guilders for its ransom.

Not only the three principal Cities *Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, but all other places of *Overijfel* were of old (as *Airzena* tells us) poffeff'd of the right to chufe their own Magiftrates, without any appofition to be had of the Prince or Governor of the Province; but towards the end of 74 the Prince of *Orange*, being thereunto empower'd by the States General, found it requifite to make an almoft univerfal change in the Magiftracy of the County, the fame having been done a little before by him in *Geldre* and *Zutphen*.

Arms of Swoll.

The ancient Arms of Swoll were St. Michael the Archangel (to whose patronage the place did originally fubfcribe it felf) beftriding the Dragon, and bearing in his hand a Shield wherein was painted a white Crofs. But now they are only a Crofs Argent in a Field Azure.

There are the three principal Cities of *Saland*; beſides which there are in the fame Division of *Overijfel* (according to *Corningius*) five leffer ones, viz. *Hagfel*, *Ommen*, *Hardenberg*, *Willem, Geelmeijnde*, and *Grabroij*; which tho they have their peculiar Magiftrates, chofen by their own inhabitants, yet fend they no man to the Convention of the Provincial Estates, but are for the moſt part fubject to the Jurisdiction of certain Prefidents and Majors affign'd them by authority of the whole Province; concerning the number of whom and their feveral

Diftricts, he that pleafes may fee more in the newly mention'd Author's account of Republics.

Hagfel (ſtands upon the River *Vidrus*, or *Vecht*, about two leagues from *Oldenzy*; and is an indifferent rich and pleaſant City, made famous by the Bifhop of *Utrecht* ann. 1252, having its privileges confirm'd by the following Bifhops, and by Charles the Fifth ann. 1527. Its ſituation is convenient to oppoſe the *Frigenes*, to whole Province it was in a fair way of uniting it ſelf; had it not been prevented by Prince *Maurice*, Governor of *Overijfel*, about the year 1589. It is govern'd by a Council of Eight; whereof four are Elchevins and four Senators; the Election of whom is made much about the manner of the three principal Cities.

Ommen is diftant from *Hardenburgh* about two ſmall leagues, being ſituate upon the *Vecht*. Ann. 1382 it was wall'd about by Bifhop *Florent van Weerlincboven*. About a ſmall league from thence in the marſhy grounds (ſtands) a Fortreſs call'd the *Ommenſource*; the Sovereignty whereof was in April 1674 by ſolemn Act of the States General conferr'd upon the Provinces of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*.

Hardenberg is feated alfo upon the *Vecht*; of which we have no more to ſay, than that it was encompass'd with Walls by *John of Arckel*, Bifhop of *Utrecht* ann. 1355; and that ann. 1385 the forefaid *Florent* built a Fortreſs in this place with a Scaſtle for two hundred Horſes. *De Weerlincboven* (ſtands at the mouth of the *Vecht*, about midway between *Vollenboven* and *Hagfel*, each of which places are a league diſtant from it. It was made a City by *John of Najſam*, Bifhop of *Utrecht*, and had formerly a good ſtrong Caſtle, which flood upon the *Swartwater*; the ruins whereof are ſtill remaining. *Willem and Grabroij* are (as *Blaeu* tells us) no other than ordinary Villages.

The ſecond Diftrict of *Overijfel* is (according to *Corningius*) that of *Twente*, call'd in *Latin Twentia* and *Tabantia*; and containing within its diviſion ſeveral leſſer Towns, viz. *Oldenzy*, *Amelo*, *Enſchede*, *Goor*, *Delden*, *Diepenheim*, *Granberg*, and *Ottmarfen*; which like the inferior Cities of *Saland*, chufe their own Magiftracy, but have no Reſpect to the Province. The whole of *Twente* is divided into nine Jurifdictions, each having its peculiar Court of Juſtice; concerning which we refer the Reader to the frequently mention'd *Corningius*.

Oldenzy (ſtands upon the River *Obbe*, and *Oldſaltia* ſeems to have been the feat of the ancient *Saltii*, from whom they have taken its denomination; of whom we find mention made in the ſeventeenth Book of *Ammianus Marcellinus*. It is about a league from *Ottmarfen*, and was never of any fame for ſtrength or magnitude; tho by reaſon of the frequent changes that were made of its matters, it is often met with in the Hiſtories of the wars with *Spain*; in the fiſt of which it was ſurrender'd to *Edward* King thirdly by the Prince of *Orange*; and afterwards recak'd by *Rennebergius*, and ann. 1596 from the *Spaniard* by Prince *Maurice*, as again ann. 1605 by *Spinola* from the Confederate States. Being recover'd by Prince *Fredric* in the courſe of the ſecond War, its Walls were demolish'd, and it was render'd a place of no defence. Upon the retaking of this Town and *Amelo* by that excellent Soldier Colonel *Rabenhaup*, the whole *Twente* was freed from the enemy in April 1674. Altho the inhabitants of this whole Province are generally of the Reform'd Religion, and much more unanimous in matters of Faith than thoſe of *Holland*; yet is liberty ſaid to be granted in *Oldenzy*

denzy to the Roman Catholic Profeſſion.

Amelo is about three leagues from *Ottmarfen*, and about as far from *Oldenzy*, lying to the Weſt and Southweſt of thoſe two places. Of this Town and of *Enſchede* I find nothing memorable; and I think the like may be ſaid of *Goor*, *Delden*, and *Diepenheim*.

Granberg is one of the ancient Caſtles of the *Twente*. It lies between *Hardenberg* and *Coeveden*, and is become more famous ſince 1674, for that in that year having only a Garrifon of 26 men it was twice form'd by 900 *Münſterians*, to whom at laſt it was yielded upon good terms; but the forefaid ſmall Garrifon had made themſelves ſo confiderable by their oppoſition, that contrary to their Capitulaton they were kept prifoners of War. The Bifhops men afterwards thought it worth while with great labour and care to fortify this place, and put it into a full poſture of defence; the Bifhop himſelf coming himſelf in perſon to expedite the finishing of a great Bank call'd croſs the *Vecht*, and deſign'd partly by ſtopping the waters to diſtreſs *Coeveden*, and hinder all incuſions which might be made from thence; and partly to facilitate his own paſſage thro the *Marſhes* into *Drenthe*; theſe being likewiſe the ways of good Sconces caſt up for the ſecurity of the ſaid Bank.

Ottmarfen, diſtant about three leagues from *Amelo*, is a Town of great antiquity, having been formerly encompass'd by a Rampart and double Ditch, and ſtanding (ſf as before *Richemius*) *Ottomar* King of the *Franci* for its Founder. By him it is ſaid to have been built at the place where one *Vechtannus*, alearn'd Druid and his moſt intimate favourite, lay buried; double the ſpace of the *Twente* was here catomb'd, and that from him the Town had its denomination. This place was in 72 plunder'd by the Dutch forces of *Coeveden*; it being then in the Bifhop of *Münſters* hands, by whom it was afterwards gutted upon the reſtaking of *Nieuwenhuſe* for the United Provinces.

Vollenboven, according to ſome, gives name to a particular Diviſion of this Province, call'd by them *het land van Vollenboven*; and comprehending the three following places of remarkable ſtrength, ſtanding upon the *Zuyder-see*. About two leagues from *Steenmyck*, is a neat and handſome Town, and is very commodiouſly ſituated for trade, eſpecially for the importation of Corn, which is brought thither in great abundance both by land and water; upon which account chiefly it was the feat of the King of *Spain's* Grand Council in theſe parts, while under the Jurisdiction of that Crown. There was alſo no appeal from the Magiftracy of this Town, tho their power was reſtrain'd and limited; neither were they to pronounce ſentence, but in the preſence of the Provincial Governor, whole reſidence was therefore generally here (altho he were at the ſame time entrufled with the Government of *Frizeland* and *Groningen*) where alſo at this day the greateſt part of the Nobility of the Province are ſaid to make their utual abode.

Steenmyck is but a ſmall Town, and not above 1500 paces in compaſs; neither was it accounted a hold of very confiderable ſtrength before it was being fortified by Prince *Maurice*, who recover'd it from the *Spaniard* ann. 1592, after a very ſharp ſiege of about five weeks and three days; the Governor ſying at the ſurrendry thereof, that he had been *dog out like a ſheep*; and that otherwiſe he would never have valued their great Guns, with which nevertheleſs he could not deny

NETHERLANDS.

but he had been ſufficiently ſlaid. The *Garrifon* at firſt conſiſted of 1000 Foot and 60 light Horſe, of which number upon the reſtake there were remaining 600 found men and 200 wounded, ſome years before, viz. ann. 1581, it had been beſieged by the *Spaniards*, under Count *Rennenberg*, and (as *Beuntings* tells us) who call it a place of importance) freed at laſt, when ſeveral vain attempts made upon the Ice, to bring relief into it, by our Colonel *Norris*, who being recruited with ſome freſh forces, compell'd the enemy, after a ſiege of three months, to raiſe his Camp and be well ſatisfied that he could march off in good order. Towards the end of 1673, *Steenmyck* was forc'd to pay a ranſom of 10000 Guilders to the Bifhop of *Münſters* forces, who being about to march off, threatned utter ruin and deſolation to the place, and inhabitants except they would come to a compoſition; and after all compell'd the Country people, whom they had ſummon'd in for that purpoſe, to ſleigh the Breach-work, chop off the Thorn-hedges and Palliſades, and as far as could be ſuddenly done, to ruin the Fortifications; they themſelves upon their departure blowing up two Gates of the Town and the Ammunition-houſe.

It ſtands upon the very confines of *Overijfel* and *Frizeland*, and is contiguous to a rich and well cultivated Country, which lies to the Eaſt and South of it; but towards the Weſt and North it has the proſpect of a moorish bottom, of fiſh generally produces very good pasture. The River, which rife in *Drenthe*, communicates it ſelf at *Black-zyll* into the *Zuyder-see*, runs cloſely by one of its Gates, but its courſe lies fo confiderably lower then the level of the Town, that the inhabitants were forc'd to make uſe of Wind-mills for the filling of their Ditches with water.

Among the ſeveral Fortreſſes built by the Confederate States in the courſe of their Wars with *Spain*, *Black-zyll* is none of the leaſt confiderable. It ſtands at the mouth of the *Aa*, not far from *Vollenboven*, and on the edge of the *Zuyder-see*, upon the traffic and navigation whereof it has no ſmall influence; having it ſelf ſeveral ſtrong Fortifications, and a garrifon of 1000 men; and upon that account, and the great number of its inhabitants, become able to vie with divers Towns and Cities of tolerable note. In *Blaeu's* time there were, beſides a good number of leſſer ones, about twenty hundred of theſe Villages which they call *Caravels* belonging to this place.

Swartſluice, fo call'd from the Sluce that is there, and the *ſwart* (that is black) water that runs by it, is moſt commodiouſly ſituated, as being in the public road from *Emſden*, *Groningen*, and other circumjacent Countries, into the Province of *Holland*. The Tuſts which are dug at *Meppel*, and part of them made at *Gietboone*, and other neighbouring places, paſs this way to the ſeveral Towns and Cities of theſe Provinces, where they are afterwards diſtributed and vend'd. It was a neat Fortreſs (comprehending the greateſt part of the inhabitants houſes) ſeveral years ago; but in the late Wars it ſeem'd to be more than ordinary confideration; for ann. 1673 it was more ſtrongly fortified by the Bifhop of *Münſters* men, who rais'd a high Wall by the Haven, fencing off the *ſwartwater* with waik piles of ſtuff and timber; in which way the Citizens of *Geelmeijnde* were compell'd to labour. In the courſe of the ſame war the recovery of this Sconce was thrice with great

Black-zyll.

Swartſluice.

lofs and without fucces attended by the *Dutch*, whofe forces the third time were in great danger of being all cut off; the enemy upon notice given before of the defign, having for that purpofe drawn confiderable forces together at *Campen* and *Swoll*.

Thus have we done with all places of any note in *Salland* and *Twente*, and (according to *Conringius* his division) in the Diftrict of *Feldenhoven*; and for an account of *Dren*, our third part of *Overijfel* (tho' fome difcours'd of it as of a wholly diftinct and feperate Jurisdiction) we refer to the next Map; proceeding now to what concerns this Province in general.

Governors
and
Government.

While *Overijfel* continued under the Bifhops of *Utrecht*, it was far from being govern'd by them in an arbitrary way; for the fupreme power and authority was ftill inher'd in the States of the Province, that is, the Nobility and the three chief Cities, *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*; the Bifhop only prefiding over them, and being oblig'd after the end of the Convention to put their Decrees and Refolutions in execution, claiming no Jurisdiction over the three forefaid Cities, nor fo much as over any Ecclefiaftical perfon belonging to the fame. Nevertheless, what by intestine diffentions, and what by the ambitious defigns of powerful neighbours, *Overijfel* was frequently in great danger of being utterly ruin'd, fo that the Bifhops of *Utrecht* being all unable to defend it, this Province was neceffitated at length to caft about for fome more powerful Prince, from whom it might expect fafety and protection, which being moft likely to be obtain'd from *Charles* the Fifth, at that time Emperor, and hereditary poffeffor of almoft all the neighbouring Countries, the States of *Overijfel*, with the confent of *Henry* of *Bavaria*, then (which was in 1528) Bifhop of *Utrecht*, fubmitted themfelves to the forefaid *Charles* and his Heirs and Succelfors, Dukes of *Brabant* and Earls of *Holland*, upon the following terms and conditions: Both all and fingular the privileges and immunities of *Overijfel* fhall be preferv'd inviolate. There fhall be no alteration made in the Courts and methods of Judicature; neither fhall the inhabitants be forc'd to feek Juftice elfewhere [fuch certainly muft be the true fenfe of this Article, for if not, otherwise how it is reconcilable with one of thofe which come afterwards]. *Cefar* and his Succelfors fhall at their own charges oppofe and repel any enemy whatsoever making war againft this Country; the true bounds and limits whereof fhall by them be afferted, and fuffer no diminution nor contraction. The pecuniary Contributions requir'd of them in time of War fhall be moderate, and proportion'd to the abilities of the Cities. The inhabitants fhall not be compell'd to appear, or be detain'd in any other Province fubject to *Cefar*, upon the account of any public Debt, whether contracted by the Prince, or the Province, or any private perfon; but for private Debts between man and man they may. *Cefar* fhall at his own charge make war againft the Duke of *Geldre*, till fuch time as the faid Duke fhall make reftitution of what he has taken from the Province. It fhall be lawful for the States fuch Taxes upon the inhabitants as fhall be found requifite for difcharging the public Debts contracted in time of War. *Cefar* fhall take care, either by perfuafion or courfe of War, that the pecuniary mulct, for the payment

whereof the Bifhop with thofe of *Swoll* flood engag'd by Bond to the Duke of *Geldre*, be remitted or reftor'd. If any difference have or fhall arife between the inhabitants of the Province, *Cefar* and his Heirs and Succelfors fhall with all poffible expedition procure the fame be reconcil'd; defending them equally with the reft of his Subjects from all injury and violence. The exportation of the Fuel-turfs fhall not be permitted but in certain manner and quantity; and care fhall be taken within the fpace of three years, that the Province it felf be reduc'd into a better ftate and condition. The yearly Revenue receiv'd hitherto by the Bifhop fhall henceforward be paid to *Cefar*; till fuch time as there be fome further courfe taken in this matter. As for what concerns the Coining of Money, the bufinefs fhall be tranfacted with thofe who belong to the Imperial Mint; the annual Contributions paid in the Bifhops time for the occafions of War, fhall be ftill continued. Thefe things being agreed upon, *George Schenck*, Baron *Tautenberg*, and Governor of *Frigeland*, in the name of *Cefar* took poffeffion of the Province, and in all confiderable places had folemn Inauguration.

At this day the States of *Overijfel*, who enjoy the fame fupreme power as thofe of the other Provinces, confift of two members; the firft whereof is made up of fuch as they call Nobles, and thefe are the Country Prefects, with others of the Order or Dignity of Knighthood. The Country Prefects, whom they term *Droffen*, are either of higher rank and quality, and fuch are thofe of *Salland*, *Twente*, and *Feldenhoven*; or of an inferior nature, and thefe are the Prefects of *Haexberg* and *Iffelmude*; the firft whereof may be reckon'd to be comprehended under that of *Twente*, as the other under that of *Salland*; tho each of them enjoy and exercife a peculiar and diftinct Jurisdiction. The Knights are fuch as have a privilege ground'd either upon more ancient or modern Right and Custom, of voting in their Conventions. The Magiftrates of their three principal Cities, viz. *Daventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*, continue the other Member of the Order of their Eftates; which we muft not fuppofe to meet always in their full number, for in this as in the other Provinces there are certain perfons deputed and impow'r'd to act in the name of the whole Community; thefe being in *Overijfel* fix, three whereof are nominated out of the three fuperior Prefectures, and the other three out of the often mention'd principal Cities, which Cities are made by turns the feat of their public Affembly. The fame perfons are generally continu'd in this truft and office for the fpace of three years.

Towards the beginning of March in the year 1774 (according to our account) the Deputies of *Overijfel* and *Geldre* were readmitt'd into the Affembly of the States; and fo, as one of their writers obferves, the Union of *Utrecht* made 1579, and of late almoft ruin'd, was entirely reftor'd. For it muft be remembered, that as foon as the three Provinces of *Geldre*, *Overijfel*, and *Utrecht*, had been conquer'd by the French and Bifhop of *Munfter*, or (to fpeak more properly) had bafely (becaufe in a manner voluntarily) fubmitted their necks to the foreign yoke, it was judg'd expedient to prohibit their Deputies from entering into the Affembly of the States General, againft which prohibition there was a large Manifefto publish'd by the faid Deputies, who therein endeavour'd to

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prove by feveral reafons, that they ought not to be excluded and debarr'd Seffion, and power of acting in the public concerns of the Commonwealth. But all their arguments appearing as weak and invalid as moft of their Towns had themfelves impotent and defencelefs (the effect of their fear or treachery rather than real ftate and condition) in the final, or rather no oppofition made againft the common Enemy, the Representatives of the unconquer'd Provinces found no reafon why they fhould recede from their former order and refolution, and therefore they peremptorily commanded them to abfent themfelves for the future, and their Clerks to deliver up the Keys of their refpective Offices; there being alfo thereupon iffued out a Proclamation, whereby all perfons were forbidden, under the feveral penalties, to hold any manner of correffpondence with the enemies of the State. In the three greater Cities all Causes both Civil and Criminal are, as we have already re-

lated, determin'd by *Arreft* as they call it; neither is it lawful for any man to appeal from the fentence of their Courts; but from all others kept in the leffer Cities and Villages of the Province there lies an Appeal to a certain kind of Tribunal or Court of Judicature, which they call by the name of *Charing*, and which is not held above once in eight or ten years, except it fhall feem expedient to the Provincial Eftates to have it more frequently conven'd. The place where it fits is by ancient custom the City of *Daventer*; the Judges or Juftitaries being the Governor of the Province, or which (as *Conringius* tells us) was formerly ufual, in his name and by fpecial deputaion, the Treafurer of *Salland*; thofe of the Order of Knighthood; four Eftates of *Daventer*, with two of *Campen*, and as many of *Swoll*. The fentence pronounc'd by thefe is decifive and concluding; there being no further Appeal in any caufe whatsoever.



T H E

County of Drent

A N D

Lordship of Westerwold.



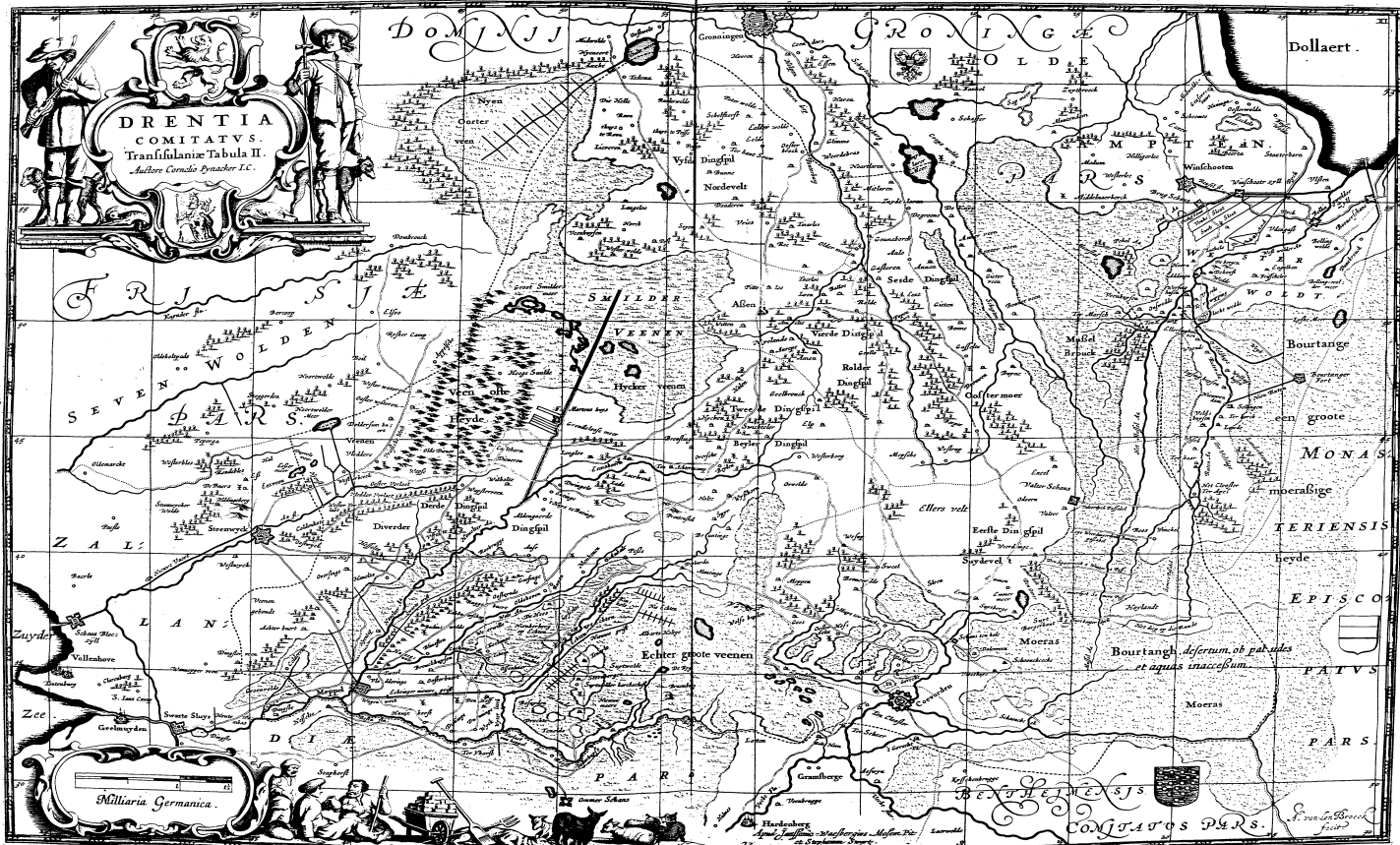
THE County of *Drent* lies between *Salland*, *Teunel*, *Bentven*, and some other parts of *Westphalia*, *Westerwold*, *Groningen*, and the Province of *Friseland*, call'd by many writers (tho' improperly as we have already shew'n) *Westfriseland*; to the last whereof it is almost equal in extent and magnitude, but much inferior in riches and cultivation. A great part of it is possess'd by Marthes and Heaths; but those two large Fens call'd *Smiller-veenen* and *Echter-veenen* (the first of which lies between *Groningen* and *Steenwyck*, and the other between *Coeveden* and *Meppel*) do sufficiently recompense the owners for the want of other productions, with the Fewel-urf which they afford them, and which are convey'd in great quantities into the neighbouring Countrees, and particularly into the Province of *Holland*.

Drent is a distinct County by it self, yet makes it not one of the United Provinces, altho' it be oblig'd to pay its *quota* in all public Taxes and Contributions; having moreover as well as each of those, the right to chuse its own Governor, as also an ambulatory Court of Justice (call'd *Lottinch*) which passes thorow the Villages, and from whence there is no appeal. Norwithstand- ing these privileges, as also its having power within it self to nominate Commissioners for the Treasury as well as matters of Justice (these are the Governor and four Deputies, who hold their solemn meetings in the Village of *Assen*) yet has it not hitherto obtain'd session in the great Assembly of the States General; the reasons whereof are assign'd by some, that it did not come into the Union so early as the other Provinces; tho' I find it urg'd by those of *Drent* themselves as one reason for their admission to be a member of the State, an. 1651, that they

had signed together with the rest at the very beginning of the said Union. At the same time they also pleaded their having a particular Stadtholder and Governor, and that they had a summons sent to them, dated the 6th of the foregoing November, wherein they were order'd to send their Commissioners to that Grand Convention of the States, which being produc'd the Lord President deny'd his knowledge of any such summons (altho' it appear'd to have been sign'd by him) throwing it upon the error or corruption of the Secretary. Among other things which they suppos'd to make for them, was their having been admitted into and continu'd a distinct member of the Union till they were torn from it by the loss of *Groningen*, *Coeveden*, and *Steenwyck*; their having been look'd upon as a distinct Province not only when under the Bishops of *Utrecht*, but afterwards in the time of *Charles the Fifth*, by whom the States of the County of *Drent* were (an. 1555) as solemnly summon'd as any others, to give their consent to the Renunciation of all the Low-Countries to King *Philip*. But notwithstanding these and other allegations (to be seen at large in *Aitqua*) and their complaining, that they were now aw'd by their own Confederates, and dealt little better with then Tributaries, they were at length remitted to the ordinary Assembly of the States General, from whom I do not find that they have to this day obtain'd their desires.

Upon the Southern extremity of *Drent*, and not far from the *Vecht*, stands *Coeveden* the chief place of the County; and a Fortrefs for the strength of its Works inferior to none in *Europe*, altho' it is reported to be not above 650 paces in compass. It is distant from *Hardenberg* one mile, from *Groningen* seven, from *Steenwyck* five, from *Smal* five, from *Dassenter* nine, from *Ollertzyl* five, and from *Lingen* in *Westphalia* as many. It is a place of greatt moment in time of War, being so sitat that it commands considerable Passes into both the *Friselands*, as well as into

Drent



Drent and the Omlands; all the public ways near about it, except that which leads to *Groningen*, being moreover so narrow and incommodious that he who leads an Army in those parts must encounter great trouble and difficulty. It is guarded on the North-East as far as *Wedde* in *Westerwald* by an outpost or an unpeopled Country; and on the West by a Marsh, which reaches the Village *Daelhem*, and a Heath continued even to *Groningen*; and on the other sides such moorish and fenny grounds as together with its strong Works have been judg'd to have render'd it an impregnable Fortrefs. In the year 1581 it was presently furrendred to the Earl of *Rhennenberg*, after his having routed the Confederate forces under the Earl of *Hohenlo* in the fields of *Hardenberg*. Not long after, *Hohenlo* having got fresh forces together out of *Holland*, *Brabant*, and other Countries, and endeavour'd in vain to draw *Rhennenberg* to a Battel, turn'd suddenly aside with his Army and recover'd *Coeverden*; altho it was a little while after, viz. upon *Hohenlo*'s being beaten a second time by *Rhennenberg*, retaken by the *Spaniards*. An. 1592 it was besieged by Prince *Maurice*, who advantag'd by the dryness of the Summer season (which made the very bogs and marshes passable) made Gallies cover'd with earth cross the Ditch, and from the Gallies came to the flipping of the Rampart without any possibility of being hinder'd; so that upon his beating the *Spaniards* under *Verdagas*, who were sent to raise the siege, and assaulted the Prince in his Trenches, the Defendants, whose Parapets were also beaten down, so that they durst hardly appear upon the Works, despairing of relief, furrendred the place upon the same terms that had been granted thro' *Steenwyck*. An. 1593 it was begirt and assaulted by the foresaid *Verdagas* for no less time then one and thirty weeks, but it was effectually reliev'd by Prince *Maurice*, the enemy finding themselves oblig'd to quit the siege. In the fatal year 1672 *Coeverden* stood fortified by a large and deep double Ditch, with very high and exceeding strong Ramparts. It was also defended by seven good Bastions, bearing the names of the seven Provinces, with excellent Parapets, false Brays, and other Outworks; and a Cattle by ancient writers esteem'd impregnable. Yet so universally at that time had Cowardice or Treachery overrun these Countries that it was quickly yielded up to the Bishop of *Manster*, who came before it upon the eighth of *July*, and had it furrendred on the 12th of the same month; the besieg'd having been scarce at the expence of one mans life in defence of so considerable a Fortrefs. The *Dutch* writers tell us, that tho the drought at that time was such as had not been known in the memory of man, yet the enemy in their approaches were fain to run knee deep into the water, and could not possibly have had any success if the Garrison had made but tolerable resistance. In December following it was recover'd by some *Dutch* forces sent privately from *Groningen*; yet as it was not absolutely taken by surprise, for the *Manster* Garrison in the Town had notice of the design given them the day before, and upon that account had sent to *Snell* for succours; so that the place was carried by little less then an open assault, being in all respects very well provided, and in expectation of such an attack, which cost the Assailants at least 150 men. They indeed confess, that their coming thither several hours later then the appointed time (a thing which has made many attempts of the

like nature misfarry) did very much contribute to the happy success of their enterprise; for upon that account they say the Defendants began to disbelieve the information given them by the Renegadoes, the greatest part of them, who were pretty well tir'd with watching, and the more because it seem'd to be to no purpose, add, the thick fog, which happen'd the next morning, and which as it did them some prejudice by hindering the Guides from readily finding the way to the appointed places of assault, so did it abundantly recompenst the same by hiding the numbers and approach of their men. Towards the end of 73 there was a very troublesome Blockado put to it by the Bishop of *Manster*, who with great charge and labour had rais'd a high bank almost round it, wherupon the Town was perfectly to annoy'd by the high waters, thus coop'd and pent up, that there was little probability of its holding out to the end of Winter. The *Dutch* were contriving all manner of ways to cut thorow the bank and let out the waters, when an obliging storm favy'd them the labour, and made three considerable breaches in it, whereby not only the place was reliev'd, but some part of the Bishops forces, which lay encamp'd about it, were surpris'd and drown'd. Not far from the Lordship of *Westerwald* is a Fortrefs call'd *Valter-lham*, of so great strength (as the *Dutch* tell us) that it is able to resist the most powerful enemy; between which and *Coeverden*, but much nearer the latter, stands another, tho smaller and of less consideration, the name whereof is *Schwan-ten-Hut*.

Valter-lham.

The rest of the County of *Drent* is possess'd by the Villages, several whereof are both neat and large, especially *Meppel*, which is situate upon the borders of *Salland*, and is call'd by one an open Market-Town, others also telling us, that it is more like a Town then Village. In the Rescripts of the Council of State, the Lordship of *Ranen* is usually mention'd together with the County of *Drent*. The same did formerly belong to the ancient Family of *Montfort*, and has of late years endeavour'd to throw off all relation to *Drent*, and assert it self into the condition of a free and independant Dominion. Besides these, there are several other good Villages in *Drent*, the chief of them being *Eld*, *Rold*, *Dreer*, *Andle*, &c. to which may be added the Monasteries of *Affen*, *Dingling*, *Schoonbeek*, &c.

Concerning the descent of this people from the ancient *Frizons*, and their being formerly subject to the Bishops of *Utrecht*, we shall say, or rather repeat, nothing in this place; as having spoke of these things in the foregoing General Description of *Overijssel*, within the limits whereof, in those respects at least, this County must be supposed comprehended. The same is divided into six Prefectures or Districts, the names whereof are *Dinglipil Suydevelt*, *Beyler Dinglipil*, *Diverder Dinglipil*, *Rolder Dinglipil*, *Dinglipil Noorder*, and *Dinglipil Oppermeer*. Each of these has four Judges, appointed by yearly election, and taken promiscuously out of the Nobles and Country-Boors; whose office it is, not only within their proper Jurisdications every week to distribute Justice, and determine Suits and Controversies, but to meet all together three times in the year, and hear such Causes as are of a higher nature, and concerning which there is an Appeal made to the supreme Tribunal of the Province; and from the sentence of that Court, which is held in the open air, and wherein the

Gover.

Governor of *Drent* presides, there lies no further Appeal. Besides these, there is a kind of a Judge in every Village, call'd a *Scutes* or Scout, to whom it belongs to put an end to the lesser controversies of the common people, and who has power to make distress upon their Goods. *Coernden* and *Ranen* are exempt from the jurisdiction of all their Courts, the latter of them being only subject to certain Nobles, and the other to the Governor of the Province; whose general residence is in the Castle of *Coernden*.

Westerwold.

Westerwold lies between *Drent* and *East-Friseland*, and the soil of it is generally moorish, except in those parts which are next the Bay of *Dullert*. This Territory was anciently possess'd by part of that people, from whom the tract of ground between the forefaid Bay and the River *Emis*, call'd *Reyderlandt*, receiv'd its denomination; but afterwards for some ages it did belong to the noble Family of the *Aldinges*, Lords of the ancient Castle of *Wedde*, and better

known by that which they took from this Lordship then by their proper and original name. It has since defend'd to the Family of *Arenberg*, Religious Houses; and is situate in such a manner between *Drent* and *East-Friseland* that each County may seem to lay a good claim to it, tho its Language, Laws, and Customs for several Ages past must needs give it to the former. Its most ancient Governors were the *Groningerii*, from whom it came to the *Selwerdi*, and from them to *Vtrecht*, and afterwards to *Gelders*; but at length descending to the House of *Burgundy*, it was by them bellow'd upon the Senate and people of *Groningen*, who were oblig'd to make no alteration in the Laws, nor abridge the liberty of the Villagers, as *Jansen* tells us; who therefore would I think have done well to have given an account of it rather in the Description of this Province than in that of *Drent*.



THE

GRONINGEN, comprehending the *Omlands*, is encompass'd by *Friseland*, the Ocean, the Bay and Waikes of the *Emms* and *Dullert*, and by *East-Friseland* and the County of *Drent*. Its ancient inhabitants are supposed to have been the *Frisigen*, who form'd a very large tract of ground in these parts then that which at present goes by the name of *Friseland* and *West-Friseland*; tho that Country which is now call'd *East-Friseland* is peremptorily denied by good Authors to have been ever inhabited by them. *Ennius* tells us, that but an Age or two before his time it was call'd the Lesser *Friseland*; and that altho the name of *Groningen* was in common use to denote the whole Country, yet it was by public Order to be call'd only *Omland* in their solemn Acts and Decrees; but at present the usual stile in all cases is *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. According to *Blaeuw* Map, and his own illustration of the same (which is very imperfect) this people and Country are divided into two, the unequal parts; separated by that River which is made at *Groningen* by the confluence of several streams as well out of *Drent* and *Fredewold* as from divers marshy parts of the Province on all sides of it, and which after an irregular and winding course empties it self into the Bay of the *Laaners*. These are the *Langewaldians* next to *Ostergo* in *Friseland*, possess'd of thirteen Villages with Churches; next to whom are the *Fredewoldians*, bordering upon *Drent*, having ten Villages, and being seated as well as the forementioned in a poor soil. Then come the *Hommerzians*, bordering upon the Bay of the *Laaners*, reduc'd by inundations to the small number of three Villages, but possess'd of a rich and fertile Coun-



THE PROVINCE OF GRONINGEN.

try. Along the course, and on the same side as the forefaid, are the *Medachians*, whose Villages are no fewer than nine, and whose soil exceeds in goodness that of the others already mention'd. On the other, that is the Eastern side of the River, are the *Hunfingonians*, who possess a large tract of ground, both rich by nature and by art well cultivated. Beyond these are the *Friselingonians*, who border upon the Bay of the *Emis*; and whose Country is divided into two parts, the first whereof contains thirty-one Villages, and has not only a fruitful soil but is enrich'd by the traffic which the forefaid Bay and the neighbouring Sea afford it; the other comprehends but nine Villages, and is very boggy and moorish, being call'd by the particular name of *Dunfadd*. Besides these several people (as he terms them) there are the *Westerwoldians*, of whose Territory we have spoken in part already in the foregoing Description. But to trouble our selves no further with the more ancient and indeed obsolete division of this whole Province, that which we shall follow and which is more modern and more comprehensive, is in this manner. First, the whole is divided into two parts, *Groningen* and the *Omlands*. The Lordship of *Groningen* consists of the City with its neighbouring Territory, as *Goozecht*, the old *Ampt* and *Westerwold*, upon the soil of which last the City it self is accounted to have been built. The *Omlands* are made up of *Westquartier*, which lies towards *Friseland*; and of *Hunfinge* and *Friselinge*, which lie upon the Sea and towards the mouth of the River *Emis*. *Langacker-sence* (otherwise call'd *Nieuw-sence*), *Bellingwolder-sence*, and the Fort of *Bourtang*, which stands in the great Marsh that separates *Drent* from the Bishopric of *Manster* in *Westphalia* are accounted by some as appendices to the Province of *Groningen*, altho most of them seem to be situated in one or other of the forefaid Districts.

Groningen is but of small extent, being scarce half

half so large as *Friesland*; the soil of which Province and this are very much alike, tho that of *Friesland* be richer, especially in Grats; the most fertile part of *Groningen* lying upon the Sea and towards the River *Ems*. Hardly any thing is more rare in this Country than Stones and Wood, so that their Fuel is altogether Turf, to which they dig in great abundance. They have plenty of fresh and salt water Fish; and keep good Herds both of great and small Cattel, but have scarce any wild Beasts, the number of their very Hares being inconsiderable. The City is full of populous, and so are those parts which border upon the Sea and the Bay of *Dadert*. The Air is sharp, like that of *Friesland*, and is made wholesome by the continual breezes which purge it; so that men ordinarily live here to 70, 80, and 90 years. The inhabitants somewhat resemble the *Frizians* in humour and inclinations, but they are more wary and more industrious, which is imputed to their commerce and the great number of strangers which dwell among them. Indeed the body of this people is at this day made up of *Westphalians* and *Drentians*, who feasting themselves here, have in process of time bought out the ancient possessor of Houses and Lands; both their modern language and manners wholly differing them from the neighbour *Frizians* (from whence the other were certainly descended) whom they outgo in excess of Diet and Apparel, and other sorts of intemperance. The *Groningers* are (as one tells us) at this day of a fierce and turbulent spirit, and much given to innovations, altho their martial Genius be much enervated by the long and constant use which they have made of a foreign and mercenary Milice.

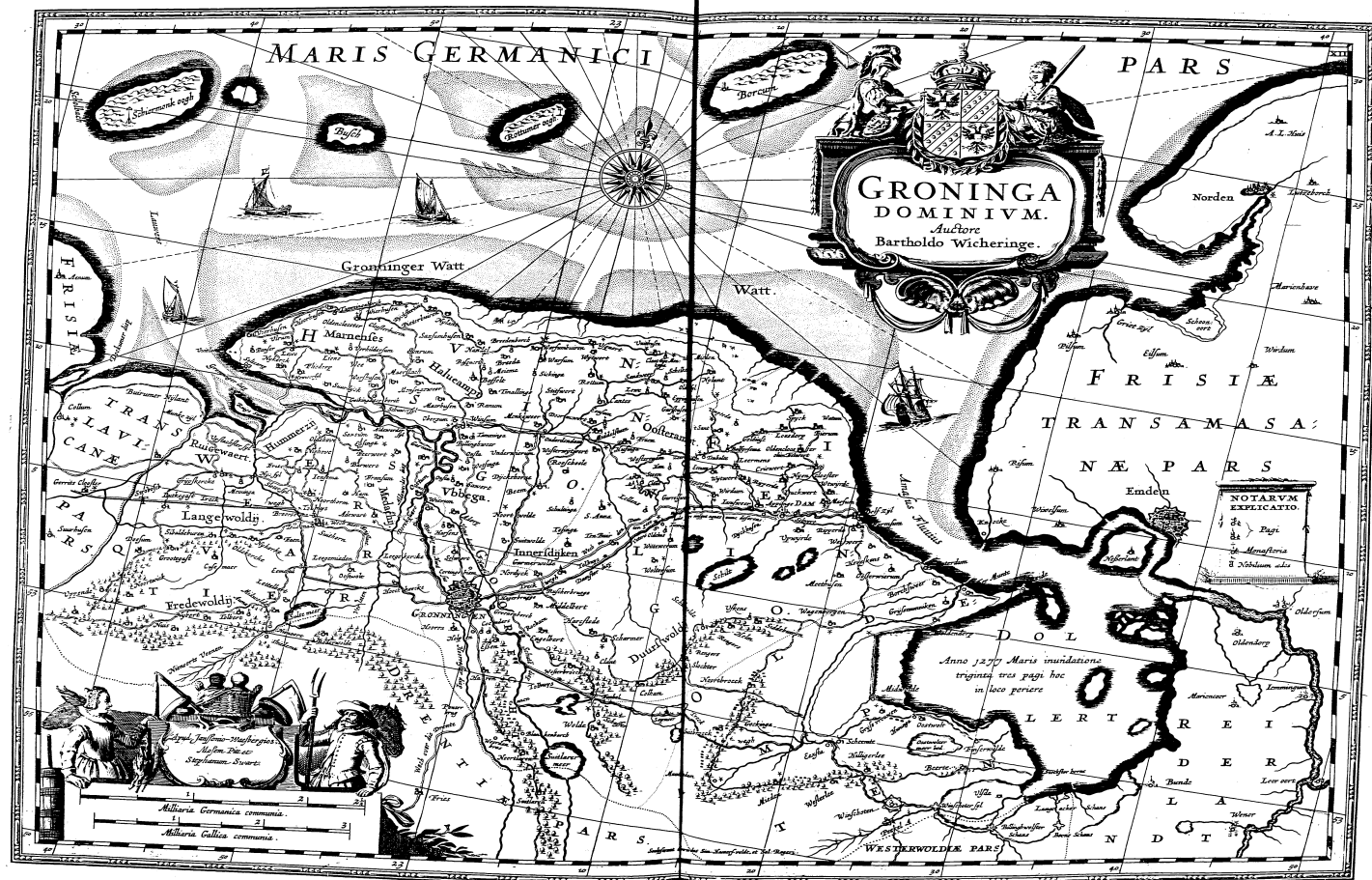
Groningen.

The Metropolis of this whole Province is the City of *Groningen* (written also *Groninghen* and *Groninghen*) which for want of a better must be contented with one *Granius* a Trojan for its Godfather (if he may be so term'd), whom *Munster* makes a *Franc*, and *Guiccardine* supposes may properly enough be accounted both, because the latter, as he says, derive their pedigree from the former. It is situate, according to *Guiccardine*, in 28 deg. 24 min. of Longitude, and 53 deg. 16 min. of Latitude, and is six leagues distant from *Leeuwarden* in *Friesland*; being water'd with several Currents, which cut it in divers places, and are convey'd along both in natural and artificial Channels. *Groningen* appears to be situated in this manner. In the North and North-East part of *Drent*, that is in the *Osslermer Dingst*, and a little above *Yalefconce*, arise two small Rivers, call'd the *Hune-fus* and *Aha*, which running from the South-East to the North-West, are generally not above six or eight, nay sometimes no more than four furlongs asunder. The course of these two Rivers is thorow two low and marshy levels, separated by a rising ground of the same space and extent as the distance of the said Rivers, to the conjunction whereof it runs along in the shape of a Tongue, and upon the Tip or end of this Tongue stands the City of *Groningen*, which formerly took up only the very fall of the rising, but has since extended it so as to take in the flat bottom. From hence it must appear to be very commodiously seated, having both the advantage of conveyance by water and land-carriage; which is common to it with very few places in these Countries. The foresaid ridge is continued but about some two furlongs beyond the City, for in the midway

between it and the Monastery of *Schwerdt* it sinks into an even plain and level. The River *Aha* approaching the City on the South-West side is admitted into the same thorow large Arches made under the Works, and having in its course within the Walls a Bridge of Brick built over it, passes out again towards the North-west thence, row the like Arches, where it has a deep and broad Channel capable of a great number of Vessels; and where the *Hune-fus*, running without the Walls and environing the East and North parts of the City, mixes waters with it. *An. 1655*, *Groningen*, measuring along the outward edge of the Ditch, was 2618 paces in compass; but after that the Wall on the South-side was new built, and set further out, being also made double, the lower and outmost wherof was plac'd upon the brim of the Ditch (which is of a breadth and depth rarely to be met with elsewhere) at twenty-eight foot distance from the inner one, which is much larger and higher. In the year 1615 the like alteration was made on the opposite side of the City, where an Area or plat of ground was taken in almost equalling that on which the whole of it stood before; the Ditch which encompasses those new Walls being at the surface of the water 270 foot broad. In short, it has seventeen vaulted Balcons or Bulwarks, and other fortifications proportionable; so that it is become a place of very great strength, and reckon'd, if well Garrison'd, in a manner impregnable.

In *Groningen* there were formerly three Parish Churches; besides which were also five convents belonging to as many Religious Houses, and four to Hospitals. The chief of them, which stands at the end of the great Market-place, was dedicated to *St. Martin*, being before the Revolt from *Spain* subject to the Bishop of *Munster*; wherein was formerly to be seen an Organ, which *Rodolphus Agricola* was reported to have made with his own hands. Next to this both in place and dignity was that of *St. Walburgh*, to which is adjoining a very high Tower, as there is likewise to *St. Mary's* Church (it is call'd also from the neighbouring River the *Aa* Church) which stands in the West part of the City, and near unto the other Market-place. The first of these two last mention'd is of a roundish form, and a building of very great strength, and in it is said to be a never-failing Spring, and such as is subject to no abatement or decay. A late Traveller prefers the Tower contiguous to it (tho the very top thereof was some years since destroyed by Lightning) before all buildings of the like nature thoroughout these Countries; one of the Bells in it, which are in number sixteen, being also much admir'd by him for its bigness. At this day *Groningen* (as *Blaeu* tells us) consists but of two Parishes; those two which formerly belong'd to *St. Walburgh* and *St. Martin's* Churches being united and made one. But there was a few years since another Church building in this Town, call'd therefore the *Nieu-kirk*; which I suppose is before this time wholly finish'd; and has its parochial bounds assign'd it. The Church and Monastery of *St. Francis* are situate almost in the middle of the City; and that of *St. James*, with the Monastery of the *Dominicans*, stand on the North-side of the same, and not far from the City Walls. Besides these, *Groningen* was formerly beautified with several other public Buildings, tho of less note; such as was the friary near *St. Walburgh's* Church, converted afterwards into the Bishops Palace, and since that become the Habitation of the Provincial Governor. One





of the two principal Market-places (for there is a third indifferent large one call'd the *Oc-Market*) is 179 paces long, and almost as broad, being upon that account call'd the *Brede Merck*; and the other call'd the *Fijth-Market*, taking in the Area of the *As Church*, exceeds it in length, tho it be inferior to it in breadth. In the former of these stands the Guild-Hall, of which I find no great matters spoken; but at these two Market-places are no fewer than seventeen large Streets reported to terminate, six whereof lead in a straight line to so many Gates of the City; and on each side of those in the old City are said to be Walks so neatly pav'd, that one may pass securely in the darkest night without either Torch or Candle. The number of spacious Streets thoroughout the Town has been along time twenty-six, to which was added some years since a new one, drawn cross the *Franciscan* Gardens, and adorn'd with very curious Buildings. There are eight lesser Gates in the Rampart, at one whereof the cruel *Alba* began to build a Citadel (which was to have been a regular Pentagon) to bridle the inhabitants upon this first coming to the Government of the *Low-Countries*, but the ensuing wars and continual troubles hinder'd him from finishing it; and as some tell us, it was utterly demolish'd upon the Pacification of *Gans*, tho others say it remained to the year 1607, and that then at the earnest request of the Citizens it was laid open on that side which look'd towards the Town. The large Suburbs call'd *Schutendiep*, being formerly encompass'd by a deep Ditch and Earthen Rampart, are now taken into the City.

Upon the 23d day of *August* (upon which day has been ever since celebrated the yearly inauguration of the Rector *an*, 1614, was an University founded here by the Provincial States, by whom, as *Blæu* tells us, it was liberally endow'd out of the old Monastic Revenues, the place assign'd them being hard by the Church place assign'd the *Franciscans*. There is a Table provided for forty Scholars, each of whom pays yearly to the public Steward the sum of forty-five Carolin Crowns; the overplus of all expences being defray'd by the States. They have Professors in all Faculties, as also of the Greek Tongue and of the Mathematics. The first Rector of this University was the famous *Ubbø Emmius*, whom we may justly title the *Prizib Cambræ*. In the Library hangs a Tablet, with an inscription containing a very strange story, tho attested by very credible persons, of a Soldier having liv'd sixteen days after a wound receiv'd in the right Ventricle of the Heart. A late Traveller takes notice of their public School in the same place with their University, wherein he says seven Masters teach at the Provincial charge, having their Houses Rent-free, and 2680 Carolin Crowns annual stipend allow'd them. At the entrance into the School is this Moral inscription, *Fac ea quæ moriens facta fuisset volens*.

The Prince's Palace, call'd *Provintz-huis*, stands on the North-side of the City, where that Religious Order was formerly seated which they call'd by the single name of *Triers*; and in one of its Chambers are to be seen the Pictures of all the Princes of *Orange* and Earls of *Nassau* that have been. Adjoining to this, is an excellent Garden, and not far from it the *Sadthoufe*; easily known by this inscription, *Tunc et Tempore, Hic conveniunt proceres Civitatis, Nobiles Omland, et Rector, de rebus ad Provinciam salutem pertinentibus deliberantes*.

The chief Magistracy of this City consists of

four Consuls and twelve Senators, whose Office continues for two years; one half of them, that is two Consuls and six Senators, going out yearly, into whose room there are as many chosen by the *Jurats* upon the eighth day of *February* in this manner: Having heard a Sermon, they meet in the Council-House, and the Consul for the time being puts 24 Silver Beans, answerable to the number of *Jurats*, into a Hat, among which there are 5 colour'd, by the drawing whereof are 5 Electors pitch'd upon, who being lock'd up together are not suffer'd to come forth till they have made choice of 8 persons to succeed those whose Office is then expiring. This was lately the method when these Provinces had no Stadtholder, but to him, as may be collected from *Blæu*, the nomination of the 5 Electors did formerly belong; which authority whether it be restor'd to him since the Revolutions of 1672 I know not. This first Council has full Jurisdiction within the City and Territory of *Groningen*, in putting forth Orders and Edicts, in Citing, Apprehending, and Committing to Custody; in granting Pardons, or inflicting Capital Punishments; in managing the public Revenues, and creating several sorts of Magistrates, especially the *Hovetmanni* and the Governors of the Country Districts subject to the City; but in such things as are of the highest nature and concern to the whole Republic, viz the making of Peace or War, the concluding of Leagues and Alliances, and the like; it has been usual for them to call to their assistance those eight Senators who went last out of Office, together with the twenty-four *Jurats*. The Council of *Jurats* undergoes the same yearly change as the Senate, twelve of them quitting their places and as many being elected in their stead by five of their own number, appointed in the same manner as those that chuse the Senators. They are call'd *Jurats* from the Oath they take yearly to the Consuls, whereby they especially oblige themselves to meet and be assisting to the other Councillors whenever they shall be conven'd; and that they shall not raise or abet any factions or tumults, or hold any separate meetings. Three of these are as it were the Presidents or Rectors of the whole Council, whose sense and resolutions are deliver'd by this Triumvirate both in the Senate and elsewhere; upon which account they are commonly call'd the *Talemans* or *Taelmans*, that is, Spokesmen. It is customary also with the Senators for the gaining of greater authority to their highest Acts and Sanctions, to call to their assistance some Citizens of the best rank and interest, especially (till of late) the two *Ædils*, or Tribunes, who were the Masters and Guardians of those Societies into which the Officers are divided (these are said to be Eighteen, besides Brewers and others of higher Callings and Employments) and upon whom they have therefore a very great influence. But it seems they have been several times found to make very bad use of the sway they bore among the Commonalty, nay to have employ'd it for the promoting of sedition and tumults, such as happen'd particularly in the year 1657 and 1662, upon the account of which in *March* *an*, 1663 the Senate judg'd it expedient by public Edict utterly to abolish that Office. There is another College of Magistrates in this City, call'd the Chamber of the *Hovetmanni* or *Hofmanni* (that is Prefects or Governors), into which no Citizen is admitted except he has bore the Office of Consul, altho their jurisdiction is only over the Country Territory and the *Omlands*; there

having been lately upon occasion of the tumults *an. 1657* (as some tell us, tho this thing appears from others to bear an older date) three *On-lenders* admitted into this Court of Judicature, who preside in the fame by turns, in such order as is determin'd by lot. The Country Jurisdiction of this City comprehends two large Prefectures, call'd the Old one and the Suburban, the first whereof contains seventeen larger, and the other twelve smaller Villages, and formerly five Monasteries or Religious Houses. The Senate, or Council of Sixteen, appoints and changes at pleasure the Governors of these Districts; the Prefect of the greater being generally of Noble descent and of Consular Dignity; and he of the other of the same under the quality of a Senator or Consul. But concerning these, the forementioned Court of the *Hofmannen*, the Masters of the Quarters or Wards of the City, as also the *Gildrebe* (to which last it appertains to inspect and superintend all maritime affairs, and the higher matters of trade and commerce) we cannot insist in this place, but must refer the Reader to *Blaeu* and others who have wrote more largely of these and other things of like nature; tho sometimes their accounts seem false and obnoxious by reason of such errors, in which time and different emergencies have introduced among them. None formerly were admitted into the Council of Sixteen but such as were of ancient and noble Families, several of which came ordinarily out of all parts of the Country, and settled themselves here; which course, as long as it obtain'd, is observ'd by some to have conduc'd very much to the quiet and prosperity of this City, as is at all improbable, since it has been abundantly experienced in all States and Governments that *new men* are most inclin'd to innovations.

The Citizens are reported to be very courteous and obliging, both civil and industrious; and yet of a haughty disposition, and almost profuse in Diet and Habit; great lovers of liberty, and as greedy of gain as any of the *Netherlanders*. They are said also to be very tenacious of their Religion; that which is principally authoriz'd among them being the *Calvinistic* Reformation, altho the Sect of the *Anabaptists* have a public toleration, which is granted to the *Lutheran* Profession. Some suppose that at least one half of the Inhabitants, tho they conceal their inclinations, are privately addicted to the Church of *Rome*. We are told moreover, that the women in this City generally wear Breaches; that at Marriage-Suppers there are by public Order to be but three Courses, and at each Course not above two Dishes of meat; that God-Fathers are not in use with them; that the Minister gives name to the Child; and that their Funerals are not celebrated either with Sermon, Psalm, or tolling of a Bell, only the latter of these is used in the Burials of Persons of higher rank and quality, after that the Corps is put into the ground.

The frequent Gardens and great number of Fruit-trees which appear every where between the Houses, are both pleasant and useful to the Citizens; but that which is most beneficial to them is the trade driven by them upon the *Ries-to diep* or *Hanuelus*, and upon the Channel call'd the *Danster-diep*, which passing to *Dam* and thence *Emt*; by means whereof, and certain very ancient privileges, the *Groningers* have all sorts of Grain convey'd to them in such prodigious quantities, that they are almost constantly dog-cheap. *Groningen* some Ages ago became an

Hanse-Town, and had an exemption granted them by the Emperors from being fummon'd to appear before any foreign Tribunal. The right of coining Silver it is said to have enjoy'd above four hundred years; and of Gold from the year 1434. But concerning things of this nature, particularly the Scarpe, and other privileges of this place, consult *Blaeu* in his *Tractatus Urbanus*, and *Conringius* in his *Theatrum Rerumpublicarum*. The particular Laws both of City and Country may be seen at large in the Additions to *Guicciardus Belgica Fledera*. Among those of this place, call'd the Names of Bankrupts, if the Creditors require it, are publish'd yearly upon an upper Window of the Council-House; upon which they were formerly put out of the protection of the Laws; but now it is only a matter of the highest scandal and reproach. Upon the death of the Parents the Son has only a double portion to that of the Daughter; which holds both in moveables and immovables. The Husband cannot sell, exchange, or mortgage the moveables of the Wife, without her free and express consent; the same holding *vice versa*. Those that are not baptiz'd in the authorized and established manner are incapable of inheriting. A fourth part as much as devolve to persons dwelling beyond the *Emt* and *Canal*, as *Coeveden*, is allocated to the public Treasury of the City.

Henry the third, Emperor, furnam'd the Black, gave the Bishopric of *Strevor* all the right and title which he was possess'd of in certain Lands in the Town of *Groningen*; upon which score the succeeding Prelates of that See, wresting the words of the Imperial Diploma as far as they could to their own advantage, are said to have afterwards laid claim to the whole Town, the extent whereof was then but small, and the strength so little that they were incapable of making any considerable resistance; also frequent tumults and insurrections happen'd thereupon. At length about the year 1529, *Floris* the Bishop, with the consent of his Cathedral, relinquish'd, upon certain conditions, all manner of power either within or without the City of *Groningen*, deriv'd to him from the foresaid Emperor; the City however still acknowledging the Bishop for its Patron, and obliging it fell to pay the yearly Canon. After this, viz. about the year 1460, the *Groningers* were reduc'd to their former condition by Bishop *Frederick*; but let at liberty again by *David* of Burgundy Bishop of *Utrecht* about the year 1469; after whose death, which happen'd *an. 1496*, the commotions and dissensions of *Friesland* (irreconcilably carried on by the two factions of the *Schieringers* and *Vetters*) drawing *Albert* of Saxony, by order of the Emperor *Maximilian*, into that Country, the same did likewise occasion great troubles to the *Groningers*, especially in the years 1500 and 1505, in the latter of which they were almost brought to extremity by the Saxon forces, assisted by the Earl of *East-Friesland*. At length their Bishop proving very unable to relieve or assist them, they yielded up themselves to the first Earl of *East-Friesland*; but he after some years finding himself an unequal match for the Saxon Prince, who labour'd at length to possess himself of the City and Country, call'd in the Duke of *Gueldre*, and with the consent of the States retain'd all his right and title to him, about the year 1513. It was not long ere the patronage (for such it was originally pretended to be) of the *Goldsmith* became very unsafe to the *Groningers*, the complaints, that the Articles agreed upon between them

they were not at all observ'd, and that there was no account made of their ancient rights and privileges, whereas they thought it most advisable to submit themselves to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who was in actual possession of almost all the *Netherlands*; which was done in the year 1536. In the year 1550 this City and Province swore fealty to *Philip* the Second, Son of the foresaid *Charles*, who afterwards govern'd them by three successive Deputies; the Earl of *Arrenberg*, *Jasper* of *Robles*, and the Earl of *Remberg*, by which last they were *an. 1579* put into the hands of the Confederate States, tho not long after they return'd with him to the obedience of Spain. *An. 1594 Groningen* was subdued by Prince *Maurice* for the United Provinces, in whose possession the whole Country has in a manner since continued.

In the year 1672 the City of *Groningen* was assaulted by the forces of *Munster* and *Cole* from the middle of July to the middle of August; and tho it was not thoroughly besieg'd, as being shut up only at two or three Bulwarks, yet was it most terribly play'd upon both with great shot and Granadoes; above five thousand of the latter being cast into the Town, whereof several weigh'd four or five hundred pounds, and call'd *Lax Mand*, or *Strelchen*; and besides, but not above eighty persons (saying the resistance made by the *Groningers* being for brave, and the action continually so hot, that no fewer than five thousand of the enemy are reported to have been kill'd in the enterprise, so to be to certain, and the daily running away of their Soldiers, the Bishops Army in the forehead space of time was mow'd away from 24 to 14 thousand; whereas, upon they were compell'd to raise their Camp and be gone, to their own considerable discredit and the no small commendation of the *Groningers* valour and industry, for which they were (as is already said in the account of *Geldre*) afterwards rewarded with a double vote in the Grand Council of State of the United Provinces.

There has been in all ages great feuds and contests between the City of *Groningen* and the year 1677, declared him by the seizure and imprisonment in the City of one *Joan Rang*, upon suspicion of his having held correspondence with the Bishop of *Munster* during the foresaid siege. *Jan* was Provincial Commissioner of the *Omland*, who tho tho *Frederick*, but let at liberty again by *David* of Burgundy Bishop of *Utrecht* about the year 1469; after whose death, which happen'd *an. 1496*, the commotions and dissensions of *Friesland* (irreconcilably carried on by the two factions of the *Schieringers* and *Vetters*) drawing *Albert* of Saxony, by order of the Emperor *Maximilian*, into that Country, the same did likewise occasion great troubles to the *Groningers*, especially in the years 1500 and 1505, in the latter of which they were almost brought to extremity by the Saxon forces, assisted by the Earl of *East-Friesland*. At length their Bishop proving very unable to relieve or assist them, they yielded up themselves to the first Earl of *East-Friesland*; but he after some years finding himself an unequal match for the Saxon Prince, who labour'd at length to possess himself of the City and Country, call'd in the Duke of *Gueldre*, and with the consent of the States retain'd all his right and title to him, about the year 1513. It was not long ere the patronage (for such it was originally pretended to be) of the *Goldsmith* became very unsafe to the *Groningers*, the complaints, that the Articles agreed upon between them

The City of *Groningen* gave birth to the famous *Rodolphus Agricola*, so much commended by Erasmus, by whom he is represent'd as one of the most accomplish'd Scholars that any age has produc'd; but least Erasmus may be thought to hood and a kind of affinity of neighbourhood thereby induc'd to enlarge in his character, the Epitaph written by *Hermolaus Barbarus*, a *Venetian*, upon the immature death of *Agricola* (for he died at forty) expresses as much, tho in fewer words. The fame was since engraven upon a stone laid over him at *Hydeburgh* in the Palatinate, as we are inform'd by *Blaeu*, tho *Janfon* says only, without naming the Town or City, call'd *Amst*, by his Countryman *Vigilius Sivevicius*; and runs thus:

*Immo clausit hoc marmore fata Rodolphum
Agricolam; Fisi spernere desuper sol.
Solites hoc vivo meritis Germani laudis
Quicquid habet Latium, Grecia quicquid habet.*

This City was also ennobled by the birth of the great Philosopher *Wesling*, who was with *Agricola*, and a person so excellently skill'd in all parts of Learning that he was usually call'd *Lax Mand*. He dy'd about the year 1489, to whom *Blaeu* adds among the *Groningers*, viz. *Regnerus Predinius*; very much commended by him for his several Writings.

The *Bourtang-Fort* stands upon the edges of *Drenthe Groningen* (though it belongs to the latter) being not far from *Wesfriesland*, and most encompass'd by large and unspittable Marishes; in the middle whereof *William* of *Nassau* Governor of *Friesland* observing a narrow ridge of rising and firm ground to run, he judg'd it a very convenient place to build a *Scence* upon, to facilitate the subduing of *Groningen*; tho it has serv'd since as a good defence against all hostile incursions into these parts. It was begun in the year 1593, notwithstanding the interruption endeavour'd to be given to the Work by *Verdugo* the Spanish General, who appear'd before it with his whole Army about the month of September; but although the Fortifications were not yet finish'd, the *Fens* almost dry'd up by the heat of the foregoing Summer, he was so briskly receiv'd by the Garrison that he presently drew off, without making any further attempt.

Bellingolder-Zyff or *Bellingolder-Scence*, (call'd *Old-Scence*) is situate upon the Bay of *Dallert*, the Sea coming up to it at high water, tho it either may be reach'd (which by opening the Sluces may be done into the Country) or by stopping the fresh water currents in their descent from the Inlands and Marthes of the *Bourtang*, whoever are Masters of this Fortrefs command one of the most considerable Passes between *East-Friesland* or *Wesfriesland* and *Groningen*. It was look'd upon as a great oversight in *Verdugo* the Spanish General, who *An. 1593* lying with his Army within an hours march of it, neglected the taking of this Fort Course it was thoroughly Fortify'd by the Confederates; in whose hands I think it remain'd to the year 1672, in which year it was taken by the Bishop of *Munster*, and the afterwards recover'd by the *Dutch*. *Winkeloten* is another Fortrefs, standing in the *Old Ampt*, not far from *Bellingolder-Zyff*, serving for the same purposes, and being fortify'd about the same time with that of *Bourtang* by the Bishop of *Munster*. Forces plunder'd by the City of *Munster*. Forces about

Famous men.

Bourtang.

Bellingolder-Zyff or Bellingolder-Scence.

Lange-
gack-
fence.

about the beginning of March 1674.

Lange-gack-fence, call'd also the New-fence, stands in the farther part of *Westerloot*, upon the Bay of *Dullart*, and is a kind of boundary between this Country and *East-Friseland*. In 1673 it was carefully block'd up all the Winter by the Dutch, to shut out the Bishop of *Munster* from the old *Amp*, and the adjacent Countries; who having made two vain tho' vigorous attempts to relieve it, was forc'd to desert. In *June* the same year the *Netherlanders* under the command of that brave Soldier General *Rabenaupt* took it by assault, with the loss of but two men (as the Dutch writers report) tho' the Guns, Ammunition, and Booty found in it (for it had been a long time made the storehouse of the enemies plunder) would have sufficiently recompens'd them for far greater trouble and damage.

Midwold.

In the old *Amp* stands the ancient Village of *Midwold*; formerly a flourishing place, but now almost ruin'd by the outrageous *Dollars* which word signifies mad and furious) reported about four hundred years ago to have fired it self upon the ruins of thirty-three good Villages.

Omlands.

The *Omlands* in some things act jointly with *Groningen*, but in others separately and independently as to that City and its Jurisdiction; tho' together with it they are accounted to make one of the Seven Conterkey Princedoms. Next was any Country more troubled with intestine discord and broils than these of the *Omlands*, which (to pass by those of former times) were so great in the years 1655 and 1659 (to which we may add the dissentions above-mention'd in 1677 between them and the City of *Groningen*) that the States General were forc'd to use their utmost endeavours for pacifying the same, tho' all the remedies they could apply to that purpose have I think hardly prov'd effectual. In the forecited year 1659 there were several Orders made upon this account, and establish'd by the supreme authority of the Union; a new division, or rather subdivision of the *Omlands* being then likewise contriv'd in this manner. The *Omlands* had been of old divided into three parts, call'd by some *Triarchies*, viz. *Hanflingo*, *Frieveling*, and the *West-Quarter* (for so they term it, tho' it be really a third part of the whole). But now each of these is subdivided in like manner; the latter Districts being call'd *Smaddeelingen* and *Onder-Quartiers*. *Hanflingo* is divided into *Manfiedeel*, *Half-Ampster-deel* and *Ooster-Ampster-deel*, each of which contain seventeen Parishes, call'd by them *Carpselen*. *Frieveling* consists of *Woldeel*, *Hogelands*, and *Ooster-deel*, every of which comprehend fifteen Parishes. *West-Quarter* is made up of *Oost-lange*, *West-lange*, *Pre-de-Woldeel* and *Midlaghterdeel*, in the first whereof are included eight, in the second thirteen, in the third sixteen Parishes. Among the above-mention'd Orders (which are too large and numerous to be inserted here) were these: 1. All Offices and public Employments (both within and without the Province) were divided between *Emmechies*, or of a *Rota* or *Cycle*, the Revolution whereof was to be completed in the space of twelve years. 2. A more equal and certain distribution was made of all such Employments, both within and without the Province, as were in common between them and the City of *Groningen*, the first given to the *Triarchy of Frieveling*, the first given to the *Triarchy of Frieveling*, and the second times enacted for prevention and deciding of differences between the several *Triarchies* and

their subdivisions. 4. No man was to bear any other public charge before he had been two years at least employ'd in the public Convention of the Provincial Estates. 5. Some Orders were made to prevent the inconveniences which had been observ'd to happen by reason of the *Inter-regnum*, as some term them, or vacancy of Offices. 6. From that time forward no man was to have any public Employment except he were of the Reform'd Religion, of a clear Reputation, and known to be a lover of the common good of the Country, and in some Village (from whence it was not lawful for him to remove into another) possess'd of at least thirty Acres of ground (call'd by them *Perisch Grefen*) yielding eight Florens yearly Tribute to the public Treasury. 7. Before any man be admitted into the Provincial Assembly, he must produce his writings and make full proof of the value of his Estate, to be inserted into a particular Register kept by the Secretary of the *Omlands*. 8. The Father and Son, if they live together, must not sit in the Provincial Convention of Estates; into which no stranger can be admitted, tho' otherwise qualified according to Law, before he has dwelt twelve, or if he has married an *Omlandisch* Wife, six years in the Country, &c.

In the *Tetrarchy of Frieveling*, upon the Channel call'd the *Danfler-deep*, about two miles from the *Asfuary of the Ems*, stands the Town of *Dum*, from whence the said Channel has denomination. It is situate in a rich and pleasant soil, and beautified with goodly Buildings, but has no Walls or Bulwarks, for the want of which the inhabitants accuse the *Groningers*; whose envy or jealousy they say has twice or thrice within these hundred years frustrated their endeavours to raise some fortifications about the place.

All other places thoroughout the *Omlands* are accounted no other than Villages, being in number about 160; many of which are so large, and so well built and inhabited, that they may deservedly be call'd small Towns. The chief of these, considerable either for their bigness or Forts or Castles, are in *Hanflingo* *Triarchy*, *Wium* (a spacious Village, in which *Groningen* claims no small jurisdiction), *Bedum*, *Warlum*, *Vaithusen*, &c. In *Frieveling*, *Delphzill* (of which anon) *Spyck*, *Birum*, *Parfium*, *Lippenfen*, *Stedum*, *Garmersfeld*, *Slocteren*, &c. In *West-Quarter*, *Hoobkerck*, *Garnewert*, *Oolsum*, *Perwert*, *Jensfema*, &c. There were also no fewer than twenty-five Monasteries and Religious Houses for both Sexes in this Country; whose buildings were as magnificent as their endowments plentiful; the chief of them being that of *Adewart* in *West-Quarter*, which had jurisdiction over five Villages, and was famous for its great riches and stately Church.

The Fort of *Delphzill*, tho' situate in *Frieveling*, did formerly belong to *East-Friseland*. It is furnish'd with a very good Haven, which for situation and other advantages exceeds that of *Emiden*; upon account whereof it has always been well fortified by such Princes as have had to do with the *Groningers* and *Omlanders*; such as particularly were *Edward Earl of East-Friseland* about the year 1500, and after him *Charles Duke of Geldre*; the bloody *Alva* having also design'd to build a good City in this place, had he not been hinder'd by the turbulence and shortness of his Government. Its fortifications have been several times demolish'd and rebuilt, thoroughout the course of the Wars of these latter ages. Ann. 1581, upon the overthrow of *Hoens* with

the Dutch Army in the fatal Battel of *Aerdenburg* it was surrendred to the *Spaniards*; and eight years after *William of Nassau*, Governor of *Friseland*, endeavour'd (for the strengthening of *Groningen*) to retake it by stratagem; but the design miscarried thorough too much haste, and the men punctually obeying his orders; to whom nevertheless about the year 1591 it was yielded up upon the first summons, and even before a great Gun was fir'd against it; for which cowardly action twelve of the Garrison were put to death by the *Groningers*, all the rest being shamefully discarded and sent away without a silver of pay. About three years after that, it was very near being surpriz'd by some forces sent privately thither by *Perdugas* the *Spanish* General in those parts; the principal cause of its preservation consisting in the obstinate resistance made by the Defendants.

Delphzill was some years ago with great charge

and labour better fortified by the States General; which takes in so much ground as renders it equal in extent to a very good Town. Nor need at greater expense in strengthening of this place, since the kindness which it did them in 1672 by securing their *East-India* Fleet, consisting of 14 Ships (the lading whereof was valued at 140 Tuns of Gold; that is, about sixteen hundred thousand pounds sterling) discover'd at first by the *Cambridge* and *Briflow* Frigates, and purified afterwards by a good part of our Fleet of War; so that altho the opposition both of Wind and Tide hindered our speedy approach and befriended them, yet could they hardly have escap'd either being taken or destroy'd, if they had not had good a Port in the outmost corner of their Provinces.



M m

T H E



THE
PROVINCE
OF
WEST-FRIZELAND.



THE Seat of the ancient *Frizii*, tho certainly in this part of *Germany*, is much controverted as to the point of its extent and compass. Some tell us, that in the times of *Tacitus* and *Pliny* they inhabited a good part of the Country between the *Rhine* and the Lake *Fleuvus*, now call'd the *Zuyder-Zee*, as also between the said Lake and the River *Ems*; some of them being also found beyond the *Wefer* and the *Elb*. *Claudian* places them between the old mouth of the *Rhine* and the River *Emis*, and says they were possess'd of *North-Holland* (call'd also *West Frizeland*) the Province of *Frizeland*, the Country of *Groningen*, and part of the Province of *Overijssel* to which some, not without reason, add *Overijssel* and *Zutphen*; as we may venture to do all *Holland*, even down to the *Mole* and below the old Channel of the *Rhine*, if *Lambertus Scapharubergius* speaks properly where he says, *Henricus contra Godefridum, episcopo adiutorem. Didericum ibique duas munissimas urbes cepit Rureburch &c* and the other upon the forehead of *Sir William Temple* makes the *Frizons* to have been the ancient possessors of the Provinces of *Frizeland*, *Groningen*, and *Overijssel* with *Westphalia* and all those Countries which lie between the *Wefer*, the *Elbe*, and the *North-Holland*, and part of the Dioceses of *Overijssel*, and all the Maritime Country between the *Ems* from *Pliny* and others) of the *Chauci Minoris* have the word *Chauci* to be a more special name for a particular branch of the *Frizii* Nation.

It is observ'd by the forefaid *Sir William Temple*, that the Language of the *Frizons* has a great affinity with our old *English*, most of their words still retaining the same signification and sound, and being very much different from the languages of the *Hollanders*. His opinion grounded partly hereupon (tho he is not singular therein) that the *Saxons* which conquer'd *England* were really *Frizons*, he illustrates and confirms with very good instances and observations, tho but briefly hinted by him, and refer'd to further enquiry; among which are the resemblance between the *Ballif* or *Greetman* in the Province of *Frizeland* and our *Sheriff*; between their *Affessors* and our *Justices of the Peace*; their judging Civil Causes in their District upon the first resort, but not without appeal, and the course of our *Quarter-Sessions*; their chief Judicature (to which also the cognizance ordinarily belongs of *Cavalry Criminal*) compos'd of Councillors of four several *Quarters*, and our four *Circuits*; the composition of their States with our House of Commons, in the particulars of two *Deputies* being chosen from each *Town*, as with us, and two from each *Balliage*, as from every County in *England*; and these last being elected by persons possess'd of a certain quantity of Land, and convey'd by the *Greetman* for that purpose. To which he adds, these *Deputies* having power to resolve of all matters without consulting those ancient chiefe them; which are all circumstances agreeing with our *Constitutions*, but absolutely differing from those of the other United Provinces. *Frizeland* is bounded by the *Zuyder-Zee* and the Ocean, by the Province of *Groningen* (that is by part of the *Omslands*), *Drent*, and *Overijssel*. The limits of it were formerly extend'd Southward as far as the River *Vecht*; nay time was when *Geeinuyden*, *Campen*, and *Swoll* were reckon'd within this Province; tho it has many years ago been depress'd by the *Bishop of Utrecht* of several places anciently belonging to it, even of its own side of the said *Vecht*; particularly

cularly *Haffelt*, *Vollenboven*, *Steenmyck*, and *Kayender*.

Some are of opinion (particularly the often cited *Sir William Temple*) that *North-Holland*, call'd also *West-Frizeland* was in ancient times in a manner contiguous to the Province of *Frizeland*, the *Zuyder-zee* (which is not found in the writings of *Antiquity*) being form'd by some great foundation breaking in between the *Zeijl* and other Islands, which lie in so regular a line and so near each other that they may be well judg'd the broken remainders of a continu'd coast. To this add the shallowness of that Sea, especially towards the said Islands and where it communicates with the Ocean, and *Tacitus*'s saying of the *Frizii*, that *salus ad Oceanum Rheno pretextantur, ambientque immensus insuper Latius*, where words seem to import not only that these Lakes were receptacles of fresh water, but inhabited round about by that people. Some tell us positively that this Province was in ancient times so far extended towards the Ocean that even the small Islands of *Schelling*, *Ameland* &c. made part of it, tho here and there divided by interperfed Lakes and small Rivers; and that the districts of *Ossergo* and *Weslger* were divided by a large Bay, at the mouth whereof, and where now stands *Berkecum*, was a *Town* of great Traffick, whereto some footpaths they say are still remaining. The same writers assure us, that the waters of *Ossergo* and the seven *Forrests*, as likewise of several neighbouring Lakes, were formerly all employ'd into the *Lauwers*; which was then made in former ages a deep and Navigable River; tho it became afterwards and is at present a small current and of little consideration.

The Air of *Frizeland* is not altogether so bad as might be imagin'd from its low and marshy situation; as being befriended by frequent winds which cleanse and purge it; altho for the greatest part of the Winter the fields generally stand full of water, so much that there is no passing to and fro by Land but upon the banks. In Summer the land lies dry, and affords not only store of pasturage, but in many places good Corn; wherein *Ossergo* chiefly excels; the soil of *Weslger* (which is much the largest and of greatest consideration) being more gravelly and sandy, and therefore supplying the inhabitants principally with great plenty of Fish and Fowl, and seven *Forests* coming in all respects far short of the other two Districts. By reason of their low situation and great humidity there are no Woods in the two first mention'd parts of the Country; but of this natural defect they have a supply partly natural, partly artificial; and that is by their Turfs cut out of a barren earth, of which no small portion of the Province consists. This is not a thing peculiar to *Frizeland*, several other parts of these Countries (especially those of the *Union*) being put to the same shift for fuel; tho in some places the poorer sort are forc'd to content themselves with the dung of their Cattle dry'd in the sun. *Gauwinde* tell us two stories (the like being reported by *Beaumont* to have happen'd in *Brabant* in 1541) of this kind of curst taking fire, and burning for a considerable space both of ground and time, notwithstanding all the endeavors of the inhabitants (by cutting deep Trenches and other probable means) to stop its course, and extinguish the flames. One of these terrestrial Conflagrations happen'd between *Weslger* and *Amersfort* in the Diocesis of *Utrecht*, in 1567; and the other (which was more acci-

dent, (tho the year is not found upon record) in the Province of *Frizeland* near the *Zuyder-Zee*; the latter whereof, as *Gauwinde* tells, tho it had confum'd all the combustible earth leagues in length, and almost as much in breadth, and to so considerable a depth that at last the subterraneous waters with great violence burst in upon it, and turn'd it into a Lake; in which condition it continueth to this day under the name of the *Jonkermeer*.

We shall be somewhat more large in the character of this people (which we have chiefly from *Edo*, *Emmus* and *Gauwinde*) and let the Reader judge how far it is applicable to their supposed offspring the *English*; tho I think the frequent revolutions in this Kingdom have not left very many among us naturally descended from them; and our affinity to them must be rather evinc'd from agreement of Languages, and such national Customs as are firmly radical in the constitution of our Government.

The *Frizons* are of a fair complexion, tall of stature, stout and courageous, great lovers of Liberty, but very sparing and parsimonious. They are affable and modest and not easily provoked; but when a considerable affront or injury is done them, they become rather outrageous than angry. Few of them marry young, and to this especially is imputed their own firm and healthy constitution as well as the strength and vivacity of their Children. Jealousy is a rare thing among them, because adultery is so rarely discover'd it is sufficiently repressed, the men preferring death much before the dishonour of being corrupted. They are therefore perfect strangers to the modish gallantry of other Countries, and the Women trouble not themselves with paint and patch and other meretricious allurements (as they account them) being sufficiently contented if they can be acceptable to their husbands. The *Frizons* are reported to bear cold third and stranger better than most men in the world. They are addicted (tho as one tell us but indifferently) to commerce and Navigation, and yet (which is not usual) are of a very martial disposition. Their Nobility count it dishonourable to them not only to exercise any Trade or handicraft, but even to concern themselves with traffick or Merchandize; and the same (as some tell us) is their opinion of dwelling in a City (tho this seems by no means consistent with what is relate by others) or marrying with a Citizens daughter: all of them either following the Court, or Camp, or living upon their proper inheritance and those that are possess'd of estates keep large packs of dogs and are much addicted to hunting. I know not whether it be more strange then true that their Ladies are in the mean time employ'd in spinning, and other business of good husbandry. The food of their Peasants or Boors consists in their baked and smoak'd, and in a sort of Barley broth; besides cheese and butter and such prey as they take in hunting; of all which, as also of Bacon, they eat yearly a very great quantity. On Sundays they love especially to make good cheer, upon which days they will, if they can potibly compass them, have their Tables cover'd with several dishes of meat. They are good company, and have frequent drinking bouts; in which nevertheless they use more moderation than many of their neighbours; carousing it as well in Wine, tho a foreign and imported commodity, as ale made of the natural pro-

duction of their Country. He that refuses to pledge another *Ind* as good *Ind* in his face or bid him open defiance. They usually drink in horn Cups tipt with Silver, and begirt with Rings of the same Metall, which the person that has drank reaches forth, together with his hand to be kissed by the courteous Pledger; and this custom is said to obtain promiscuously in the ordinary conversation of both sexes. The Nobility live sumptuously and splendidly, are costly in their apparel, keep many servants, and never go far without their Coach or Calch. In their habit both Men and Women at this day follow the *French* Fashion; those that are more closely among the latter being on solemn days so laden with Gold and Silver, that they are hardly exceeded herein by the greatest *Marons* of any Nation. Of their language we shall say no more than that it plainly discovers it self to be of *German* extraction; and that altho it differs much in the several parts of the Country (which must be principally understood of pronunciation and Dialect) yet comes it neerer, as *Dutch* and *German* Writers have observ'd, to the old and uncorrupted *English* than to any other Language in *Europe*. In making of matches they are reported to have formerly chosen their Wives rather for Beauty and good nature, then for wealth and Dowry; but in this particular their humour is of late years much alter'd. The new marry'd Brethren, her self Mistress, and takes possession of her Husbands house by drinking to the guests, and bidding them welcome.

If a man dies without issue, his widow returns to her Parents or Relations, but is oblig'd not to marry again till her year of mourning be completed. The Parents and kindred of the deceased mourn in some places for 30 days, but in others a whole year; wearing a black Veltment that reaches down to their ankles. The *Frizons* were several ages ago of so great reputation for strength and valour that as strong as a *Frizon* was a common expression in *Holland* and the neighbouring Counties; and one of the Governors of *Holland* in the minority of a young Earl is recorded to have been call'd the *Frizon* upon no other account but his prodigious strength.

Religion.

Of their Religion we shall say no more but that the Reform'd generally obtains among them; the sect of the Anabaptists being also very numerous in this Country; in which as one tells us are also many *Roman* Catholics, tho they do not publicly own their Religion.

The *Frizons* continu'd a long time in subjection to the *Romans*, tho not without frequent seditions and Insurrections; but as soon as the *Gauls* had shaken off the *Roman* yoke the *Frizons* made themselves matters of a great part of the old *Batavia*, in the possession whereof they continu'd till such time as the inundations of the *Normans* and *Danes* overran and miserably harass'd the and the neighbouring Counties. They are reported at first to have been subject to seven Princes and afterwards to as their Court and residence at *Stavern*, and were call'd Kings of East-*Frizeland*, in respect of West-*Frizeland* (that is North-*Holland*) which is whose principal Pallace was at *Medenbick*. The not then (as appears from ancient Annals) possess'd by the Sea, there lying particularly in it a tract of ground belonging to one *Ivo Hop-*

per, about the year 1013. which he, (upon his Maids shewing him a live Herring found in a pit in the middle of one of his fields) sold off with all possible expedition; the same being somewhat after swallowed up by the waters and known (as we are told) to this day by the name of *Hopbeeren* and *Het Horne Hop*. This *Hopper* is said to have seated himself upon his Killing that Estate, in *Stavern*, where there appears by several evidences to have been a rich and powerful Family of the name, even in the most flourishing times of that City. But to return. After that their Kings were forc'd to submit to the arms of the *Francks*, and they themselves subdu'd by *Charles* the great (who they say granted them vast Privileges and exemptions) the *Frizons* were Govern'd by Potestates (after the manner of the *Italians*) who were at first no fewer then XVI. chosen by the free suffrages of the people. The election of these was sometimes annual; sometimes their Office was continu'd for divers years, and sometimes for term of life. Upon the abolition of this kind of Governor, occasion'd by the irreconcilable discords of the Inhabitants, we are told that the Emperor undertook to find them once in 4 years an Earl or Rector (as some stile him) for the decision of all controversies of weight and moment. The forc'd discords were occasion'd by two powerful Factions in this Country, call'd by the names of the *Schuytgers* and *Vetcoopers*, which (as if some malignant Conjunction had influenc'd the affairs of *Europe*) are observ'd by some Writers to have sprung up much about the same time that *Holland* began to be plagu'd with the *Hoeks* and *Cabillaux*, *Italy* with the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins*, *Flanders* by two Parties distinguish'd by the diversity of coloured Hoods, and *France* by factions of the same pernicious nature, and alike destructive of the public peace and happiness of the Country. It is further observable concerning these Factions in *Frizeland* that they ceased not till such time as by the grievous exactions and intolerable oppressions under *Albert* of *Saxony* and his Successors, the whole Country was ruin'd and brought to extreme poverty; it having been their constant practice for some ages to oppose their joyn't Forces against any strangers or Invaders; and as soon as they had expelled and driven them away, to fall together by the ears among themselves. At length the *Frizons*, willing to shake off the *Saxon* yoke, began to incline to the *Geldris*, who ent'd their Country with a good Army, and cajol'd the Inhabitants with liberty and freedom (words which generally signify nothing less than what they seem to be us'd for) when *George* of *Saxony* to be before hand with them very prudently strikes a bargain with *Charles* the first, in whose name the Lord of *Uffstein* with his formidable black Troop took possession of *Harlingen*, *Leeward* and other places in *June* and *July* an. 1515. From *Charles* the first *Frizeland* descended to *Philip* the 2d of *Spain*, from whom it afterwards revolted together with the other Provinces; among which it has continu'd ever since as a principal Member of the Union. This Province is divided into *Ostergo*, *Westergo*, and *Seven-Wilders*, or the Seven Forests, the first of which districts lies next to the *Leamers* and the *Omlands*, and comprehends the two Cities of *Leewarden* and *Daccum*, with 12 Prefectures, 127 Villages, and laid within its limits formerly 21 Monasteries, or Religious Houses, besides many ancient Castles and Noblemens Palaces. *Westergo* is the largest, richest,



richest, and most populous District of the three; containing in it *Franecker, Sneek, Bolkwarden, Harlingen, Slooten, Stavoren, Hindelopen, Worum, and Illi*; besides eight particular Territories or Jurisdictions, and in these 127 Villages, and formerly 23 Monasteries. Of the nature and situation of the other two we have said somewhat already; and here we shall observe concerning the third part of this Country, call'd *Seven-Wadden*, or the Seven Forests (whereunto belong the neighbouring Countries *Seboerterland* and *Stellingwerf*) that it is in many places of a moorish (in which they dig great quantities of Turf) and in others of a sandy and barren soil; so that it is by no means comparable to either of the other Districts; altho in some places it has Lakes well stor'd with Fish, and in others those small Woods from whence it takes its name. There are no Cities or Towns in it; the whole District consisting of eight or nine Prefectures, wherein are comprehended 77 Villages, and in which in former times stood one single Monastery. In some small spots it produces pretty good Corn, but is no where happy in pasturage, but the inhabitants being inur'd to constant labour and hardship, make usually better Soldiers than those of *Oostergo* or *Westergo*, whom ease and affluence does sometimes enervate.

The Government of *Frizeland* (as we are inform'd by the judicious *Temple*) is wholly different from that of most of the other United Provinces; the States consisting of the Deputies of the three grand Districts, and of the principal Towns of the Country. Each of the Towns (which are eleven in number) names two Deputies, and each Bailliage (of which there are eleven in *Oostergo*, nine in *Westergo*, and ten in *Seven-Wadden*) as many; and all these together represent the Sovereignty of the Province, deliberating and concluding of all affairs, without being obliged to follow any instructions given them, or to have recourse to those that Deputed them; one of which two methods all the Deputies of the Union are strictly bound to. Some of the above-mentioned Baillages comprehend ten, others twelve, fifteen, or twenty Villages, according to their several extents; and when the States are conven'd, every Bailiff summons all persons of what quality soever, possess'd of a certain quantity of Land within his District; and these men by plurality of Voices name the two Deputies which are to represent them, and act in their behalf in the Provincial Assembly. This Assembly (which is generally conven'd and resides at *Leewarden*) as it is invested with the supreme power of the Province, so does it dispose of all vacant Offices; choosing the nine Deputies who compose that permanent College, which is the Provincial Council of State; and likewise twelve Councillors (three for each of the three grand Districts, and as many for the Towns) which make the great Court of Justice, and judge of causes in the last resort; but of such as are Criminal from the very first instance; in which last particular the politick Constitution of this differs much from that of all the other Provinces; for in each of them there is hardly a Town which has not Criminal Jurisdiction within itself; several both Lordships and Villages having the High and Low Justice belonging to them.

In the year 1672, when the Countries of the Union began to be miraculously (as the multitude imagin'd) overrun by the French, such commotions arose in *Frizeland* as hinder'd all endeavours towards the public safety; the tu-

multuous rabble setting up new Governors and Magistrates, and the old ones refusing to give place to them. Nay they were so violently divided, that they came at last to the erecting of two distinct State Assemblies, the one at *Leewarden* and the other at *Sneek*; each of them pretending to represent the Sovereignty of the Province, and making such Laws as were contradictory to those enacted by the other. Nor had the Stadtholder of *Frizeland*, upon his first endeavours, the same success in quieting of these discord as the Prince of *Orange* met with in matters of the same nature within his own Stadtholdership; but Prince *Maurice* coming higher in April 73 with a considerable Army, to secure this Country against the attempts of the Bishop of *Munster*, reconciled all differences between the *Frizon*s themselves, and also secur'd the mutual assistance of this Province and *Groningen*, with care taken for preventing the encroachments of either upon the others jurisdiction.

Franecker (said to have been founded *an. 1191*) is situate in the District of *Westergo*, and was denominated from one part of its Area, upon which its Church was built; the several portions of the whole bearing the names of *Franecker, Goldacker, and Dylacker*. The Town is divided lengthwise by two principal Channels, the most Southerly of which was not quite cut through before the year 1645; by means whereof, and other communicating Currents, the place is not only kept sweet but much advantag'd in its traffic. It is encompass'd with a good Rampart and a broad and deep Ditch; and the Air of it is accounted so good that multitudes of Gentlemen and persons of Quality have upon that account been induc'd to seat themselves here; the stateliness of whose habitations are said to be much admired by strangers. Upon the West side of *Franecker* stands a Castle built of Brick, surrounded by a deep and broad Ditch, and accounted so exceeding strong that he who is possess'd of it must needs be master of the City. It was erected by *Sieze Stiede*, once the head of the *Scheringian* Faction in this Country, and was afterwards inhabited by the tyrannizing Dukes of *Saxony* down to the times of *Charles* the Fifth. The whole Town is but one Parish, having a large Church (dedicated to *St. Martin*) with a tall and handsome Steeple; and a well endow'd Hospital for Orphans, in which thirty Boys and Girls are taught to read, and instructed in several Handicrafts; the Girls being moreover provided of a moderate dowry as soon as they become marriageable. The Fields about *Franecker* towards the North and West are of an indifferently high situation, and bear good Corn; but on the other sides of the Town they lie low, and are in the Winter season generally cover'd with water. The Channel which runs from *Leewarden* to *Harlingen* passes thorow *Franecker*, and is in length, having the extent of this Town, seven thousand Perches, reckoning twelve foot to a Perch. It is so broad and deep that it is commodiously navigable, and was scur'd and repair'd *an. 1611*; in the end of which and beginning of the succeeding year, there was a high and high bank thrown up along the course of this Channel, upon which (to the great advantage of trade and convenience of passengers) the Horfes go that draw their Boats when the Wind is opposite. The Magistracy of *Franecker* consists of six Burgomasters, attended by their Secretary; and to these appertain the whole matter of Government and the administration of Justice, tho in cases of difficulty they consult

Franecker.

fulst one skill'd in the Laws, who supplies the place of a *Synode*, and according to whose opinion they usually give sentence; from which notwithstanding there is an Appeal to the above-mentioned supreme Judicature of the Province. In causes of less concern the Burgomasters are for the most part directed by the Secretary, who being somewhat vers'd in the Laws, and understanding the nature and course of Suits, has a great influence upon ignorant Mechanics. Two of these Burgomasters go yearly out of Office, and as many are chosen in their stead; the former, if found faithful and discreet, being often times elected again. The Council of eight Jurats is appointed yearly by the said Burgomasters upon the first of January. *Fransker* and *Leewarders* are the only Towns among the eleven that have the choice of their own Magistrates; those of the other nine being nominated by the Stadtholder of the Province out of a double number presented unto him. The Grammar-school of this place is commended by *Blauw*, and the University much more. The erection of the latter was resolv'd upon by the Provincial Estates an. 1584, in the middle of such Civil broils, as (besides the general War with Spain) was, besides the utter ruin of the Country, the Institution thereof being publish'd in a solemn manner, with several inauguration Speeches, upon the 15th of July following, viz. an. 1585. For the maintenance of Professors (who were at first but fix, tho afterwards increas'd to the number of thirteen or fourteen) and other public uses of the Society, a competent income was allow'd out of the Revenues of Religious Houses, confiscated upon the Revolt from Spain to the Provincial Treasury. The Students enjoy several immunities, and particularly an exemption from paying Custom and Excise upon Wine and Beer. The supreme Magistrate, who is call'd by them *Rector magnificus*, is chosen yearly (the Faculties taking it by turns) upon the first of May and admitted upon the first of June. This Rector has cognizance of all Civil Causes, but not of Criminal, which are reserved to the Court Provincial; and for the better keeping of the public peace, and apprehending Delinquents, there is under him call'd a *Promotor*. Famous men of this University are reckon'd, 1. *Divines*; *Martinus Lydius*, *Sibrandus Lubberti*, *Gulielmus Angelus*, *Nicolaus Videllius*, *Johannes Maccovius*, and *Johannes Clouperburgius*. 2. *Lawyers*; *Marcus Lysclama*, *Nicholas Armatius*, *Timon Faber*, *Bourickius*, *Justus Reijnsbergh*, *Laurentius Bank*, &c.

Sneek, is also in *Westerlog*, about a German mile to the Eastward of *Bolwarden*, in a low, watery, and fenny ground, which is divided by frequent Channels and good Banks; by the latter whereof it is so well guarded against the usual inundations, that it affords rich pasturage, but is also very unfit for Corn. Upon the East side of the Town, and about half a German mile from it, is a pretty large Lake, a thousand paces in length, and half as many in breadth, which together with several other smaller ones, is so well stor'd with fish, that from them not only *Sneek* supply'd with the same. The forefaid largest is call'd the Lake of *Sneek*, out of which a navigable Current issues to this Town, and afterwards continues its course, & is many times divided into two branches; one whereof runs to *Bolwarden*, and from thence to *Fransker* and *Harlingen*; and the other by divers Villages, particularly that considerable one of *Woldefont*, to

the *Slooter-meer*, from whence it passes, augmented with the waters of that Lake (which is considerably larger then the former) to the Town of *Slooten*; about half a mile to the Southward whereof it empties itself by the *Toccam* Channel into the *Zuyder-Zee*. From the same Lake *Sneek* another branch and small Channel runs to the Eastward; one branch whereof takes a Northerly course near the Village *Adelum*, and other running by that of *Alegrum*; and by the help of these two Currents is traffick and intercourse maintain'd with the Town of *Leeuwarden* and the Seven Forests.

Sneek is an ancient, populous, neatly built, and well fortified Town; well stor'd with victuals, and all sorts of provision, the inhabitants making great gain in the fishery, and several kinds of merchandize; altho they are also addicted to Learning, and have a School among them, both for Salary and number of Scholars count to none in the Province but that of *Leeuwarden*. *Tschinus Happens*, whose rare wisdom and skill in the Law are celebrated in a particular manner by *Blauw*, had his education here. He was at first one of the Privy Council at *Brugge*, and being afterwards call'd into Spain, was made President of the King's Council there. The Government of this place is managed by a Council which consists of four Consuls, as many *Elchevins*, and two *Edils*, call'd also *Senators*. Matters of the highest nature are transacted by the Consuls, the *Elchevins* administering justice, and the *Senators* taking care to see that the laws and statutes multies gather'd, and the sentences of the others put in execution; and to these it also belongs to receive the Town-Rents, and look after all public Works and Buildings. Besides this there is another Senate of twenty-six Jurats, who act more particularly in the name of the Commonalty whom they represent. The manner of choosing both the one and the other is much the same as in *Bolwarden* and *Harlingen*.

Bolwarden (Bollward or Bollwarden) one of the ancient Cities of *Friesland*, in the District of *Westerlog*, is about a large German mile from the Sea, and three fathoms from *Leewarden*; from *Harlingen* and *Promoter* two, from *Slooten* and *Woldefont* one; from *Hindeloopen* one and an half, and from *Staveren* two and an half. It stands upon a somewhat rising ground, and is encircled both by very good Corn and pasture-fields. The judicious *Ubbes* (who has written of this Country) will have the name given it from the Founder or ancient Lord of the place, call'd *Bolome* or *Bodelone*. It was formerly a Town of some consideration for Sea-trade, but now it chiefly deals with the foremenen'd and other inland places by the help of Dykes and Channels. In this Province only *Bolwarden* and *Staveren* are associated with the *Hanseatic* Towns of *Germany*. In *Staveren*'s time it contain'd companies about two thousand men, as much as a man can walk in half an hour; and was surrounded with a good Ditch and Rampart; being well peopled, and furnish'd with a great number of *Carrs*, *Houses*; as also many *Ware-houses* (which generally were call'd *Streets* lengthwise in the middle) capable of smaller Vessels, whereby it was abundantly provided of all necessaries. It has four Sluces upon the *Woldefont* River, and as many Gates to the Landward, with one to the Port. In this Town is also a small Market-place, an ordinary Guild-Hall, and one Church, with two Pastors, who intend the Cure of all the Inhabitants. Their Grammar-School, with three Masters; their

two

two Religious Houses for men, and one for women; their Hospitals for strangers, as likewise that for the poor, old and any ways disabled; and another for the education of Orphans; may be found in the above-cited *Emmius*; tho some of them have been long since ruin'd either by time or the alteration of Religion and Government. The number of the Magistrates of this Town, and the nature of their Offices, is much the same as among their neighbours; I find therefore say no more of them, but that the yearly election of Consuls, *Elchevins*, and *Senators* is made only out of the other Council, that is the Council of Jurats.

Harlingen was formerly a small Village, and stood in the farthest part of *Westerlog*, where the Sea bank between two Noblemen's Seats, with large brick Houses; one whereof was call'd *Harns*, and the other *Harlog*; the last of which giving afterwards way to the enlargement of the said Village, it likewise borrow'd from thence its denomination. It was several years ago the greatest, most populous, and richest City of the Province next to *Leewarden*; having been in ancient times, and directly furnish'd by the famous *William Prince of Orange*, who designed by its convenient situation of this place, both to make a considerable advancement of the *Frisch* trade, and more closely to unite this Province and the *Land* for their mutual defence and assistance against their common enemy the *Spaniards*. To this purpose he caus'd to be rais'd a huge Rampart of Earth, with a deep Ditch and eight Bulwarks that flank'd one another, taking in a Village call'd *Almen*. But an. 1597 the fortifications were much enlarg'd, more ground being taken in, and the Harbour made capable of double the number of Ships, the remains of the old Castle wall'd about, and the City reduc'd to such a figure that only a fourth part of it was left by the Sea. On the South side of *Harlingen* the *Groningers* built a strong Brick Castle an. 1496, but four years after *Albert the Saxon* (who prov'd the most grievous scourge that ever this Country felt) built much larger and stronger one upon the shore, call'd by the special name of the Castle. This continued as a strong bulwark both to the City and all the neighbouring parts, until the first period of the *Saxon* tyranny (for such it really was) in *Friesland*, it being then forc'd upon, and the greatest part of it demolish'd by the people. The ground about *Harlingen* lies very low, and is easily overflowed by the help of their Sluces, which adds exceedingly to the strength and security of the Town, of which great numbers of Ships, Mariners, and Seafaring men continually resort, the Port being large and commodious, but not of sufficient depth for Vessels of great burthen, which are necessitated to anchor sometime in the old and deep Channel, at least five thousand paces into before they can approach any nearer to the Town. The *Harlingen* are especially famous for making of Sails; but their chief traffick consists in the importation and exportation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, and all sorts of Grain; with several commodities of *Frisch* growth; Pitch and Tar, and great quantities of Fir-wood and Deal-boards, they brought from *Norway* and the Countries of the *Sound*. *Harlingen* is govern'd by a Council of

Eight, who are all term'd Consuls; and who at the end of the year chuse an equal number out of the Body of the Citizens, but especially out of the Council of Jurats, the names of whom together with their own, they send to the Provincial Council at *Leeuwarden*. From this Council strict enquiry is made upon purpose to *Harlingen*, to the 16 Persons, 8 of whose are pick'd upon by the Governor of the Province, or the sitting Magistracy of the place for the year ensuing. The Council of Jurats consists likewise of 8 persons nominated by the Consuls as soon as they are admitted into their Office. *Harlingen* being a place of great trade, and as soon as it is continu'd destitute even to this last age, of such charitable uses; (except an ordinary Grammar-School) but *Blauw* tells us that in the time the *Harlingen* were about founding two Hospitals, one for sick persons and the other for the education of Orphans, the place of their erection being the Area of the old Castle. He informs us also that the Work was daily promoted by the liberality of well dispos'd Citizens; and therefore we may suppose, conclude it finish'd long before this time.

Sloot, or *Slooten* is the chief Town in that portion of *Friesland* call'd *Gaezeland*, and stands upon a navigable Current, which comes from the neighbouring and indifferent great Lake (a large German mile in compass) call'd the *Slooter Meer*. It is situate not far from the *Zuyder-Zee*, from whence by help of the said Current it receives the great benefit of commerce; but in the night time the entrance into it by water is so that the said block'd up with vast beams of timber. Its fortifications are neither large nor ancient; being ruin'd in the Wars with Spain, and restor'd by the States of *Friesland*. It has two gates to the landward, whereof one is large and stately. The streets are kept very clean, and it has a handsome Town Hall and but one Church; its buildings tho frequent yet being generally but ordinary and of mean value. The Government of this Town is wholly in the hands of a Consul and six or seven *Senators*: (The additions of *Guiccardin* say but three of the latter) for they have no representation of the Commonalty, or Council of Jurats.

Staveren (call'd in Latin *Stavia* and *Stavordia*) is reported even by *Ubbes Emmius* (willing perhaps to gratify the vanity of his Country men) to have been built and fortify'd in the first year of Christ, by a certain Supreme Prince of the Country; who at the same time and place is said to have instituted three weekly meetings of Sword-players, by whom the youth were instructed in the Art of defence. The *Writers* tell us moreover that this was not only the Metropolis of the Country and chief seat of their Kings, but the largest and most famous Empory of both the *Germanies*. Indeed that it was formerly a place of great trade, and particularly in the Sound, &c. seems probable from the privilege which its Inhabitants still enjoy, of being dispatch'd before all others by the Receivers of the King of Denmark's Custom-house, and also that in the time of War between *Charles* the fifth and the *French* King, no people of *Belgium* were permitted to trade in *Friesland* besides those of this place; but that the *French* King came thereby to rich that the ports of their houses were cover'd and studded with Gold will not so easily be believ'd. The vault trade of

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of

reported to have decay'd together with the convenience of its Haven, which they say came to be obstructed by a signal providence, and as a special judgment for the pride and avarice of the Citizens in this manner. A certain Merchant Wife engag'd at her Husband's recurring with so cheap and contemptible a freight, made him throw his whole Ships lading of good Wheat, brought from the East-Countries into the Sea: which being presently converted into a heap of sand, (call'd as some say ever since *Vranse* or *Vreeland*, that is the Womans sand) and that heap growing daily greater and greater, the harbour in a short space of time was quite choak'd up. The first of the nine *Frisch* Kings is said to have built a Temple and a Sanctuary between this place and *Moderdick*, about the year 463; and *Radobus* the sixth of them is reported at the very point of receiving Baptism (for he is said to have had one foot in the water) to have fallen back to his idolatry, because the Bishop who was about to baptize him into the Christian Church, affirm'd that his ancestors were certainly damn'd and tormented in Hell. The same *Radobus* if we believe *Ubbö Emmius* (an author indeed of sufficient credit in most other particulars) enlarg'd his dominions even as far as *Nimeghen*; upon one of the Gates of which City is engraven *hic usque jus Stavere*, and upon another, *hic est pes Imperij*; both which Inscriptions are made use of by him and others to prove the great extent of the *Frisch* Kingdom, which they suppose at that time to have been denominat'd from the Royal seat, the Kingdom of *Stavere*. But the error of this opinion, or rather fancy, is clearly discover'd by *Schrevelius*, who informs us that *Stavaria* in the foresaid Inscription denotes an Impost or Tribute, which all Countries as far as *Nimeghen* were oblig'd to pay to the Roman Empire, terminated in ancient times by that City; it being then the Royal seat among the *Franks*. For confirmation hereof he brings a passage in an old Chronicle concerning John King of *Bohemia*, where it is said that *istera vero Rex exercitum congregat, & ad bella se cooptat, Generalem Securam quæ Bema dicitur, Rex ab omnibus recipit, et super hoc exactiones Clausulibus & civitatibus gravissimas imponit*. Upon which words a place in *Aeneas Sylvius's* *Bohemian History* may serve as a comment; *vix, nus est Austriacus quoties repentina Principi necessitas ingruit, ex subsidio pro modo facultatum pecuniarum exigere, quam vocat Securam*. There is moreover at this day a sort of tax pay'd in some parts of *Germany* for maintenance of the Wars against the *Turks*, which they call by the name of *Franken* we find mention of a contribution levied for clearing the High-ways of Thieves and Robbers, under the denomination of *Strat-fura*. As for the other Inscription, *hic est pes* easily collected from the name of a Flat of ground without the walls of *Nimeghen* call'd *den Romfchen voer*, that is the Roman foot. But call'd from *Stavere*; it is said to have been for the Pagan *Frisons*, who was represented among them by an unspill'd or unbark'd peice of wood, term'd *een staf*. *Stavere* is recorded to have flood in ancient times not far from the mouth of the River *Fluse*, being advanc'd by an place and *Enchuyfen*, and that between this place and *Stavaria* in North-Holland, was a passage about the year 1250 almost entirely

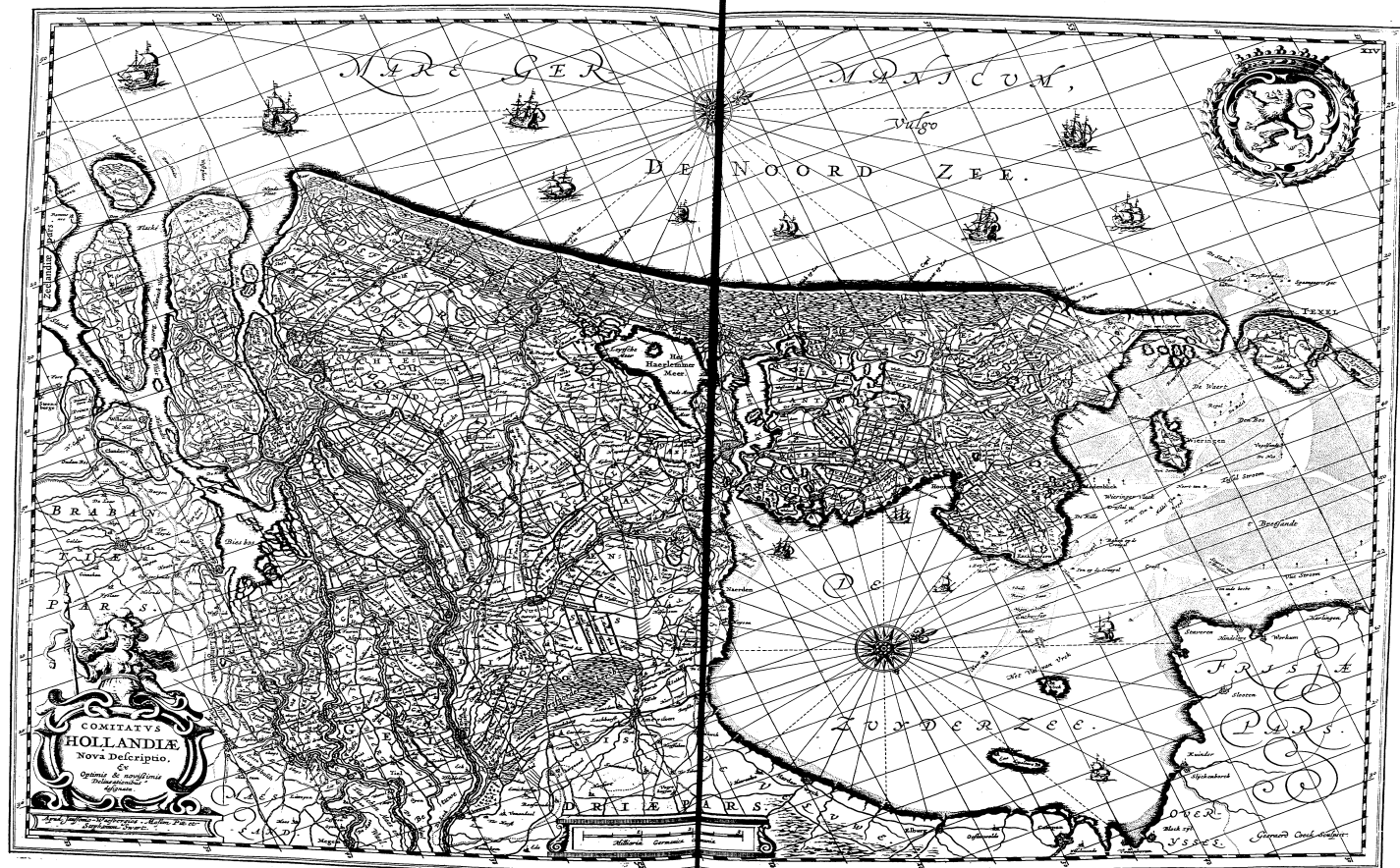
by land, thorow a Wood or Forest, call'd *Opilia Sylva*, then full of Deer and other wild Beasts; where for some ages past has been a Rode for ships of burthen: there having been also between the same Towns, and about a quarter of an hours voiage from *Stavere* a famous Monastery; the ruins whereof are not above 3 or 4 foot under water, and are avoided at this day by Mariners as a dangerous Rock. The largest and best part of this Town has been worn away by the continual washing of the Sea, and the remainders of it lyes on each side, and along the course, of a small River, consisting chiefly of two rows of houses, between which intercourse is maintain'd by means of several wooden Bridges; the Streets on each side being kept neat and clean, and the water by a sluice either pent up or let out as they see occasion. They subsist still by traffick, and the manner fort of them especially by the fishing trade, and by their service in small boats; the Town being so encompass'd with Pools and Lakes that most traders and travellers pass too and fro by water. It is sufficiently fortify'd against all sudden incurfions with a good Ditch and Rampart, and as for its government it is manag'd by 8 Consuls, and a common Council (for so we may term the Council of Jurats) which was first obtain'd of the Governor and Provincial Court in the year 1608. Concerning its league with the *Hens-Towns*, in the number of which it is said to have the third place; as also its having wag'd War *Ann. 1535* with the rich Cities of *Hambourg* and *Lubeck*, and several other matters of History, the Reader may be pleas'd to consult the often mention'd *Ubbö Emmius*.

Worcum (by contraction from *Wolderkum*) upon the same Coast to the Southward of *Harlingen* and above two large *German* miles from that place; is situate in a rich soil, but much infested by Tempests, especially such as come from the West or North-west, which also drive in such heaps of sand as choak up its small Harbour, made by a little current that comes out of a neighbouring Lake. It enjoys pretty good commerce by means of the great number of Lakes and small currents interperfed every where throughout the adjacent Country; upon which the Inhabitants trade in smaller Vessels, and by means whereof they are particularly supply'd with great quantities of fish. The chief Council, or Senate, consists of 8 persons, call'd *Consuls*; by whom another inferior Council of 24 is chosen yearly out of the common people, four of which number are especially nominated and appointed by the former, to deliberate with them (when conven'd) upon all considerable emergencies. For as the common Council of 24 was instituted in the time of *Charles* the fifth to prevent the Inconveniences which happen'd by the tumultuous voting of the whole community, so it was afterwards found not to be expedient that even all that lesser number of 24 should be concern'd in the management of publick affairs.

Elmdorpe is hardly a *German* mile above *Stavere*, and about half of one below *Worcum*. It has an obscure Port, and is a place of mean account, without Walls, and subsisting principally (tho it enjoy some small matter of general traffick) by fishing and husbandry. It is govern'd by 5 Consuls, whose Office is annual; by whom are 6 Jurats chosen yearly, according to a grant made not long before *Blacus* time by the Stadtholder and Court Provincial.

Haynder-scence (call'd also *Slyckenburg* by some)





cho that be a small distinct fortification on the other side of the *Kaynder*) is situate in *Westerwald*, upon the very borders of *Oversijel* (in which Province some reckon it) and upon the mouth of a River of the same name; whose principal Channel empties it self at this place into the *Zuyder-Zee*, altho it is reported to send some of its waters northward, and into the Ocean by the *Dockamer Diep*. It is a village of good antiquity, (mention being made of it in the *Belgick Antiquities* about the year 1190) and enjoys the same benefit of traffick as other places of the like situation; having formerly suffer'd much from the Bishops of *Utrecht*, (by whom it was subdu'd), and being at present very strongly fortify'd with five good Bulwarks.

Leewarden is the largest, richest best built and most populous City not only in the district of *Ostergo*, but in the whole Province of *Friseland*, although in point of antiquity it seems inferior to some others, not having been built about before the year 1190, at which time it was but of small extent, and took up only the Area of that Parish and Church, which are call'd *Niebove*, that is the new Gardens or new Palace. It is much commended for the cleanliness of its Streets and pay'd Bridges; the pleasantness of its Gardens; and especially the splendour of its buildings both publick and private: the chief whereof are its Churches, the provincial Court, the Governors Palace, and several habitations of the Nobility. The figure of this City is a kind of a square of unequal sides, being about 16 hundred paces in compass in *Emmies*'s time; and surrounded with a thick and high Rampart, begin with a broad deep Ditch; to which were added a large and one lesser earthen Bulwark, encompass'd also with their proper Ditch. It is seated in respect of East, North and South about the middle of the Country, in a very fruitful soil; and enjoys the benefit of deep and navigable Channels, the largest of which runs down to *Ducum* and thence to the Ocean, from whence are brought up to this City those trafficking Vessels call'd Caravels, in which the Inhabitants maintain commerce with the *Hamburgers* and *Bremeners* as well as with those of *Emden* and *Groningen*. Another River on the east side of *Leewarden*, after a short course towards that point, turns about to the South, and being augmented with the waters of certain Lakes and several fresh currents, sends forth divers branches, by which small Boats pass to *Sneek*, *Yil*, *Worcum*, *Hindeloopen* and *Boswarden*; and at length empties it self at *Staveren* and *Sloot* into the South-Sea. By this means has *Leewarden* intercourse with *Ausfordam*, *Monachendam*, *Edam*, *Horne*, *Enchusen*, *Medenbich*, *Dronter*, *Sroll*, *Campen*, *Hesselt*, *Harderwick* and *Elburg*; and by several small streams which fall into the original Channel before it enters the Lakes, it is supply'd from the inland Country with Butter, Cheese, Wood, turf for firing, and the like. A third current, which runs to the Westward, and not far from the City is command'd by strong Sluices, affords it communication with *Staveren* and *Harlingen*. *Leewarden* has its name in the judgement of some writers from a small Rivulet, call'd *Lee* or *Lea* and *Ward*, which signifies a higher ground, tho others will have it denominated from one *Lea*, the ancient Lord of the place and the forefathers *Eymoloxes*. In this City were formerly four Monastick societies, two of men, and as many of Women; the former being of the orders of *St. Francis* and *St. Dominic*; the latter

of that of *St. Catharin*. One of its two Hospitals is a noble and large foundation, maintaining 100 poor people of both sexes, and having accommodations not only for the aged, the sick and lunatick, but also for poor strangers; who are entertain'd here at the publick charge, but seldom beyond the space of two nights. The constitution heretofore, as also of the City-Government are deliver'd more largely in *blancs*, of which last we shall give as full an account, as the nature of the work will permit. The supreme senate of *Leewarden* consists of a Consul & *Echevins*, and a Edils, call'd in other places Councillors and Senators. The Consuls preside quarterly over the whole Council; keep the City seal, and with that confirm all publick Acts; having also the custody of the Keys, delivers to and receives again from the Captain of the watch, to whom he also gives the word. The chief business of the *Echevins* was formerly to look after the administration of Justice; and the Edils are in the nature of Treasurers; receiving the publick Revenue, and taking care of their buildings, Highways, Aqueducts, and the like. Half of these twelve go yearly out of Office, into whose room others are chosen by a particular sort of Electors appointed in this manner. The old Senate upon the last of *December* nominates twelve of the principal Citizens as candidates in the Election; and the next day they pitch upon 4 others who must neither be of the Council of Jurats, nor of the number of the 20 military Companies name also chosen out of their own body. These twelve take to themselves six other Citizens, which makes them in all 18, whereof one half being rejected by lot, the remaining nine proceed to election, which must be made out of the twelve pitch'd upon at first by the old Magistracy. Those of the said Magistracy that go out of Office are admitted into the Council of Jurats, which is made up of 13 Citizens, and has its annual renovation as well as the supreme Senat. There were several orders made concerning these elections in the year 1615 and 1616; and among the rest, that no man should be capable of admission into either Council, who did not enjoy some immoveable possession within the City, or its Territory; and made no profession of the establish'd Religion of the Country, confirming the same either by oath, or by taking the Sacrament: and that no one should be an elector two years together; and none have their names committ'd to him who bore any Provincial Office; with some other constitutions for the good Government of the City. The learned men of this place commemorated by *Emmies* and *Elaen*, are *Petrus ducaens*, a famous Lawyer and Alderman of the City about the year 1481; *Georgius Batallerus*, Ambassador from *Margaret Princess of Parma*, and Governess of the *Netherlands*, to the King of *Denmark*; *Hago Comminga*, familiarly acquainted with *Erasmus*; and *Vigfus Zilvermus*, born near, tho not in *Leewarden*, a man highly commended by several *Dutch Writers*.

Ducum (the other City of *Ostergo*), scarce a thousand paces in circuit, is situate in a Country very fruitful both for Corn and Pasture, and admitt'd every where with goodly Villages and the stately Mannor Houses of several persons of Quality. We shall not question it to be a place of great antiquity if we give credit to the Inscription of a coin shewn here to *Hugentius* in the year 1628; one side whereof bore these words

words *Obbo. dux. Frizie. Duccumburg. Conditit. An. 243. Vbi. Gondebold. Rex. Chriſtatem. Menſis. Claviſ. Et. Auream. monetam. Cuſtit. Anno. 729. Menſis. Duccumburg. Diruta. Anno. 1422. Reſtaurata. 1516. Diruta. Anno. 1531. Reſtaurata. 1582.* Nevertheless we are told by *Fennius* that the first mention of *Duccumb* found in any ancient Record, is in the History of the Martyrdom of Saint *Boniface* which happen'd about the year 1255 (tho some will have it much earlier), in a little Village about half a mile from hence; occasion'd (as the story goes) by his turning an uncharitable Country Woman's loaves of bread, deny'd to him and his companions in the extremity of hunger, into Stones, which together with the stole, chalice, and skull of the said Saint are reported to have been preserv'd in *Duccumb* unto this day.

It stands upon the River *Ea*, by which (as is above said) it has the convenience of intercourse both with *Leenarden* and the Ocean, being distant to the Westward about a large German mile from the latter; and as much towards the North from the *Laaners* Bay. The streets are kept very clean, and its buildings are rather neat than large or stately; tho the furniture of their houses be both rich and plentiful. The Guild-Hall indeed, which stands near the River, is a very handsome structure, and the stone Bridge laid by it of so great breadth that it makes the better part of the chief Market place; being born up by large and strong Arches, and rais'd so high above the waters that all trading Vessels that come from *Leenarden* pass thorough the sluice which is under it. There are two other Bridges within the fortifications (which are a large Ditch and Rampart with bulwarks, built by the Confederate States *Ann. 1582*) upon the same River, one of which is drawn up with chains in the middle, so that larger Vessels pass without letting down their Masts. The River both at its entrance into and passage out of the Town is commanded by good Block-

houses, besides which for the better security of the place, there are vast beams of Timber fasten'd together, and firmly fix'd both in the Bank, and in part of the Channel; the middle whereof is only left open, and that by day, for the advancement of Vessels; the same being in the night time quite shut up by a large Timber Float, strongly compacted together, and inseparably united with plates and bars of iron. On each Bank of the River, rais'd higher than ordinary (for keeping the same within its Channel), is a very fair Street, memorable both for strength and beauty, being neatly pav'd with flint and curiously laid next the waters, with *Bentheim* Stone. The whole Town is but one Parish with a handsome Cemetery, the cure whereof belong'd formerly to the abovemention'd Saint *Boniface*, of which there is nothing at this day remaining but a barely high Tower. *Duccumb* was some years since (for it was afterwards translated to *Harlingen* where perhaps it still continues) the only seat of Residence in this Province for the Colledge of the Admiralty; there being three such in *Holland*, viz. *Amsterdam*, *Horn* and *Rotterdam*. This place is govern'd principally by six Consuls, whose power is somewhat more freighth'd, as that of the Jurats is more enlarged, then in other Towns. These last are at present 12 in number, and yet (which seems odd) are they call'd the Council of sixteen, because they were formerly so many. The method of choosing new Consuls yearly upon the first of January is this. Each of the four Quarters or Wards of the City nominate three persons, who are in the nature of Electors, and these agree upon four of their own number and two others, the names of whom together with those of the last years Consuls are sent to the Governor, who either by his own authority, as some tell us, or with advice of the Provincial Estates, as others say, pitches upon six of the said twelve to bear Office for the year ensuing.



THE



THE

PROVINCE

OF

HOLLAND.



HAT so much of *Holland* as lies to the South of the old *Rhine* was originally part of the Seat of the ancient *Batavians* (tho perhaps as we have hinted in our account of *Frizeland*, inhabited afterwards by the *Frizons*) needs, I think, no other proof then what we have already produced in our particular discourse concerning that people; and that, at least, what lies to the North of the same was in former Ages possess'd by the *Frizons*, is unanimously agreed upon by the best Geographers. But concerning the political State, as well as the people, of this Province about the middle Ages of Christianity, opinions are different; which yet seem to have been made so rather by the partiality of writers, then the defect of ancient Records and obscurity of the things themselves. For *Hugo Grotius* being resolv'd to make out their idoliz'd Liberty to all Antiquity, will not only have the old *Batavi* rather Allies then Subjects to the *Roman* Empire (for which indeed there appears some grounds in History) but contends fully that their posterity continued a free people and under their proper Governors even after that the *Frizish* Kingdom was broken to pieces and swallow'd up by the *Franks*; which thing, as it is fully disprov'd by other modern writers, so is it in itself so improbable that it seems not to deserve any formal confutation. The truth is, upon the division of the vast acquisitions of the *Franks*, *Holland* (together with part of *Brabant* and the Countree between the *Scheld* and the *Rhine*) fell to the share of *Lodowick*, third Son of *Lodowick Pious*; whose Dominions being cruelly haras'd and infested by the *Danes* and other Northern Nations (which about the ninth Century overran a great part of *Gaul* and *Germany* as well as the Kingdom of *England*) he found

himself oblig'd for securing the rest to grant them some portion of his Territory; and this (as is prov'd by *Conringius* in his Book *De finibus Germanie*) happen'd to consist of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zeeland*. And now we need make no further enquiry after the etymology of these words; the said Northern people having, no question, denominated these their new Seats from their own native Provinces; one whereof was call'd *Holland* and the other *Zeeland*. Nor is the name of *Holland* found given to this Province in any account of things antecedent to these times; it being in the Ages immediately foregoing call'd *Vlaedinga*, and *Fladringa*, from *Vlaedingen* seated at the mouth of the *Mose*, and formerly a Town of great note. Some indeed will have it originally call'd *Holland*, and since *Holland*, from the great Woods with which it was once wholly cover'd; but that was so long since, and this name so modern, that it is impossible the one should have any relation to, or influence upon the other. A third opinion, that it was denominated from the Hollow-lands of the ground, seems to have little better foundation; notwithstanding *Guiccardinus*'s story of a Cow, which being drown'd in a Ditch about half a league from *Harlem*, was as yet to be seen afterwards found in the Lake on the East side of the Town, between which and the said Ditch there was no open communication.

Bentivoglio observes concerning *Holland*, that it is cut through in so many places by Rivers and artificial Channels, that it may be doubted whether it consists most of land or water; and that it does likewise abound in Shipping of all sorts (whereof has been a wonderful increase made since his time) that it may be question'd whether the number of moveable Habitations on the water, or of fix on the land be the greater. And agreeable hereunto is the account of a judicious Modern Author; that the soil of the whole Province is generally flat, like the Sea in a calm; and looks as if after a long contention between the Land and

Name.

Situation.

and Water, it had at length been divided between them. And true it is, that if the number of Rivers and Canals, which lead not only to every great Town, but almost to every Village and Farm House, and the innumerable Sails that appear every where courting up and down upon them, be duly consider'd, it will not be doubted, but the people that live in Boats bear a good proportion to those that live in Houses.

Traffick.

The prodigious effects of industrious traffic did never themselves more evidently shew among the people of this Province; of whom it has been observ'd, that they have no Wood of their own, yet they spend more than any Nation; that tho' their Fields bear no Corn, yet have they sometimes kept the Granary of Europe; that they have neither Vines, nor Wool, and very little Flax of their own growth, yet is no place better stor'd with Wines, and they make more Cloth of both sorts, than any other Country of an equal, and then most of a much larger extent. These and other like remarks are comprehended in an Epigram of *Joh. Scaliger*, addressing himself to his Friend *Janus Douja*; which runs thus:

*Ignorata tunc referam miracula terra,
Douja, peregrinis non habitura terra,
Omnia Latinitas hic lassat Extrema Minerva:
Languens tamen hic letis abis Greges.
Non capient operas fabriles Oppida vestes.
Nulla fabricis tamen hac ligna ministrat humus.
Horrea triticea rumpunt hic Frigus acervi:
Pajum hic tamen ubi, non Cerealis arbor.
Hic muneris meri Juppiter, hic illis:
Quæ vineta colat nulla putator habet.
Hic nulla, aut certe seges est variegata Lini:
Liniq; tamen est copia major ubi?
Hic medus habitans aquis, quis credere possit?
Et tamen hic nulla Douja bibantur aquæ.*

Which we have ventur'd to translate, with some small variety, in this manner:

In strange abundance Industry supplies
What Nature, *Douja*, to thy Land denies.
Yet we scarce more Sheep to feed then Wolves
to fear;
Yet make more Cloth then entire Nations
wear.
Your Cities are with well wrought Iron stor'd,
Yet neither Oar nor Wood your Lands afford.
With you there's wanting no one kind of
Grain;
And yet your people only plow the Main.
Fill'd are your Cellars with the richest Wine;
Yet no man with you ever prunes the Vine;
Great store of finest Linnen your Shops yield;
Yet few of you on Flax bestow one Field.
Low in the Waves does your flat Country
sink;
Yet none are wiser, and less Water drink.

The Soil produces several sorts of Fruit, and in some places (as about *Rheensburch*, and near *Leyden*) good Corn; but this grows only in a few small spots of ground, so that the quantity of it bears no proportion to the multitudes of people that swarm in this Country. That part of the Province which is nearest the North, is too soft and moorish that it is wholly unfit for Tillage; and the other, which lies next *Brabant*, consists generally of Meadows, which towards the end of *October* begin to be cover'd with Water; the frequent rains and storms augmenting

this inundation, and continuing it all the Winter in such a manner, that in most places nothing is seen during that season, but some Steeple and Houles, which seem to peep out of the Sea. There being therefore here incomparably more pasture then arable grounds, the quantity of cheefe and Buttery cattle which cannot be imagin'd, that which they sell being reported to bring them yearly a million of Carolins. But of these and other commodities, as also of their Cattel, and both tame and Wild Beasts, and of their fish and fresh water fish, and several other particulars, we shall not repeat here what we have already related more at large in our General account of these Provinces. We shall therefore add only this brief concluding character of the Country as well as its Inhabitants, from the often cited *Sir William Temple*: *Holland* (he says) is a Country where the Earth is better then the Air, and Profit more in request then Honour; where there is more Sense then Wit, more good Nature then good Humour, and more Wealth then Pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel then to live, shall find more things to observe then desire, and more persons to esteem then to love.

From the same Judicious Author we shall collect as compendious a Relation as we can of the Government of this Province; the Sovereignty whereof is represented by the Deputies of the Nobles and Towns, composing nineteen Voices, of which the Nobles have only the first three, were formerly but six Voicing Cities (as we term them) viz. *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delph*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, and *Gouda*; but these were afterwards added, viz. the great *William of Nassau* (who was thought to have done it very few) might thereby lessen the authority of the Nobles, and balance that of the greater Cities by the Voices of the smaller; (the suffrages and adherence of which might be much more easily obtain'd and secur'd) *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmara*, *Enschuyden*, *Edam*, *Middelendam*, *Medenblich*, and *Parmerend*, which last being but a very small Town, and yet having an equal Vote with *Amsterdam*, there seems to be hereby made as great an equality between the Members of the Provincial Estates, as by the Suffrage of *Oversiel* between the Members of the States General. The Nobles are represented but by eight out of their Body, who are in the nature of Deputies, and when one among them dies, chuse another to succeed him. All of them have, as is above said, but one Voice; yet are they very considerable in the Government, both because the Vote first, whereby a great way and inclination is given in any business towards that side for which they declare; as also because they possess many of the best Charges both Civil and Military; have the direction of all the Ecclesiastical Revenues, seiz'd by the State upon the change of Religion; send their Deputies to all the Councils both of the Generality and of the Province; and nominate one Counsellor to the two great Courts of Justice. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who is seated with them, takes and delivers their Voice; assisting also at their Deliberations before they come to the Assembly. He is really but a Servant; yet the usual preference is given to him, he ought to be chosen every five years) and his skill in public business, procure him very great credit, and indeed authority among them. He has place in each of the several assemblies of the Province, and in that of the States proposes all matters to be debated; gathering the Opinions,

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nions, and pronouncing the Resolution according to the plurality of Suffrages; so that he refuses sometimes to conclude according to the sense that is in matters of highest importance, and where he judges in his conscience that the consequences of such a Conclusion would prove prejudicial to the Province. The Deputies of the Towns are taken from among the Magistrates of the same, at the charge whereof they are also maintain'd; one of the Burgomasters and the Pensioner being usually but the number sent from each place, which whether it be greater or smaller has but one Vote.

These Provincial Estates meet commonly in *February*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, at the Hague; their business being the three firsts of the High Court is to renew the Farms of Taxes, debate and determine any point that concerns the whole Province, and decide such differences as arise between the Towns; but in *November* they consult about the *Zeeta*, according to what has been agreed upon by the Deputies of the States General, for the year ensuing.

For extraordinary occasions they are convok'd by a Council call'd *Comitee de Raeden*, or Commission'd Counsellors, who are properly a Council of State of the Province, which is made up of one Deputy from the Nobles, one from each of the three great Towns, and one from three of the smaller Towns; each of the three chusing by turns. This Council sits constantly at the Hague, and both proposes to the provincial States, for their extraordinary Assemblies, the matters to be deliberated upon, and also afterwards executes their Resolutions.

If any one of the Nineteen Members of the Provincial Assembly dissent, it hinders a Result; yet being all united by one common bond of Interest, and aiming jointly at the public good, businesses are easily brought to a resolution; and the clear strength of reason, and it seldom happening that the smaller part disputes long what the greater is inclin'd to, so that they are all agreed in opinion, some of the Deputies are sent to each Town to consult their Principals (as they stile them) and if their assent be denied or delay'd, there is an adjournment made of the Assembly, till such time as all of them return'd, and having by their address and influence upon the several Magistracies of places, and a clearer representation besides these already mention'd, there is another Council call'd the Chamber of Accounts, which manages the general Revenues of the Province, and has moreover the absolute disposition of the ancient Demesne of *Holland*, without giving any account of the same, only upon usual intervals, or when there is some urgent occasion for Money the States call upon them for a subsidy of two or three hundred thousand Crowns or more, as they are press'd, or conceive the Chamber to be grown rich beyond what is proportion'd to the general design of procuring ease to, and encreasing the fortunes of those of each person who compose it; this Council consisting of six persons, who are judg'd by the States fit to be rewarded in so ample and honorable a manner, for having grown old in the service of the State with the esteem of prudence and integrity.

Holland and *Zeeland* had one common Government when under the jurisdiction of *Burgundy* and *Archie*, and they have long had one Judicature

likewise common to both, and consisting of two courts of justice. The first of these is compos'd of twelve Counsellors, nine of *Holland* and three of *Zeeland*; the Governor (who the old constitution naming all of them except one, who was chosen by the Nobles. This court judges without appeal in all criminal causes (which is call'd the High Court) and confists, as a modern Writer informs us, of a President three; as before the Revolt to the Chamber of *Meeklyn*, for supplying the place of which this was instituted about seven years ago by the High Court is ultimate and decisive, only the States may be petition'd for a revision; who, when they judge there is reason for it, grant Letters Patents to that purpose, naming some Syndics out of the Towns, who being added to the Counsellors of both the mention'd Courts, revise and judge the cause in the last resort. The Grand Forester of *Holland* has likewise his Court, which sits 4 times a year; wherein he and his Assessor (persons of rank and quality) determine all such controversies as arise about the Game of the Province.

The whole compass of this Country is not above 180 miles, and the breadth of it is so little that there is no part of it above three hours journey from the Sea; yet is reported to contain no fewer then 23 wall'd Towns and 400 Villages. The most accurate division of it (said to be kept in the Archives of their Chamber of Accounts) is into 1. North-Holland, which comprehends the Waterchappen, *Druck*, *Graviates*, *Rinland*, *Delstrand* and *Schootland*, and the Country of *Worden*. 2. South-Holland, in which are *Dort*, *Gorcum*, *Worcum*, *Schoonhoven*, *Heusden*, &c. and *Geertrijck* the Metropolis of the land of *Purmer*. 3. *Yorn*, wherein besides the *Brill* and *Goree* there are only several good Villages. 4. The fourth and largest part of this Province is made up of *Kennemeland* and *West-Friesland*; (commonly tho' improperly according to this division, term'd North-Holland containing, *Kennemeland*, *Amsterdam*, *Godeveld*, *Warerland*, with the Islands of the *Tesch*, *Wierland*, and the *Grind*). Of all the Cities, and considerable Villages comprehend'd in these several distributions of the Province we shall hereafter give an account according to the Method and order of *Janfons* Maps; inserting divers places with their Descriptions of which he has thought fit to say nothing, and being so large upon others concerning which he speaks much less than their quality and condition require.

The zealous affectors of the freedom of this people, and especially *Grotius*, take a great deal of pains (tho' with very doubtful success in the judgment of *Holland*) to evince the liberty and independence of *Holland* in all ages, not excepting the most flourishing state of the Kingdom of the *Franks*. Yet does it not appear to have been under a single and proper Governor of its own before the times of *Diederick*, or *Theodoric*, its first King; and certainly it is probable it must have been of small consideration, and the resistance made by it against invaders but very little, while canted on out among the several Burgesses, who appear to have been the only antecessors of Rulers or Magistrates throughout this Province. But passing over this point, we shall in civility to our Dutch friends acknowledge

Extent
and
divi-
sion.

Ancient
Govern-
ment.

ledge that their ancient Earls were in no wife subject to the Emperor or the laws of the Empire; and that they ever deny'd themselves to be vassals to the former, against whom some of them (particularly *Theodorick*, the fourth) maintain'd successful War in vindication of their independent jurisdiction. If at any time they acknowledg'd subjection to, or crav'd and own'd the Patronage of the Empire, we will grant that this was extorted from them by the necessity of their affairs, and that Acts can therefore be no precedents, nor ought to prejudice or diminish the right and exemption of their Earls or the States provincial: and allow for certain that the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, never did homage or own'd any Fealty to the Empire upon account of this Province. As for the authority of their ancient Earls, *Dutch* Authors contend that it was wonderfully limited and according to their relations it seems to have been little more than what has been of late years enjoy'd by their Stadtholders; the power of the provincial Estates having always been very large and in many things predominant to that of the other. As to the particular laws and constitutions that fee bound to the jurisdiction of their Princes, and are suppos'd to have been from by *Theodorick* the first, the foreaid Authors acknowledge them to be in some measure true; yet *Grotius* in his book entitul'd *de Antiquitate Reipublice Batavicae*, gives us these as the chief of them, which he says for a long time ow'd their preservation to feudall custom, but were at length confirm'd and establish'd in a solemn treaty.

I. If the principality happen to defend to a Female, she shall not marry without the consent of the States of *Holland*. 2. The Offices of Senator, Treasurers and Prætors shall be conferr'd upon none but natives. 3. The provincial Estates shall meet when and where they please, neither shall it be requir'd that they ask leave of the Prince to hold any solemn convention. 4. No new taxes shall be made, nor shall any person be exempt from the payment of such as are already impos'd, but by authority of the States. 5. No War, whether offensive or defensive shall be undertaken by the Prince without the approbation of the said States. 6. The Prince in his letters shall make use of the *Dutch* language. 7. He shall coin no money nor make any alteration in the same, but according as shall be judg'd expedient by the States. 8. He shall not in his Princes power to alienate any part of his dominions; nor 9. convene the Estates beyond the limits of the Country. 10. If he stands in need of a subsidy or contribution he shall desire it of the Estates in his own persons, nor shall he give any other taxes then such as are granted by them. 11. The administration of justice shall be only made by the ordinary judges. 12. No alterations shall be made of ancient customs or laws; and if the Prince shall decree or command any thing to the contrary, no man shall be oblig'd to pay him obedience.

A Catalogue of the Earls of *Holland* and *Zealand* taken especially out of Scriverius's *Batavia Illustrata*.

Theodorick I.



About the year 863 *Charles* the Bald, Emperor and King of *France*, being informed that *Holland* was mightily infected by the *Danes*, inhabiting the Country of *Utrecht*, did at the request of *John* the 8th. Bishop of

Rome, confer the principality of the Province upon *Theodorick* or *Thierry* (call'd also by some *Didrick* and *Childrick*) son of *Sigisbert* Duke of *Aquitain*; a *Trojan* by descent, if we give credit to certain old Annals. This *Theodorick* coming with a good Army took possession of the Country, and having subdu'd its Enemies, and subjected the *Frizons*, (part of which people were within the limits of the new erected jurisdiction procur'd by the Inhabitants a long and universal peace with all their Neighbours. Many both *Hollanders* and *Frizons* had at first unwillingly submitted themselves unto him, and therefore envying afterwards his greatness and the prosperity of his affairs, they enter'd into a combination and drove him out of the Country. Being not long after restor'd by the assistance of the same Emperor from whom he had receiv'd his Earldom, he did not long defer the punishment of such as had conspir'd against him. He marry'd *Genna* or *Jenna*, a Woman of a noble Race as *Scriverius* says and as others tell us Daughter of *Pepin* Son of *Charlemain*, and King of *Italy*; and his bury'd with her at *Ermond*. He enjoy'd this principality 40 years.

Theodorick son of the foreaid *Theodorick* succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Holland*. He vanquish'd the *Frizons* in two memorable battles, and rebuilt the Monastery of *Ermond* with stone, after it had been burnt down by the said *Frizons*. He marry'd *Halgaud* or *Hildegard* Daughter of *Lewis*, King of *France*, and dy'd in the eighth year of his age, some say of his Government; but others tell us with more probability that he govern'd about fifty years. His body was also enter'd in great State at *Ermond*.

Arnolph (call'd by some *Arnold*) the third Earl of *Holland* succeeded his Father *Theodorick* the second, who had also an elder Son call'd *Egbert*, but he had profess'd himself a Monk, and enter'd into a Cloister. This Prince had continual Wars with the *Frizons* during his reign, which lasted but five years; he being after that space of time slain by them, together with a great part of his Nobility. He was bury'd with his ancestors at *Ermond*.

Theodorick the third of the name, took *Adelbold* the first fighting Bishop of *Utrecht* in battle, and carry'd him prisoner unto *Holland*, where he kept him a long while because he could not be brought to any reasonable terms of accord. This *Adelbold* had privately incited the *Frizons* thus against *Theodorick*, who afterwards burning their Towns and laying the Country waste chaf'd them sufficiently both for their Rebellion and for the death of his Father, which he had long since resolv'd to revenge. He gave the Province of *Friesland*, resolv'd thus under his obedience to *Florent* his younger Son, and return'd with his victorious Army into *Holland*, from whence he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but dy'd in his return, after he had Govern'd the Country 46 years. *Orbild* his Widow retiring thereupon into her own Country of *Saxony*. He was bury'd in the Abbey of *Ermond*, where his wife found after the Epitaph of the three *Theodoricks*, and the Wives of the two first, which because it thoroughly expresses the Monkish genius of Poetry in the end and next ages, may possibly deserve a place here.

Theodoricon tria Corpora magnificorum, hic ita sunt, titulus quoque notatu iuit.

Hic sanctaverunt Luca vestra, Patreque fuerunt.

Illos ornatus, ordinis atque flatus.

Hic Conitissarum sceleratus membra duarum,

Vixit quæque non celebranda paravit.

Gemma prior dicta tum præcipue benedicta;

Hildegarda viri digna legi titulo;

Auro præclarum tabulam quis fluxit ad Atram,

Multivides domus, jure sepultura bonis.

Precibus horum mores tollere tuorum,

Quos Cæli regio sanctis ab exilio.

Theodorick the fourth having in a tournament at *Liege* kill'd a person of nobility, (some say it was the Brother of the Bishop of that place and *Calen*) retir'd with all speed into his own Country but was pursu'd by the *Germans* who either by force or treachery possess'd themselves of the City of *Dor*, tho' they were not long after overcome, being set upon in the night, by the Earl and his men, who slew of them besides others about a hundred Gentlemen and persons of quality. The next morning walking carefully abroad, and passing through a narrow street (call'd as some tell us upon that account *Grave street*, or the Earls street unto this day) he was shot by a skulking *German* in the thigh with a pistol's dart, and dy'd two days after; having Govern'd this Country nine years.

Florent Brother of *Theodorick* the fourth, and *Gernard* as is above said of *Erizeland* was the next Earl of *Holland*, who by a very ordinary circumstance (viz. the digging of several pits in the ground and cover'd them over with way and stair) is reported to have utterly routed and made great slaughter of the united forces of the Arch-Bishop of *Colen* the Bishop of *Liege* and the Earl of *Lorain*. About 4 years after (viz. an. 1062) he vanquish'd the *Germans* again in a defeat; but in his retreat, as he was retreating himself under an Elm in the Village of *Hemert*, between the *Mole* and the *Waal*, he was suddenly assailed and slain by the Earl of *Culek*. He had then Govern'd *Holland* 14 years and *Erizeland* 21: and was inter'd at *Ermond*.

Gertrude, Daughter of the Duke of *Saxony*, after the death of her Husband Count *Florent*, govern'd for some time in the name of her young Son *Theodorick* or *Thierry*. She was marry'd to *Robert*, sumam'd the *Frizon*, from his strength, as some say, tho' others tell us, he was forc'd from his having subdu'd that people.

The fact that is more remarkable among the Earls of *Holland*, tho' he were no more than a Guardian to the young *Theodorick*, Son of *Gertrude* by her former Husband; which charge was manag'd by him with great moderation and integrity. He was at length vanquish'd and driven out of the Country by *Godfrey* of *Lorain*, who with the assistance of *William* Bishop of *Utrecht* made himself master of the same.

Godfrey, sumam'd *Crack-brack*, having possess'd himself of *Holland*, built the Town of *Debyk* and subdu'd the *Frizons*, by whom he was afterwards besieg'd for the space of nine weeks in the Town of *Almezar* but the Bishop of *Utrecht* coming to his relief with a great Army, forc'd the Enemy to depart with extraordinary loss. About the year 1075, a certain servant of young *Theodorick* is said to have thrust a javelin upon his fundament, as he was eating himself in a Chamber which flood over a Ditch or Channel; of which wound he dy'd not long after.

Being by dead, these Dominions came into the hands of the true heir *Theodorick* the Son of *Florent* the first but at first without more trouble, for he found it necessary to raise great forces for the recovery of his right, whereupon the Bishop of *Utrecht*

was so terrify'd, that he very willingly made a peace with the Earl, and withdrew all his own soldiers out of *Holland*, tho' some say he was first overcome in fight and taken prisoner. The *Frizons* disowning all subjection to him were vanquish'd in a pitched battle by this Earl, who passing his Army over the *Marthes* and *Pools* upon the ice flow four thousand of them upon the spot. It was but a little while after ere the same people gathering fresh Forces, were again which the Earl refuted with such indignation that having beaten them the second time he had no composition either of age or sex, (some report he spared those that were under 15 years old) laying waste their Country and burning their Towns and Villages. Then he besieg'd the Town of *Staveren*, which place he so far distress'd in three weeks time, that it was compell'd to redeem it self with a round sum of money. Thus was he accounted to have wholly subdu'd this people, the chief of whom swore obedience and perpetual subjection to him and his Successors, the Earls of *Holland* 25, and others 15 years. Some again tell us that his mother *Gertrude* enjoy'd the Government by herself, after the death of her Husband, for the space of two years, which together with *Robert* 8, *Godley* 4, *William* Bishop of *Utrecht* one, and *Theodorick* fifteen make all in thirty years.

Florent the second, call'd from his copulency the fat, (tho' he was nevertheless both active and strong being tall and well fet) marry'd *Arnelle*, or *Parnell* Daughter of *Didier*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Sister of the Emperor *Latharius*, by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter. He was a charitable, just and Religious Prince, affecting the arts of peace rather then War, and dying after he had reign'd (if we may so phrase it without offending our neighbours the *Dutch*) thirty one years, with the great love and veneration of all his subjects.

Theodorick the sixth of that name, and eldest Son of *Florent* the Fat, took to Wife *Sophia* Daughter of *Orlo*, Count Palatine, which bore him four Sons and three Daughters. He quell'd the rebellious *Frizons*, who soon after following with his unnatural Brother, *Florent* the black, fell in upon North-*Holland* and burnt the Town of *Almezar*, but were quickly repulsed by *Theodorick*, who march'd against them with his Forces. Being a little while after inform'd that his Wife's Brother was taken prisoner by the *Frizons*, and his Army defeated by the Bishop of *Utrecht* he presently apply'd himself to the siege of that City, with so great resolution that he had certainly taken it, had not the Bishop put on his pontifical Habit, and come forth with the rail of his Clergy in a most solemn manner to excommunicate him; for then (as ancient Annals relate) the Earl fell down upon his knees, beg'd pardon, and departed with his Army, so great was the dread and veneration which even Princes had in former ages for ecclesiastical persons and Confessors. This Earls time there happen'd so dreadful a fire in the said City of *Utrecht* that the principal Churches, very richly furnish'd and adorn'd, were burnt down to the ground, and yet (which many account miraculous) that which was dedicated to our blessed Saviour stood untouched in the midst of the Conflagration. He dy'd about the year 1163, after he had Govern'd 45 years. Some say he was slain by the *Frizons*.

Florent the third marry'd *Ada* Daughter of the

the King of Scotland by whom he had four Sons and as many Daughters. The Emperor *Frederick*, coming for that purpose into *Holland*, reconcil'd him and *Godfrey* Bishop of *Utrecht* concerning about the Principality of *Frisland*; and not long after it happen'd that this Earl being diverted with some very urgent business elsewhere, the *Frisons* made a descent into North-*Holland*, committing several insolencies, and particularly burning the Town of *Almere*; but they were in a short space reduc'd to their former obedience, and forc'd to pay divers bushels of money (as Writers tell us) to make amonement for their Rebellion and Acts of hostility. Count *Florent* went at length with other Christian Princes in the grand expedition of that age call'd the holy War, (the design whereof was to drive the *Saracens* out of *Jerusalem* and the Country of *Palestine*) and if we believe ancient Chronicles dy'd at *Antioch*, after he had govern'd the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Frisland* seven and twenty years.

Theodo-
rick, VII.

Theodorick the seventh succeeded his Father *Florent*, between whom and his Brother *William* there afterwards happen'd bloody Wars, to which there was at last an end put by the mediation of *Baldwin* Bishop and *Theodorick* Cathedral Provoost of *Utrecht*, upon these conditions; viz. that *Theodorick* being the elder Brother should enjoy the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and that *William* should hold of him in fee the Countries of East and West-*Frisland* (lying on each side of the River *Flevis*, and extending to the Eastward as far as the River *Laanens*) together with a yearly pension out of the customs of *Goesflieet*. Upon the death of the said *Baldwin*, *Theodorick* was made Guardian of that Church (according to *Scriverius's* account, tho that differs in several circumstances from the relations given by others of this matter) in the faithful administration of which Office he met with opposition from the Duke of *Geldre*, which occasion'd some Wars between him and that Prince. Some time after he made an incursion into *Brabant*, and took the Town of *Bois-le-due*; but just as he was about to return with his Army, and a great many prisoners of quality, he was assailed and vanquish'd with a great slaughter of his men; he himself falling into his Enemy the Duke of *Lorain's* hands, by whom he was forc'd to make full reparation of all damage done to those of the foresaid Town before he could obtain his liberty. He dy'd at *Dort* after he had ruled thirteen years, and left behind him only one Daughter, call'd *Ada*.

Ada.

Ada succeeded her Father, whose funeral obsequies were deferred till after the celebration of her marriage with the Earl of *Loos*, by whom she had no children, dying within the space of a twelvemonth.

William I.

William the first, Brother of *Theodorick* the seventh, and Governor of *Frisland*, had sharp Wars with the Earl of *Loos*, and his Allies, before he could get quiet possession of *Holland* and *Zealand*. In his time *Dort* was burnt by those of *Utrecht*, between whose Bishop and this Prince was likewise War; ended at length upon composition, according to which a thousand Talents were to be pay'd by the Earl for the damage done to the said Bishop. Being inform'd of the death of his Uncle the King of Scotland, he presently rigg'd out a good Fleet to put himself in possession of that Kingdom, to which he thought no man had better title than himself. Having landed his Army he is said to have taken many Towns and Castles, but news being brought

that the Earl of *Loos* had levied an Army and was making great havock and spoil in his Country of *Holland*, he presently return'd, judging the wisest course to leave the uncertain for the certain. He had two Wives; *Alix* or *Alide*, Daughter of the Earl of *Geldre*, which bore him three Sons and two Daughters; and *Moy*, Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaster*, by whom he had no children. He dy'd in the year 1223, having govern'd *Holland* and *Zealand* 19 and *Frisland* 26 years.

Florent, the fourth of that name, succeeded his Father only in *Holland* and *Zealand* as some tell us; his Brother *Orbo* having been already made Earl and Governor of *Frisland*. He was a man of a martial genius, and perform'd divers great exploits; which occasion'd his death: for the Counts of *Clermont* having heard much of his valour became so desirous to see him, that he prevail'd with her Husband to publish a solemn Tournament; to which military diversion it was usual in those days for all fam'd Soldiers to resort from the most distant Countries. *Florent* among others say'd not to appear at the day appointed, and it was his ill fortune by his valour and deportment to so charm the foresaid Counts, that he could not abstain from praising him in the highest manner before her Husband, who thereupon conceived a strong jealousy of the *Hollander*, and with several armed men entering into the lists, surpris'd and barbarously murder'd him upon the place. He dy'd in the flower of his Age, having govern'd twelve years; and his body was convey'd into *Holland* and buried in the Monastery of *Blijburg*. He had by *Matilda* Daughter of the Duke of *Lorain* and *Brabant* two sons and as many Daughters.

William the second, Son of the foresaid *Florent*, was for a long while under the Guardianship of his Uncle the Bishop of *Utrecht*; being but six years old at the time of his Fathers death. He was of a very Warlike temper, and upon that account chosen King of the *Romans*, when scarce twenty years old. He instituted a Court at the *Hague*, where the causes and controversies of the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* should be determin'd; and sent his Brother *Florent* with a good Army to repel the *Flemings*, who had invaded the Isle of *Walcheren*, and were by him after an exceeding bloody fight wholly vanquish'd. The King upon the news hereof hasten'd into *Zealand* and spared the lives of such as had been taken prisoners, but sent them home stark naked. Not long after he went into *Italy*, and received the Imperial Crown from the hands of Pope *Innocent*; and from thence passing into *Germany*, he took possession of the Empire, being received in all places with extraordinary joy and respect. Returning back into his Patrimonial Countries he overcame the rebellious *Frisons* in a pitched battle; but marching (a great way before his men as some Writers tell us) to fight them a second time, the Ice upon which he went broke under his horse, and he himself was ignorantly slain by some enemies that lay among the neighbouring Reeds and Ozers. He govern'd the Empire seven, and these Countries one and twenty years; and his body was an 1255 remov'd into the Isle of *Walcheren*, and interr'd in the Abbey of *Middelburg*; the place of his obscure burial in *Frisland* being discovered to his Son and successor by an old man that had been privy therunto.

Florent the Fifth, to revenge his Fathers death twice enter'd *Frisland* with great Forces, and



obtained two memorable Victories. Afterwards a war being ready to break out between him and the *Flemmings*, the difference was made up by the mediation of the Duke of *Brabant*; Earl *Florent*, as a Guaranty of the Peace, marrying *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Guido*, Earl of *Flanders*; by whom he had four Sons, three whereof dy'd in the prime of their age; the others tell us, that he bore him five Sons and three Daughters. He built stately Palaces in divers of the chief Cities of *Holland*; and had several pleasant places of woods, where sometimes he diverted himself by hunting, sometimes with the company of women. He is recorded to have past over into *England*, but to have return'd speedily upon the *English* invading his Countries. In his old age he forc'd the Wife of *Gerard van Vellon* (his great Favourite, but who had disobligh'd him by refusing to marry his Concubine) designing thereby rather to afflict him than satisfy his own lust; but he conspiring with *Herman of Woerden*, his Wife's Father, *Gysbecht of Amstel*, and many other persons of power and quality, seiz'd the Earls person near the City of *Utrecht*, and being to him self purified by the *heremones* that he despair'd of carrying him off, and having him convey'd into *England* (which is said to have been his intention) he barbarously murder'd him with above twenty wounds. Some Authors write, that this *Vellon* being afterwards taken was put stark naked into a hoghead full of sharp nails, and fo roll'd up and down the streets of *Leyden* till he dy'd; all the rest of the Conspirators being either publicly executed for this Treason, or dying poor and miserable in other Countries. *Floris* the fifth govern'd *Holland* and *Zeeland* one and forty years; and 'bating the vice of incontinence, which some tell us he never manifested for much that seems to have been rather an act of revenge than lust) he has the character given him of a generous, liberal, and excellently qualify'd Prince. *John* the first, only Son of *Florent* the fifth, was at his Fathers death in *England* with the King his father in Law, which occasion'd some troubles in these Countries by discord and quarrels arising between those who shar'd the Government amongst themselves in his absence; but upon his return all such contentions presently vanish'd. This Earl overthrew and made great slaughter of the *Frizons* in two signal Battels. He died without issue at *Harlem* about the year 1300, having govern'd not above four years. In his time liv'd *Nicolaas Korten*, a man of so prodigious a stature that he was accounted a Giant. In his time likewise (according to some writers) began the two pernicious factions of *Schtringers* and *Pettersers* in *Friseland*; of whom we have spoken very briefly in the description of that Province.

Upon the decease of the foresaid *John*, the Government of these Countries devolv'd to *John* the Son of *Alde*, Countess of *Hainault*, and Sister of *William* the Grandfather of *John* the first. He married *Philippa* Daughter of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was five years Earl of *Holland*, and defended his Brother the Bishop of *Utrecht* with such vigor that he utterly subdu'd all those who endeavour'd to deprive him of his Principality. Writers tell us of strange fights in the air, and an apparition of Fleets upon the waters, which were judg'd to prognosticate those Wars that happen'd not long after between the *Flemmings* and *Hollanders*; the first of whom are

NETHERLANDS.

reported to have lost in one Sea fight, (wherein they were vanquish'd by *William* Son of this Earl) no fewer then ten thousand men. But *John* himself dyed immediately after, and was buried at *Valenciennes*.

William the third, Son of *John* the second, was for his piety, justice, and mildness of disposition firm'd the good; as his Brother *John*, slain by the *Flemmings*, had upon account of a much different temper been denominated without mercy. At *Middleburg* in *Zeeland* he found a College of Canons, dedicated to Saint *Peter*; and in his time *Holland* was grievously afflicted with two of the greatest publick evils, Plague and Famine; one whereof swept away a great part of the Inhabitants, and the other necessitated those that surviv'd to prolong a miserable life as well as they could by the use of grasse and other vegetables. An. 1328 *Philip* King of *France* chiefly by the assistance of this *William* gave the *Flemmings* a very considerable overthrow. There is a memorable story of an act of justice done by this good Earl, not long before his death, upon the Bailiff of South-*Holland*, who had taken away a poor mans Cow (he refusing to sell her because she gave such a prodigious quantity of milk, that his whole family subsisted thereby) and in exchange sent him another nothing comparable to her; whom the Earl commanded in the first place for the wrong done the Country fellow to pay him a hundred Crowns, and afterwards for the injury done to himself and his government to be beheaded. Among other Fatherly admonitions given his eldest Son *William* upon his death bed, he advis'd him to maintain peace with his neighbours, and lay no grievous impositions upon the Clergy. His government lasted three and thirty years, and never was the loss of any Prince more lamented by subjects. He had by his Wife *Jane* of *Falcks* three sons, *William*, *Lewis* and *John*; (the eldest and youngest of whom *John* and *Lewis* dyed before their Father) with four Daughters, *Margaret* Dutches of *Bavaria* and *Empress*, *Jean* Countess of *Fuliers*, *Philippa* Queen of *England*, and *Elizabeth*.

William the fourth marry'd *Jane* of *Brabant*, and dyed without lawful issue, leaving only one natural Son behind him. He was very zealous for the propagation of the Christian faith, upon which account he assist'd the King of *Spain* in person with a considerable army against the *Moors*; and by his valour shew'd against the Infidels he is recorded to have purchas'd immortal fame. When he was come back he bestow'd *Utrecht*, and being ready to take and sack the Town was persuaded by his Nobles to condescend to a peace or rather truce, upon condition that 5 hundred of the principal *Switzers*, should come forth with both head and feet bare, and upon their knees beg his pardon. After this he led his forces against the *Frizons*, and engaging too boldly, was slain by them not far from *Staveren*.

Margaret who succeeded *William* the fourth, was Daughter of *William* the Good, and Wife to *Lewis* of *Bavaria* Emperor. She came with a great revenue into *Holland*, and having taken possession, resign'd the Government to her Son *William*; who in consideration thereof was to allow her an annual pension; but he afterwards return'd the Provinces themselves into her hands; upon which there happen'd War between *Holland* and the people of *Utrecht*, wherein the latter were worsted. In revenge for her Brothers death, the confiscated and put to publick

William III.

William IV.

Margaret the Empress.

William of
Bavaria.

lick sale, all the goods of the *Friselander*s that were found in *Holland*.

The Emperors *Margaret* dying about the year 1355, her son *William* the first, Earl of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Brabant*, and Lord of *Friseland* succeeded; who by several Acts of hostility committed within his Territory, provoked the Bishop of *Utrecht* to enter *Holland*, and burnt two Towns in that Province. In his time a great part of the City of *Harlem* was burnt down; and Writers account it very strange that neither the beginning nor Authors of so dreadful a fire could ever be found out. After this *William* had governed seven years and is reported to have fallen mad; and it is said that having at length given an unhappy evidence of his phrenzie by killing one *Gerard of Wateringen*, a person of Noble extraction, and the administration of the Government taken from him; a Guardian and Deputy being appointed him, who was

Albert I.

Albert the first, Brother to *William* of *Bavaria* (who had governed *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Friseland* seven years and *Hennau* two). He married a *Philippa* by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters. He was opposed at first by the *Catholick* faction, who labour'd to have the Lady *Marilla*, Wife of the distracted Earl, admitted Governor of these Countries. *Albert* being a short while, and during the reign he was besieged those of *Delph* for injuries offer'd him, particularly in burning down certain Castles of his, and in setting at liberty several persons imprisoned by him at the *Hague*, for which he compelled them in ten or eleven weeks time to make him reparation, and withal to dismantle the greatest part of the Town walls. He had one expedition against the *Geldings*, and divers against the *Frisings*; govern'd his Provinces name thirty years, and sixteen in his own right, and was inter'd at the *Hague*.

William
VI.

Albert, took to Wife the Daughter of *Charles* King of *France*, which dy'd young and without issue. Afterwards he marry'd the Daughter of *Philip* the hardy of *Burgundy*, by whom he had one Daughter, by whom he made War against *Renald* Duke of *Geldre*, with whom he afterwards enter'd a strict alliance, and maintain'd a perpetual friendship. Not long before his death (which happen'd in a solemn Assembly of the States) wherein his foolish Daughter *Jacqueline*, was by unanimous consent recogniz'd and declared to be after her Fathers death undoubted Heiress to all these Countries.

Jacqueline.
line.

Jacqueline had but newly succeeded her Father, about these times that he did often bid defiance to the Earls of *Holland* (who surprised the Town of *Gorcum*; nor was it recovered from him without great bloodshed, the chief Commanders on Lord of *Brudenelle* being slain in the action. She had been marry'd before when but 16 years the space of a year; and now she took for her second Husband *John* Duke of *Brabant*. *John* having obtain'd, as it is, the Emperors commanding his title upon his Brothers leaving no troubles in the said Province, divers Cities revolted to this *John*, which were afterwards furnished to him by the Articles of peace; and

among others the rich Town of *Dort*. *John* of *Bavaria* continu'd in the nature of a Guardian pend several memorable actions, a full relation whereof would swell out the Catalogue into at length arose between Countess *Jacqueline* and her Husband the Duke of *Brabant* that a being dead, the *Hollanders* rejecting their natural Lady *Jacqueline* chose and admitted a Duke for their Governor. This Duke of *Brabant* is recorded by some for the first Founder of the University of *Lozan* which from small beginnings (as shall be hereinafter made its proper place) became much more illustrious in succeeding ages. The Countess *Jacqueline* had two other Husbands (*Hamphrey* Duke of *Guier* and *Francis* of *Borjoles* as some Chonicles inform us) while the Duke was yet alive; and finding that he was in no probability of ever having children, she made a solemn resignation of the Earldoms of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Hainault*, with the Lordship of *Friseland* to her Mothers Sisters Son, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, which some say was done to obtain the liberty of her last mention'd Husband. She lived after the said resignation but buried at the *Hague*.

Philip of *Burgundy*, surnamed the Good, took possession of these Countries both by virtue of *Jacqueline*s resignation and by right of inheritance. He did upon some grudge against the King of *England* besiege *Calais* with a numerous Army that those who drove the Carriages and Waggon were by some judged able to have taken the place; and yet his design fail'd, the *Geno* and those of *Bruges* returning home, because he did not act with too much ardor, or perhaps precipitancy, as they desired. This Prince instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, the first solemn assembly of the members thereof being held at the *Hague*. He made his bafe Son *David* (his bastardy being dispis'd of by the Pope) Bishop of *Utrecht*, much against the will of the Inhabitants of the City, and divers places within that Principality. Some Writers us us that by his assistance *Lenis* the Dauphin was advanc'd to the Crown of *France*. One *John* of *Roskein*, rais'd from the very dung-hill to be this Princes chief favourite, conspired with others to poison him; for which he was beheaded, as was also a poor fellow whom he had employ'd to buy the poison, and who was so extremely simple that being asked whether if the other had kept his promise (for it was upon his refusing to pay the sum agreed upon for this filthy wretch revealed the treason) he would then have made the same discovery, he answered, no he would not. Whereupon order was likewise given for his execution. *Philip* having govern'd these Countries four and thirty years, deceased at *Bruges*, where he had made his usual abode.

Charles the only surviving son of *Philip* by his third Wife (the two first having proved barren) and in his Fathers life time Earl of *Charolais* in *Burgundy*, succeeded him in the Dukedoms of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*, the Earldoms of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Burgundy*, (since call'd the French County) *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Namur*, the Marquisate of *Malines*, and the Lordships of *Friseland*, *Salins*, and *Meulin*. He took, Sackt and almost ruin'd the City of *Liege*; and drove the Duke of *Lorraine* out

of his Countrie, which was recovered chiefly by the assistance of the *Switzers*; *Charles* being much blam'd for falling out with them, from whom nothing was to be got but blows, of which they afforded him good store, defeating him near to *Morat*, with the slaughter of above 10 thousand of his men. After this (his ill fortune still pursuing him) he was betrayed by an *Italian* who commanded part of his Army, to that engaging unadvisedly with the *Lorrainers*, *Germans*, and *Switzers*, which came to relieve *Nancy*, besieged by him, he was slain with a great part of his battalions. *Charles* who he generally imagin'd for a long time after to have fled into *Germany*, many persons killing Jewels, Horfes and other things upon condition to receive their money at his return. He was from the constant bent of his indignation denominated the Warlike, and had in the former part of his Government to good success in his enterprises that his subjects look'd upon him as invincible. *Naucleus* says he saw a poor beggar who was taken in *Germany* that he was the Duke, and suppos'd to go about in that manner to do penance, upon which account heretofore good alms. He is much blam'd by Writers for his repelling too great trust in the traitor *Companchio*, the forementioned *Italian*, by whom he is said to have been perjured, not to give ear, but immediately to hang up a French Gentleman who was just about to discover the treacherous conspiracy of the said *Companchio* with the Duke of *Lorraine*, and as some suppose with *Lenis* the eleventh of *France*, for the ruin of this martial Prince; which at length took effect in the above mention'd manner. By his second Wife *Catharina* of *Barbon* he had one Daughter nam'd *Mary*.

Mary, the only Child of the forsaide *Charles*, was about fourteen years old at the time of her Fathers unfortunate death; and being courted by several Princes, the States General of these Countries met at *Lozan*, to consult how she should be disposed of in marriage; but I find nothing effected by them. She her self had an inclination to *Charles* Dauphin of *France*, whose Father King *Lenis* had formerly with great eagerness pursued the match, but now by a strange fatality being almost cold in the matter, and seeing too hastily upon several of her Towns, became so far estrang'd from her injurious neigh-

bour, that she readily gave her self to *Maximilian* the Son of the Emperor *Frederic*, between whom and her Father the business had some time before been in agitation. It has been look'd upon by some as a very great providence that the married *Germans* because by the accession of so many rich, populous, and adjoining Countries (which appear'd upon several accounts of nothings near that consideration when annex'd afterwards to *Spain*) *France* must needs have become so powerful that it might long ere this have given Law to all *Europe*.

Maximilian being married to the Princess *Mary* at *Gaux*, declar'd it not the summing the Nobles and General Estates of these Countries to stop the progress of the *French*, who were fully bent upon swallowing up all her Dominions; overthrown with the loss of a great part of their that it was in a little time deliver'd to him upon no other condition but that it ever the Inhabitants renounc'd their allegiance again all their goods and Possessions throughout the Province of *Flanders* should be presently confiscated and put to sale. His Deputy in the Province of *Holland*, where he could not be present himself, was the Lord of *Montigny* Knight of the Golden Fleece but upon his going into *Germany* *Engelbert* of *Nelssaw* was by him appointed Governor of all the *Netherlands* in his absence. This *Maximilian* was afterwards King of the *Romans* and at length Emperor, and dy'd in the year 1519. In him all these Low Countries became annex'd to the house of *Austria* and by the marriage of his Son *Philip* (besides whom he had by the Princess *Mary* only one Daughter nam'd *Margaret*) to *Jane* of *Castile* was founded that mighty Monarchy, which though at this day but of mean account, was in the last age the terror of the Christian world.

This *Philip* was Father to *Charles* the fifth, Emperor, and Grandfather to *Philip* the second, that rich and mighty King of *Spain*. And thus we have compleated our Catalogue of the Earls of *Holland*, and *Zeeland*, referring for an account of the lives and actions of the three just mention'd, and other succeeding Princes to the description of those Countries, wherein they ought most properly to be deliver'd.





The DISTRICTS of

Delphland and Schieland,

With the Adjoining

ISLANDS.



DELPHLAND (so called from the Noble City of Delph) and **Schieland** (which has its name from the Channel *Schie* between Delph and the *Muse*) make the most considerable part of South-Holland, both together being bounded

by the *Moselle* Sea, *Rhinland*, and the *Yist*, and a good portion of the former district from the said *Moselle* denominated *Moseland*, and *Masland*; as a certain place upon the Northern bank of that River is call'd *Masland*, hence a small Village, but by means of the Fishery increased of late years to the magnitude of a good Town.

Marsh-land/fence.

Vlaedingen-gaen.

Vlaedingen (in Latin *Vlaedinga*, and *Fladringa*, and in old writings call'd *Flendine*, and *Flaedinga*, and *Flaedingen*) is the most ancient, and was formerly the best fortified Town in *Holland*; the word being used by *Hermannus Contractus*, and other writers of antiquity, to denote the whole Province. It had its name from a River upon which it stood, and of which there is mention made in the Archives of *Egmond*, tho there be no part or footstep of the fame remaining at this day. The place it self is equally distant from *Delph* and *Rotterdam*, and at present is a poor and contemptible Village, being long since reduc'd to a mean condition by the violence and encroachments of the *Moselle* and the Ocean.

Gravel-land.

Near the mouth of the *Moselle*, and about two miles from *Delph*, and as far from the *Haghe*, is *Graveland* (quasi *Comitis Arena*, says *Blancus*) formerly a well fortified Town, and the seat of the Provincial Estates, the Earls of *Holland* having usually spent the best part of the Summer, and in calling up the foundations whereof were in 1546 found several curious Earthen Vessels that appear'd to be fourteen hundred years old. Here is still a very high Tower, which is beneficial to

Seamen as a mark of direction. The Country about *Graveland* is the best in *Holland*, not only abounding in sweet pasture (to which it owes that choice milk thereof are made those highly valued *Graveland* Cheeses) but also bearing very good Wheat, and in greater quantity than any other part of the Province. Near *Graveland* and the Village *Munster* stood in former ages the Palace of the Lords of *Polan* (burnt down together with several neighbouring Castles by the people of *Delph* in 1359) which place with its Revenue came to the family of *Nelvan* in 1494, and has ever since belong'd to the Princes of *Orange*.

Towards *Delph*, and to the North-East of *Graveland*, is a place call'd *Watering*, formerly the seat of an ancient Family, denominated from thence, the Cattle whereof was in 1480 converted by *William* of *Naelthyck* into a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks; demolish'd afterwards about the year 1573.

Naelthyck is a good Village, not far from whence, at a place call'd *Honleerdijk*, did *Henry Frederic*, Prince of *Orange*, build a Royal and magnificent Palace; a place of recess and diversion for himself and successors, as often as the business of War, and the public affairs of their Country would suffer them to unbend their thoughts. The building it self has all that can be requir'd for state and convenience, consisting of a great number of Rooms, excellently furnish'd and adorn'd with the rarest pictures; the whole being begirt and beautified on the outside with pleasant Walks and Gardens. The neighbouring Villages are call'd by one common name of *Wieland*.

About half a League from the *Haghe* (of which place anon) stands a considerable Village call'd *Launjan*, ennobled in former ages by a Nunery for persons of Quality, of the Order of *St. Bernard*, and made more memorable by the Interment of *Margaret* Countess of *Hennenberg* and her 365 Children, born at one birth.

if revered Antiquity may command our assent to all its stories and traditions. *Guicciardin* indeed credits the matter with the great names of *Barlaam* and *Viter*, who he tells us make mention of it in their Commentaries; but the inscription which he says was to be seen in his days over the Tomb, (the fame that is in *Adrianus Tarsus*, and which both *Blancus* and *Tarsus* have borrow'd taken *verbatim* from them) differs considerably from that which is given us by *Cerintius*, *Mr. Ray*, and other late Travellers; this more modern one containing a relation of what pass'd between the poor woman and the Countess, and the former both wanting that, and making the number of the Children but 364. Where Doctor *Heylin* had the additional part of the story (which one would think was strange enough without it) viz, that one of them, which he calls the odd one, was an Hermaphrodite. I cannot tell. This incredible superfaturation was the far effect of Divine vengeance upon the Countess, for that she, doubly uncharitable, not only sent away a poor woman from her door without alms, but reproach'd her withall of adultery, telling her, that the Twins which she carried in her Arms must certainly have had distinct Fathers, and that it was impossible for any woman to have more than one at a time by one man. Upon this the Beggar, as good a Christian it seems as the Lady, went away muttering to her self private imprecations, and wishing that the other, to convince her of her mistake, might have as many Children as she, as there are days in the year; which they tell us came to pass accordingly in 1276; two Brads Babes, wherein they were all baptiz'd (the Males being call'd *Johannes*, and the Females *Elizabeth*) by *Guido* Suffragan Bishop of *Verbeke*, being shew'n to this day as a confirmation of the said Baptism, which is briefly express'd in these few Dutch words. *In dese twee bekens syn alle dese kinderen gedypt*. Those it seems were times of wonderful fecundity, for we are told by a *Flemish* Historian of another Lady whose name too, to fee the luck on't, was *Margaret*, which seven years before (viz. in 1269) was deliver'd at *Caesarea* of the city of *Sidon* in *Phoenicia* to *Launjan*: over against the Inscription which gives a full relation of the forced whole story, and which is of too great honour to be reascrib'd here, is the Epitaph of *R. Harding* Esquire, keeper of the private observatory to our present gracious Monarch in his most unhappy exile, part whereof runs thus—*Postquam Regi suo Domino in calamitosis temporibus hunc curia inferioris, summa constantia adjuvasset, fuisse tandem mortis & tunc in vitam clausit, at obiit, longi exilij errores, hic requiem invenit, & meliorem patriam. obiit 24. Aug. an. 1563.*

The *Haghe* call'd by the Dutch *den Haghe*, and *S' Gravesdaghe* (that is the Grove of the Earls or Forefathers) and in Latin *Haga Comitiss*, is situate not far from the Sea, being distant from *Delph* one large League, from *Leiden* two and from *Rotterdam* three. It glories in being the principal Village in *Europe*; altho it was several years ago encompass'd with a broad Ditch, and not only enjoys the privileges of a City, but is also for large, so well peopled, and so delicately built, that some late travellers have reckon'd it in number respects second to no place in this Province but *Amsterdam*. It is highly commended for the breadth of its Streets, the flatness of its Buildings, the shades of its walks betwix Trees, (tho somewhat impair'd in this particular upon

the approach of the French Forces in 1672) and the civility of its inhabitants; which together with other peculiar advantages, render it in the judgment of many as pleasant a place as any in *Europe*, or perhaps in the whole world. On the *Deft* side of it lies an extent of lovely Meadows, opposite to which on the other side are the sandy Hills that keep in the Sea, which is not above half a League off, and to which leads a way cut between this Town and *Scheveling*; a work, as *Sir William Temple* tells us, that might have become the old *Romans*, considering how soon it was completed. This is a hollow, straight, paid'd way; the margin in making whereof will in some years be sufficiently repaid to the States by a constant Toll exacted of all passengers (except the Fishermen of *Scheveling*) at the entrance of the same; the revenue that arises in that manner being judg'd to amount to four in thousand Gilders per ann. On that side which is towards *Leiden* stands a Large Wood, consisting of many thousands of Trees, the greatest part whereof are Oaks, of which there are hardly any more to be found in this Province. It is said by *Blancus* to be from the Gate call'd the Wood-Gate, or the last of the Princes Buildings about 1500 paces long, but nothing near so broad, and to be well stor'd with all sorts of Game; being also of ordinary use to the inhabitants of the *Haghe*, for diverting themselves by walking and taking the fresh air. In the said Wood stands a fair Building, which may well serve for a place of pleasure, tho it design'd at first for a House of Mourning by late disconsolate Princesses of *Orange*. There is a spacious Garden, and many pleasant Walks adjoining to it; and in the entrance thereof on the right hand are two white Marble Statues representing *William* the First and Prince *Maurice*, and on the left two others bearing the Images of Prince *Henry Frederic* and *William* the Second. Farther in, on the left hand, is a Chamber floor'd with Cedar, and hung from top to bottom with curious Representations of Prince *Henry's* exploits. On the top in a Lanthorn is a Gallery for Music, and in the middle of the Sealing the Picture of *Amalia* Wife to Prince *Henry* sitting in mourning for her deceased Husband; there being this inscription put round the Gallery it self in Gold Letters (as we have it, together with the forehead address, and several other particulars, out of the private observations of a late ingenious Traveller) *Fr. Henrico, Prince. Arans. Isplum. Sese. Unico. Isp. Dignum. Lucius. Et Amoris. Aeterni. Mon. Analia. De. Selms. Vidua. Inconspicibilis. Marito. Incomparabilis. Pr. Henrico. Comitis. Hollandiae. et Zeelandiae. Princeps. Huius. Regni. 1250* (call'd the Princess Hall) was about the year 1250 built by *William* the second, Earl of *Holland* and King of the *Romans*; who much with the pleasant situation of the *Haghe*, remov'd also the Court of *Holland* from *Graveland* to this place. Part of the old Buildings of the said Palace is still to be seen; and the Hall thereof (which is surrounded on the inside like *Westminster* Hall with Statues and Picture-gallery) is reported to be a perfect stranger both to Spiders and rottenness. The whole at present, taking in the Royal palace (for such it seems) is added by *Maurice* of *Nassau*, between the Pond and the other Edifices, is a very noble and ample Building, containing the Princes Lodgings, the meeting house of the States of *Holland* and *Zeeland*, and the supreme Provincial Court of Judicature instituted in 1582, to supply the place of that of *Mechlin*.

lin; the Jurisdiction of which last continues in the *Spanish Netherlands* to this day. It is fortify'd with good Ditches, and at the several gates of its conflant watch kept by the Princes guards. On the North side is the forementioned large pond, the banks whereof are adorn'd and shaded with stately Linden or Elm Trees, which make pleasant walks and much frequented in the Summer season. We need not I think tell the Reader that the assemblies of the States general are likewise held in this place. The *Jacobins Cloister* is still call'd the Cloister Church, and there is another Church built several years ago of a round figure, without any pillar within, and on the outside so fair and beautiful that it can hardly be parallel'd throughout the seventeen Provinces. There are two very fine Piazzas one before and the other behind the Princes place, where all the houses are situated in another place they would be accounted palaces themselves. Here are the Embassadors of foreign Princes lodg'd and accommodated, and in this part of the Town are also the Embassies of the States general, every City having built a house for its Deputies, among which some esteem that of *Leyden* to excel all the rest. The house built here purposely for casting of Cannon, was finish'd in one Summer, during the heat of our first *English* War, which has since been look'd upon by judicious men rather like a design of vanity in their Government than necessity or use. Anno 1661 there was a Hospital founded here by one *Napoor* a Woollen draper, who being a *Roman* Catholicke design'd it for the support of 60 poor Widows of his own religion, but was vain to compound with the States, and was contented to have half the number such, and the other half Protestants. It is built very uniform, and is reported to have as many Gardens in the middle as equal the foreland number of Women. The Market-place is near the great Church, which is adorn'd with a high square Tower or steeple, and in the *Delices de la Hollande* mention is made of a fine Street, not finish'd, call'd *le Fesse du Prince*, or the Princes Channel. The language which is spoke here is observ'd to be the most mixt and corrupted and yet the most fashionable in *Holland*, which must be imputed to the confidence of Embassadors with their numerous attendants from all Countries in *Europe*. The Epitaph of the *Heer Opdam*, is to be seen in 4 labels hanging down from a stately marble Canopy, supported by 4 pillars over his statue in armoury in old *St. James's* Church: which may be sure is not forgotten in his commendation how basely fœver other folks are kick'd and beaten to set off his Prowess. *Honor et gloria heroi illi tribuimus &c. verum illissima manu successione propositi. D. Jacobi Dynastie de Welfsenner, Domini in Opdam, fœderati Belgii Archibithlasi &c. Rebus præclare terra marique gestis, non tantum Atlanticæ Oceano, unde ipsa jugatæque Laredij, sed & in fœro Ballico, ubi pulsi adversus ipsi & insigni parva victoria, laboranti Domine Incurrit, & simul Majestatem Universæ æquavit & stabilior Classen cum paucis fortissime dominans, & undique citius, ne sit quidem efficit hostibus, & una prius edicta, nec sine insequente demum prætoris superos partem invenit. Anno dñi 1611. Illi. tique de Rep. meritis Monumentum hoc polvere. Anno reparatæ Salus 1667.*

The Inhabitants of the *Hague* are reported in former ages to have refused to have their wall about and fortify the place, accounting it far less credit for them to be possib'd of an ordinary City, then of the chief Village in *Europe*; but this humour cost them very dear when *Maurice*, *Resplendent*, general of the Duke of *Geldres* Army, great riches, thought it worth while only for the nominal danger to himself, into, and beyond the very heart of *Holland*. The municipal Government of the place of *del* is in such after the manner of the other Towns of *Holland* for it has its Prætors, its Consuls and Echevins; under the jurisdiction of whom are also comprehended *Scheveling*, *Eyckerdaggen* and part of *Lodolagen*. And thus much may suffice concerning this noble Village; for an account description of all parts of it as well as of all other places of note and eminency in this Province, with a full account of every thing relating to them, would swell this Volume far beyond its proper bounds, and intended proportion to the rest of the work.

Famous Men of this place, commended by the Dutch for their learning, writings or profound judgment are, *Johannes de Haga*, otherwise call'd *Johannes Inghen*, *Johannes Gnapheus*, a Comedian; *Johannes Leendert*, who wrote the com call'd *Batavi*; *Justus Velsius*, a Physician and Philosopher of great note: besides many others for whom we refer the Reader to *Gaujeardian* and *Blancus* account of this place.

Scheveling is half an hours journey or about a large *English* mile from the *Hague*, seated on the Sea, which almost yearly carries away some part of it, whereby it has suffic'd to much already that of a place of good note it is become a small inconsiderable Village. And yet it still retains its ancient privileges, and we are told that no malefactor can be condemn'd at the *Hague*, unless the Schepens (which some translate Constables) of *Scheveling* pass the sentence. Of the fine way made between it and the *Hague* we have spoken already. Here is, or at least was not many years ago, beneath the flying of a flying Chariot wherein the famous Prince *Maurice* was wont sometimes to divert himself upon the Sea shore. Divers credible Authors tell us that such Chariots are commonly us'd in the Empire Countries of *China*; but perhaps scarce made with so great artifice as this, the motion of which did far exceed the speed of the best flying ship, in the open Sea, and driven by the fairest wind. Tho the wind were in the contrary swift and strong, yet to passengers in this Chariot it would not be discernable at all, because they and it went with an equal swiftness. Men that ran as fast as they could possibly before it seem'd to go backwards and back it, things which seem'd to be at a great distance being presently arriv'd at and left behind. In two hours time it would pass with 28 persons in it from *Scheveling* to *Putten*, which places are distant from each other above 14 *Holland* Leagues or *Military* Heras that is above 42 *English* miles. *Grotius* has a great many Epigrams and Copies of verses upon this famous invention and the Author of it (so becom in *Blancus Theatrum*) who was one *Simon Stevinus* an excellent Mathematician. The form of the Machin (the motion whereof was much admir'd by the Ingenious *Petreskus*) is related to have been very simple and plain, the body being somewhat like a Boat, moving upon 4 wheels of equal bigness, with two sails like those in a ship; there be-

ing a certain contrivance to turn and steer it by means of a Rudder which was placed beyond the two hindmost wheels; and as for the stopping of it, this was to be done either by letting down the sail, or turning it from the wind. There is a fort of little Vessel in this Province, capable of one or two persons, the bottom whereof is like a sledge, and which is driven with the sail upon the ice; being also so much in the nature of a Boat, that if the ice should break the passengers would be secur'd from all danger, being able, as we are told to prosecute their journey in the water.

Delf, *Delph*, or *Delft* (call'd in Latin *Delphum* and *Delphi*) took its name from the Dyke, or Channel, (a Ditch in Dutch being call'd *Delft*) cut between the *Hague* and it, and from thence passing between *Rotterdam* and *Schidam* to the *Muse*. It is distant (according to *Blancus*) from *Rotterdam* two leagues, and Mr. Ray says it is three Dutch miles from thence: from whence to this place he travell'd by Boat in two hours. It is a large, neat, and stately built City, having spacious Streets, through most of which run currents of water. The Stadthouse is a very uniform structure, and its two chief arches, one whereof is call'd the old, the other the new Stairs, are large and ample Buildings. In the middle of the Quire in the new Kirk, is a Noble Monument erected to the memory of the famous *William* the first, Prince of *Orange*, (barricously assassinated in this place) the inscription whereof is in these words. D. O. M. E. *Aeterna memoria Galilæi Nassovij, supremi Austriacæ Principis. Patri. Patri. Cui Belgij fortissimus pugnabat & suorum. Valdidissimos Exercitus ex plurimum pugnare se confudit, sui indicavit. Ordinem ascriptis Hispanice Tyrannidem procul. Vera religionis cultum, avitas Patris leges, revocavit, restituit. Islam denique Libertatem tantum non æstemat, Mauris Principi, paternæ virtutis heredi plin, succedendum reliquit. Herois vere piji, prudenter, invicti, quem Philip. II. Hisp. R. Europæ totum timuit, non domuit non terruit, sed semper periculis fraude nefanda sustulit. Federat. Belg. Provincie perenne monument. Rec.* The Inscription of old *Van Trepurgh* Monument, set up likewise by the States in the old Kirk, is great and liv'd by us in our general Description of the united Netherlands. The Town of *Delft* is situated in a Plain, amongst pleasant Meadows, as we are told that at certain fœces, especially and because of the *Del* *Delens de la Halland* whence the North east wind blows, upon opening their flues (two of which are exceeding large) they may be set overturn. The Town it self was built by *Goffred* the crooked, Duke of *Lorain*, who by the assistance of the Bishop of *Brecht* made himself Master of this Country for the short space of four years. It was afterwards taken by *Albert of Brabant*, having endur'd a siege of six or seven weeks; and because the Citizens had receiv'd and favour'd his enemies, the faction of the *Heerke*, he caus'd it to be dismantl'd, the Castle being quite pull'd down, and the Inhabitants fin'd ten thousand Crowns as satisfaction for their offence. Anno 1566 there happen'd a dreadful fire by which the best part of this place was utterly ruin'd, tho the breach was also another of a private in *Delft* the same. The grateful care and diligence of the younger Storks in feeding the old ones when become unable to shift for themselves is deservedly commemorated by *Pliny* but in the said configuration of *Delft* there was a greater evidence of natural love (which nevertheless they say defends rather then ascends) given on the other side; for

as soon as the flames approach'd their nests; which were very frequent in the Chimneys of this Town, the parent Storks (if we may term them) labour'd at first all that possibly they could to carry off their young brood, but this month of May heavy (for this happen'd in the month of May) the others were oblig'd to fly to the nately to cover and shelter them with their wings, Citizens to be confus'd and mix their ashes too in this Town one *Jan Vander Mer*, an Apothecary, who had a Museum well stor'd with natural and artificial rarities, several of which are mention'd by Mr. Ray, who also informs us of a Chirurgical and Anatomical Theatre, where Lectures were deliver'd every Wednesday, and in which likewise were divers curiosities to be seen. *Delf* is chiefly noted for earthen ware, as *Irene* jugs, pots &c. of which great plenty is made there, and one tell us that about 40 or 50 years ago it consisted mainly of Brewers, but it appears from other more modern Writers that it is since very much decay'd as to its trade of Beer, as well as that of Cloth; the decay of the latter of which (tho at present their main trade upon the skill in making whereof they very much value themselves) I suppose must be ascribed to the differences which happening between the Citizens and them, drove away our Merchants and caus'd them to settle at *Rotterdam*. The Magnificence of this place the walls and other defences whereof are insignificant compar'd with the modern fortifications of *Amsterdam* is made up of a great number of Burgomasters, seven Echevins, and forty Senators; these last being call'd here as in other Towns of *Holland* the *Vredeschep*. The Prætor, Consul, and Echevins are I suppose at this day as formerly (that is before the year 1650) chosen out of a double number presented to the provincial Governor or Stadtholder. But if we believe a very credible traveller, the Government of this place is much alter'd since the dismal year 1673; for he tells us that the administration of it was but a few years since in the hands of four Burgomasters each of whom continu'd as long as the Prince thought fit, some one, others two, and liv'd by us in our general Description of the united Netherlands. The Town of *Delft* is situated in a Plain, amongst pleasant Meadows, as we are told that at certain fœces, especially and because of the *Del* *Delens de la Halland* whence the North east wind blows, upon opening their flues (two of which are exceeding large) they may be set overturn. The Town it self was built by *Goffred* the crooked, Duke of *Lorain*, who by the assistance of the Bishop of *Brecht* made himself Master of this Country for the short space of four years. It was afterwards taken by *Albert of Brabant*, having endur'd a siege of six or seven weeks; and because the Citizens had receiv'd and favour'd his enemies, the faction of the *Heerke*, he caus'd it to be dismantl'd, the Castle being quite pull'd down, and the Inhabitants fin'd ten thousand Crowns as satisfaction for their offence. Anno 1566 there happen'd a dreadful fire by which the best part of this place was utterly ruin'd, tho the breach was also another of a private in *Delft* the same. The grateful care and diligence of the younger Storks in feeding the old ones when become unable to shift for themselves is deservedly commemorated by *Pliny* but in the said configuration of *Delft* there was a greater evidence of natural love (which nevertheless they say defends rather then ascends) given on the other side; for

Agdinus Delphius deserves to be commemorated

ted for his intimate acquaintance with the great *Erasmus*. *Adamus Sabaotus* was a great divine, and well skill'd in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues. He was professor of Divinity at *Lovain*, where he died in 1553. *Christianus Adamicus* was excellently vers'd in the Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities. *Pontus Hetrus* has purchas'd an immortal name by his writings concerning the affairs of *Burgundy* and *Belgium*. He was born at *Delft* in 1535 and died in the year 1602. *Cornelius Grewius* is recorded to have been an excellent Civilian, a familiar acquaintance of *Justus Lipsius*, and six times Rector of the University of *Leiden*. He died in 1610. We omit *Johannes Delphius*, *Hugo Blotius*, *Michael Vgmanus*, with other learned men to be found in *Blæu*, but we cannot pass by *Fredric Henry Prince of Orange*, to whose valour these Countries are so much indebted for the advancement of their power, and enlargement of their Territory. The *Delphius* are very fit of owning (of whom indeed they have no great reason to brag) *David George*, one of the Monstres of their latter ages, (who with his Countryman *John of Leyden* may well be call'd the *Dutch Naylor and Muggleton*) and born also in this Town.

He was of very obscure parentage, and utterly void of learning, being by Trade a Painter; yet did he gain many Disciples and subscribers to his brutish and blasphemous Doctrines, which were much of the same stamp with those of the Anabaptistical Rabble at *Munster* in *Westphalia*; one of which blessed gang he himself had formerly been. Not daring to tarry any longer in these parts, for fear of the Magistrates, who began to make enquiry after his life and damnable principles, he fled to *Basil*, where he went for some time by the name of *John Brucyus*; but finding himself like to be discover'd there, also, upon the Apology of one of his principal Disciples and Champions, he became very much afflicted in mind, and with meer grief as was supposed, ended his execrable life; which happened about the year 1555, the Civil Magistrate of that place causing his Goods to be confiscated, and inflicting such exemplary punishment as it was capable of undergoing upon his wretched Carcase.

Delphshaven.

Delphshaven (which word needs no explanation) is about half a League from *Rotterdam*, and stands at the mouth of the Channel that passes from *Delft* to the *Muse*, and is in *Blæu*'s time a well peopled Village, subsisting especially by Navigation, and enjoying the benefit of a good Port. It sends forth several Busses, or smaller Vessels for the Herring Fishing, the proper Station whereof is at the place they thence call the *Buff-Gat*. The liberty to make a Port beyond *Overschie* is recorded to have been indulg'd by Duke *Albert of Bavaria*, to those of *Delft*, for the good services they had render'd him. It has a tolerable Court and Church; and is defended by three strong banks (and a Port-bank, the Sea-bank, and the *Mateuse* bank) against the rage of Tempests and Inundations.

SCHIE LAND.

THE River *Schie* gives name to *Schiedam*, (at which place it is stop'd and commanded by a sluice) and together with the River of *Goude* and the *Muse* makes a kind of an Island including that Scho-marchy or Dyke-Territory, call'd *Schiedam*.

Schiedam is a place of considerable antiquity as appears especially by a charter of *Fleem* the fifth, taken by *Boechernius* out of the Archives of the Monastery of *Rhinburg*, and to be seen in his *Theatrum Hollandiae*. It is said to have been endow'd with the privileges of a City in 1274 and from that time to the year 1300 to have gone by the name of *New-Dam*. Saint *Liduin* or *Lidui* celebrated for his piety and his sufferings under pain and misery, is recorded to have flourish'd here about the year 1427; whose bones were convey'd by Arch-Duke *Albert* to *Brussels*, and whose life and actions are said to have been deliver'd to posterity by *Thomas a Kempis*. The Inhabitants of *Schiedam* are reported industriously to retain their ancient simplicity, and to apply themselves either to the Herring-fishing, or to the making of nets, or else to navigation into remote Countries. It is not without Consuls and Ecclesiens, under whose jurisdiction are also several adjacent Villages. In paying of contributions *Roon*, *Hochstetel*, *Pendrecht*, and other places beyond, as likewise *Stetel* and the ancient *Vlaedingen* on this side the *Muse*, came under *Schiedam*.

Gerard and *Martin of Schiedam* are commemorated by *Thienentius* (by whom the first of them is corruptly call'd *Stredamus*) and others for learned Men.

Rotterdam, the principal City in *Schiedam*, is situated upon the *Muse*, at the mouth of the River *Rotta* or *Rotte* (from whence it is denominated) and is distant from *Schiedam* one, from *Goude* three, and from *Dort* about as many Leagues. The story of its being founded in the year of Christ 89 by one *Raterius*, the twenty third King of the *Franks*, will think hardly obtain credit, altho it be related by *Guiccardinus* and positively asserted by others, and particularly *Tribemius*. It is of a triangular figure, and so modern traveller supposes it to exceed any City in *Holland* except *Amsterdam*, and perhaps *Leiden*.

Coringius tells us that this City has of late Purchas'd several Villages, and divers points of jurisdiction, and was wanting to it before the *Belgick* troubles; and that the daily concourse of Merchants to *Rotterdam* (invited thither by the privileges of the place and commodiousness of its harbour) is so great, that the Magistrate find it necessary almost every year to contrive for the enlargement of its Area and the taking in of more ground. In *Blæu*'s time the place of it was reckon'd to contain 144 acres and 252 perches, (above double the quantity of ground which it possess'd not long before) and yet it has since that been much farther enlarg'd by the addition of several streets of new buildings. The streets are generally pav'd with brick, and kept exceeding clean; and the houses here built flopping, that is much narrower at bottom than top, seem continually to threaten a downfall. The Senat house, and the Burse or Exchange, are the chief of its publick structures; except St. *Lourens* Church, which is the largest of four in this City, and from the top of the Tower whereof you have a clear prospect of *Delft*, the *Haghe*, *Leyden*, *Dort* and the greatest part of South-Holland. Near the same Church is a little house, where nevertheless the great *Erasmus* was born: over the door whereof is placed his picture, and on one side of that Dutch:

*Adhuc his ortus mundum decoravit Erasmus,
Artibus ingenuis, Religione fide.*

Under

Under it in Spanish this:

*En esta casa es nascido Erasmo Theologo celebrado,
Por doctrina fennalado, la pureza de nos a revelado.*

With this other in Latin:

*Fatisseries nobis inviolat Erasmus;
At desiderium tollere non potuit.*

Besides these 4 Dutch Verses, we have them from *Coringius*:

*La dit hays is ghebooren
Erasmus Vermaer
Die Gods woort uytverkloort
Ous wel heeft Verklaert.*

On the great bridge in the Market-place (which is very spacious) stands a stately brass statue of the said *Erasmus*, in a furr'd Crown, and with a round cap on, and a book of the same Metal in one hand, the other being held upon the furr'd book in such a posture that it gives occasion to the common peoples standing piece of Drollery (under account it) viz, that every time this statue strikes the Clock strike it turns over a leaf. Upon the Pedestal, which is of grey Marble, are (besides a long story in *Low-Dutch*) the following inscriptions.

*Beberie takem se debellator Erasmus,
Maximas pars Batavi nominis, ex oculis.
Reddidi in Fastis sua oblatata finis
De tanto polio nulla quod Urna viro est.
Ingenui celsi fubar, majusque caduco
Tempore qui reddat, solus Erasmus erit.*

On the West side in Capital Letters

*Deploris Erasmi, magno scientiarum atque literarum
politoris omnium et Insuperatoris vero, fectus sui
primario civi omnium praeferatissimo, ac nominis immortalitatem scriptis aeternis iure consecuto. S. P. R. Roterodami, nequid tantis apud se fuisse politoris praeferatissimo, fectus hanc ex ore publico erigendum caruerunt. Hic heredes there should not be sufficient honour done to the worth and memory of this learned man his picture also, taken 4 years before his death, and the by the Magistrates of *Basil* is hung up in a publick place. It represents him but to the middle as is express'd by this Epigram.*

*Ingen Ingenitem quem personat Orbis Erasum,
Ecce tibi dimidium picta Tabella refert.
At non totum: mirari desine Lector
Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit.*

Rotterdam has a good Port, ships of great burthen coming up in deep Channels into the heart of the Town, where they are free of all danger, and laden and unlade their commodities to the merchants doers; nor have we in any late Writer mention made of the injury done this Harbour by the sinkings of an *English* man of War in it, which we are told in *les delices de la Hollande*, was to no purpose, tho with great loss and charge, endeavour'd to be got up again. Few or none of the Citizens exercise any handicraft, or drive a trade by any kind of manufacture, unless we may reckon their Beer trade, which they brew great quantities, transported to *Amsterdam* as well as to the neighbouring Cities and Villages, and that especially since about the time of our *English* Merchants removal from

Delft to this place altho our staple trade was afterwards, viz, an. 1656 remov'd by solemn proclamation thence to *Dort*. From *Rot-Bell* goes off a passage-boat, from what like our pleasure Barges on the *Thames*, to the Senate of this Town (call'd the *Vroetschap*) for term of life, who continue in Office for term of life, and when any of them dyeth for his successor one of the three presented to him by those that remain. These 24 choose all publick Officers out of their own number, and particularly as *Coringius* informs us, the three Consuls and seven Ecclesiens; this being done yearly upon the first of May; and those having the power of Electors who happen to draw five black Beans out of the number of twenty four; and are confin'd in their choice to the remaining nineteen. This City was the birth of *Arnoldus de Roterodamus* an Historian, and *Gulielmus Dymenus* commended at a very high rate by *Blæu*, for his excellent parts and extraordinary skill in the Law; but its greatest glory is the unparalleled *Erasmus*, born here an. dom. 1467, of whose life we shall give a brief account, but shall not hastily undertake a Character of his person and Learning, which are not to be mention'd but with deliberation and care. His Fathers name was *Gerard*, and his Mother, call'd *Margaret*, was Daughter of one *Peter*, a Physician of *Steenbergen*, from which place *Blæu* transmits his Father *Servetus* his confic'd by all that they were not very happily marry'd, but it is not deny'd that they had been privately contracted, and that nothing hinder'd the publick celebration of Matrimony between them, but the opposition of his parents, who were so obstinately bent upon compelling him to take holy Orders, that he stole away from them, and went to *Rome*, where he got a competent livelihood by transcribing of Books. Priming being yet scarce heard of in the World, *Erasmus* himself being about nine years of age went to *Daventer* School, where *Alexander Hegius* and *Zinzibus* began to teach a somewhat more polite sort of Learning than the World had for several ages been accusom'd to. His father being left what would have been sufficient for his maintenance and education, had the Guardians appointed by him prov'd honest in their discharge of their trust, having dealt unfaithfully by him, they resolv'd to rid their hands of this burdnesome Pupil by thrusting him into a Monastery and making him renounce the World before he knew any thing of it. In short, lighting upon an old School-Fellow in the Abbey of *Seyn* near *Goude*, he there tarry'd so long as to become Proffess'd, (tho much against the grain) from whence he (afterwards taken by the Bishop of *Cambray*, and sent to the University of *Paris*, with very large promises, but such as were never attended with the least performance. From thence he return'd to the same Bishop, and from him into his own Country, but coming back again he spent some years at *Paris*, from whence being at length driven away by the plague he betook himself to *Lovain*. Some time after he was invited by several Learned Men, to come into *England*, where he was in very high esteem, and where he had been before to see *Montjoy* formerly his Dispute and now his Patron, but not over liberal. To conclude he travell'd afterwards into *Italy*, spending a year at *Bononia*, and passing thence to *Venice* and *Fadua*, and at last to *Rome*, where his great fame

S f

had

Guede.

had arriv'd long before him: and having seen England a third time, he was at last invited by Mary Queen of Hungary into *Brabant*, where he fell sick, and dy'd in the seventieth year of his age, viz. *an. Dom. 1536*. He was of a very fickle constitution, being frequently afflicted with Agues, especially in the Legs, which was imputed chiefly to his eating of fish, the very smell whereof was always offensive unto him.

Guade, formerly the fifth (before it gave place to *Amsterdam*) but now the sixth and last of the great Towns of *Holland*, is also situate in *Schiedamsche Land*, being five Leagues from *Leyden*, and standing upon the confluence of the *IJssel* and the *Guane*, from which last this City it self in the judgment of the learned *Justus*, had its name, the word signifying both the Bank and Channel of a water-course. It was founded under *Florent* the Fifth, in the year 1272 (or according to *Justus* 62.) and at the same time adorn'd with many Privileges, but about an hundred years after, it was burnt down to the ground; as likewise in the year 1420, in the course of the War between *Jacquelin* of *Bavaria* and *Philip* of *Burgundy*.

This City (which is almost of a round figure) stands upon a moorish soil, and the Country about it lies to level, but by their Sluices in recent-four hours the neighbouring fields may be all drown'd; and then can no way approach it but upon two high Banks call'd upon each side of the *IJssel*, which are also well guarded with proper fortifications, that the strongest forces would be obstructed that way, the place it self being begirt with so broad and deep a Ditch, that the like is not frequently to be met with elsewhere. The *IJssel* indeed is but a Rivulet, scarce capable in the Summer-time of small Boats, as it runs from *IJsselstein* to *Monsfort* and so to *Olduane*; but when it arrives at this Town it becomes a considerable stream, and may deserve the name of a River. It was formerly a good Cattle wherein were kept the Archives of *Holland*, and whereof there is nothing now remaining but its high Tower. It has a very large Market-place, in the middle of which stands the Town-House, and near it the great Church, said to exceed in bigness the Cathedral of *Colen*, but for some time depriv'd of its stately appearance, which together with the Church was burnt by Lightning about the year 1552, as is express'd (according to the old way of not reckoning Days by numeral Letter) in these two Verses:

*LYX hinc JVI Lani, hora Vespere nona
CVM sacra lobanni VVL Cano ConVLT Aedes.*

The whole Fabrick was afterwards repair'd at a prodigious expense, being render'd indeed more glorious and splendid then before. It is deservedly admir'd for the painting of its Windows, in which respect it will hardly admit of any rival. *An. 1438* happen'd to dreadful conflagration at *Guade*, that there were but five Houses left standing in the whole Town. The Citizens are commended for moderating their expenses in Building, their Houses being then large and part neat and handsome rather for the most part. The whole place is kept exceeding clean by the multitude of greater and smaller Curriers, which run either close by or under almost every House; by means whereof, and the Tide which comes up the *IJssel*, all manner of dirt and

ordure is constantly wash'd away; so that the Town being besides at some distance from the Sea, it enjoys a very good Air, and is reported to have been always free from the Plague. It is encompass'd with an infinite number of delicate Gardens, not to be match'd in many other places, which cannot come strange if it be true that a great part of the Citizens are such persons as have fought out a retreat from the world, and devoted the remainder of their lives to quietness and pleasure. Within the District of *Guade* are reckon'd the Villages of *Blommendaal*, *Gaasbeek*, (half of which, and of *Stolwijk*, famous for its Cheeses, is under the Bailiwick of *Guade*) *Van Steyn*, *Roswijk*, a Mannour House of the noble and ancient Family of the *Bredeloes*, lately extinct, &c. with other places to be seen in *Coringius*, to whom we must generally refer the Reader for things of this nature.

Henricus de *Guade*, an *Augustin* Friar, was in his great repute at *Heylberg*, about the year 1424. *Gulielmus Hermannus* (whom *Erasmus* affirm'd to be inter *Doctos optimum*, inter *optimos doctissimum*) was also born at *Guade*; as were besides, *Magdalinus Jacobus* a Dominican; *Jacobus Guadanus*; *Gulielmus* a *Guadus*; *Reneus* a *Guadus* a Physician, who was employ'd by his Country in the quality of Ambassador both into *England* and *Denmark*, and became more famous by publishing his sixteen Books, which he entituled *Rebusvariarum*, &c. he dy'd at this place in 1537. To these must be added *Cornelius Loosius*, who wrote diverse Theological Tracts, and seems (who otherwise very deserving) not to be omitted in this place, because he himself compil'd a Catalogue of the famous Writers of both *Christianities*. *Theodoricus Gerardus*, and *Joachimus Lemnius* *Gregorius*, which two translated into Latin some Books of *Galen*. *Petrus Bockenbergius*, Historiographer of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, and yet censur'd by his own Countrymen as a person of no extraordinary judgment. *Johannes Lemnius*, a Doctor of the *Sorbon*, highly commended by the judicious *Erasmus* in an Epistle of his to *Nicolaus Episcopum*. He was Dean of *St. Martin* at *Utrecht*, and the Bishop's Vicar, and dy'd at the same place in the sixty-third year of his age, and of his Lord 1505. *Cornelius*, surnam'd *Aurelius*, a Canon Regular of the Order of *St. Augustin*, who wrote particularly a small Treatise, wherein he proves against *Gerardus Nominatus*, that *Holland* was part of the ancient *Batavia*. He seems by an expression in a Letter written to him by *Aldardus Amstelredamensis* in 1515, to have been one of *Erasmus*'s Schoolmasters; the words running thus, *Erasmus Belphe* *q. miratur omnes quod tu, sanctificasti semper amicus & preceptoris, nunquam meministi. Cornelius Schoonus*, whose Religious Comedies, entituled *Tertius Christianus*, have been in great esteem with his Countrymen and others; *Hadrianus Junius* in his short Acrostich upon these words *Guade Vitis*, judging it fit to bring in the commemoration of him as an especial credit to the place.

Guade is between *Bodegraven* and *Leyden*, near the old Channel of the *Rhine*, and not far from *Alphen*. Towards the later end of 1673, and beginning of 1673, it was particularly taken care of by the States Deputies, and made a considerable Fortress against the incursions of the French, who endeavour'd might and main about that time to break into the Province of *Holland*.

The Southern Islands of HOLLAND.



Gainst *Delphland* and *Schieldand*, that is, between them and *Zeeland*, lie several small Islands belonging to and under the jurisdiction of *Holland*; the first whereof, opposite to *Rotterdam*, is call'd *Oversmeer* (the reason of which name is obvious enough) wherein are *Portugall*, *Pennin*, *Ryberkerk*, *Helmond*, denominat'd from its standing upon the *Mewe* or *Maes*, just where the *IJssel* empties it self into that River; *Charlois*, or *Charlois*, so call'd from *Charles*, the Wartlike, of *Burgundy*, who in his Father's time, and whilst only Earl of *Charlois*, in the *French* Country, is reported to have recover'd a good part of *Oversmeer* from the Sea, and therein to have built this Village. *Oversmeer* for fertility and richness of Soil will hardly give place to any part of this whole Province.

The next, and much larger Island, is that of *Voorn* (from *Voren*, which signifies before, because opposite to the South Coast of *Holland*), wherein stands the *Brill*, a strong and well fortified Town, the surprizing whereof by some revolted Dutch, occasion'd the first dangerous commotions in these Provinces against *Philip* the Second; to the unspeakable vexation of the bloody *Alva*, who now began to triumph over these Countries as absolutely subdu'd. But of this matter we have discours'd more at large in our first General account of the *Netherlands*. *Hadrianus Junius* proposes its name to have been originally *Brebel*, that is, the Broad Heel or Heel, the Town being situate without doubt upon that mouth of the *Rhine*, which was call'd *Helius*; for the confirmation of which opinion he takes notice of a place, but four miles distant from hence, nam'd *Helvet*, that is, the foot or bottom of the Channel *Het*. But the thing is in a manner put out of dispute by a testimony brought out of an old Island *Voorn*, and running by *Geertrude*, is expressly call'd *Wydel*, that is, the wide or broad *El* or *Hel*.

The *Brill* seems formerly to have belong'd to *Zeeland*, the Lords of the whole Territory of *Zeeland* having been generally the Burgesses of that Province. The strength of the place and the convenience of its Port have made it a well traded and populous City; but it would be much more so, were it not eclips'd by the neighbourhood of *Rotterdam*. This was one of the auxiliary Towns pawn'd by the Dutch to Queen *Elizabeth*, and restor'd to them by King James; having for about the space of thirty years been Govern'd and Commanded by the English. The first Lord Sir *Francis Vere*. The soil of this and other parts of *Voorn* is fruitful and good, bearing very well both Wheat and other sorts of Grains; but the Air is none of the best, by reason of the abundance of moisture contract'd by the vicinity of the *Mose* and Ocean.

The Land of *Putter*, is really part of the fame

Iland, being divided from the Country about the *Brill*, and from *Beyerland* only by certain small Dykes and Channels. The principal place in it is *Geertrude*, a little Town, and now depriv'd besides Corn of all forts, produces a Turf and prickly Herb, not unlike *Spanish Broom*, call'd the *Dutch Helm* (that is, a Helmet) upon the account of its guarding and preserving the coasts of these Provinces, from being in process of time quite level'd and swept away by the Winds; against which they themselves are defenceless, tho they defend the Country against the Waves. A good instance of a wonderfully complicated Providence, since we can not only void of understanding, but in their own nature the scorn and sport of every blast of Wind, would have forecasted so well for the securing of themselves, or preserving of the several parts of the World in their proper place and condition.

The Islands (for so Dutch Writers term them) of *Koorndyk* and *Pierhill*, comprehend several Villages, and consist of excellent good both arable and pasture grounds. The fame may be said of the two *Oversmeer*, the old and new, which together with the former are also contain'd in the Island of the *Brill*.

Goeree, or *Goederees*, has its name from *Goe* or *Good* and *Ree* or *Rend*, which words signify a good station for Ships, and such there formerly between it and *Voorn*, by means whereof the Town of the fame denomination wonderfully flourish'd in riches and traffick. Its Port has of late years been obstructed in a great measure by the Sands, so that the Island it self being moreover infested by a turbulent and tempestuous Sea, it has lost very much of its ancient splendour. Some remains of Walls, where-with *Goeree* was formerly fortified, are said to be found at this day; and some likewise of its high Tower, of good use and direction to such passengers especially as intend to enter the mouth of the *Mose*.

Overlacker or *Overlacker*, (so call'd from its lying in respect of *Holland* beyond a good bank of sand, signify'd in Dutch by the word *vlacker*) comprehends, besides several other Villages equal to small Towns, (such as are *Dixland*, *Middelbarnes*, *Guide Tonghe*, and *Ostheim Place*) that of *Sommerdyck*, which also gives name to the Island, and is it self under the jurisdiction of *Zeeland*, as *Romenee* in *Schouwen* is under the Province of *Holland*. It was in former ages a good Empery, tho at present but of small account. In *Overlacker* is a great deal of good Corn land, but very little of pasturage.

All the forecited Islands go by the common name of *Eet land* van *Voorn*, and were in former ages part of the Province of *Zeeland*, but *Guicardin* tells that about 50 years before the time of his writings, upon the distribution of a Tax to be pay'd to the Prince, they voluntarily subjected themselves to the States of *Holland*, in whom they have from that time continu'd, as well before as since the Union.

*Koorndyk
and Pier-
hill.*

*Goeree
Island.*

*Over-
lacker.*



The BAYLYWYCK of

D O R T

Call'd also

SOUTH-HOLLAND.



HE Baylywyck of Dort, call'd also by some South-Holland, and *Balijeschap van Zuyd-Holland*, and *Schoutampt van Dordrecht*, consists, besides the City of Dort, a great number of Lordships and Villages, the names of which

may be had in *Blaze*.

In the month of *November*, an. 1421, so violent a tempest drove the waters up the *Waal* and *Mose* that they overflow'd and swallow'd up a great tract of ground lying between *Dort* and *Brabant*, no fewer then 72 Villages being ruin'd, and above a hundred thousand persons lost in the waves. It is reported by some that a wicked Country Boor; envying the prosperity of one of his neighbours, made a hole in a bank which was a principal defence against the merciless element, with a designe to drown him and his family in their beds, and afterwards to make up the breach: but that he was hinder'd from so doing by the violence of the wind and tide which suddenly made the breach so large that the Torrent became irrepressible, driving all before it, and destroying among the first that perished this malicious fellow himself; but supposing the author and origine of this dreadful calamity to have been as is related, yet can the question hardly be answered, how it came to be known?

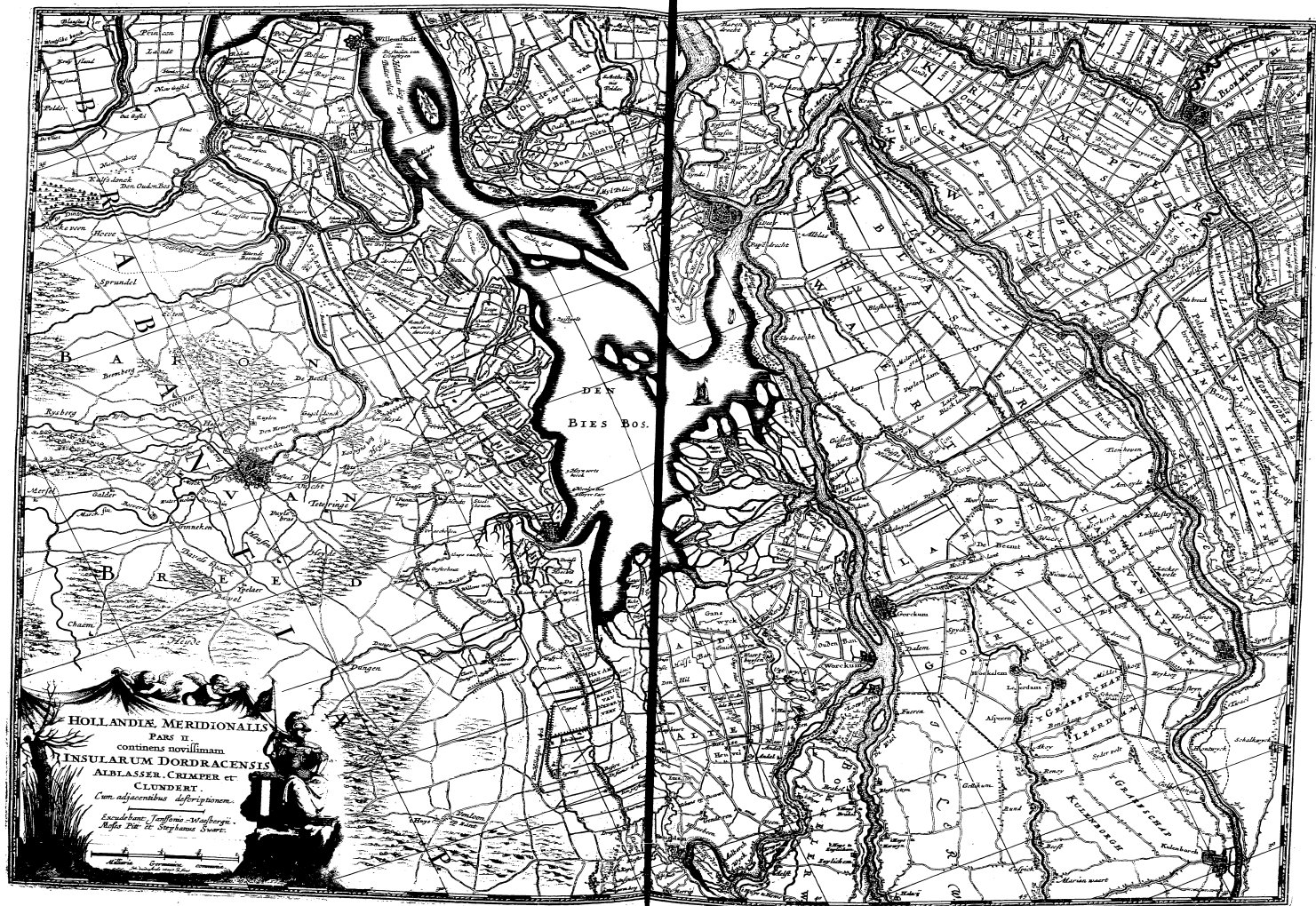
In this district were formerly these Monasteries or Religious houses. *Haylsbuch*, *Eendelfm*, *Onse lieve Vrouwe ten Donck*, *Carthusiers* or *Chartreux*, within the Territory of *Geertruydenberg*. But of them at present there is no more remaining then their bare names.

Dort is a very ancient City, and the first in order and dignity of the whole Province, it having been the place where the Earls (at their inauguration) and people of *Holland* bound

themselves reciprocally to each other. *Petrus Scribentius* quotes a passage out of the old *Hilto-rian Regino*, which imports this to have been a Town of great antiquity, if it relates to the same, as he question not but it does. *Eodem anno* (898) says he, *Zandbolch Reginarium ducem sibi adiunxit &c. noscio caput in finis asseveravit &c. ille adjuncto sibi Odoro Comite &c. in quendam satissimum locum qui Durtos* (according to *Schivoerius's* emendation for *Durtos*) *dixit intravit &c. Rex &c. Castrum expugnare conatus est, sed minime valuit propter paludes, &c. multipliciter refugios quos in predicto loco Mosa fluvijs facit.* It stands upon the *Merwe*, which being made up of the *Mose* the *Rhine* and the *Ling*, gave occasion, tho' a very good reason, for the reckoning of it situate upon four Rivers, according to these two Verses made at the reception of *Philip the second*, in this City an. 1549.

*Me mosa & Vahalis, cum Linga Mervaque cingant.
Eternam Batavæ Virginis ecce fidem.*

By the above mention'd fatal Inundation it was reduc'd into the form of an Island, and has been ever since so well fortify'd by its situation that it owes but small obligation to art; being well guarded on the West and North by the *Mose* and a Channel passing from thence towards the neck of the *Bies Bos*, and the *Holland Diep*, and on the South and East by the said *Bies Bos*; which is a large Bay, extending it self quite from hence to *Geertruydenberg*, and taking its name from the *Bulruhes*, which by reason of the shallowness of the water grow plentifully in most parts of it. Writers differ concerning the etymology of the name, tho' it seems hardly questionable that *Dordrecht* signifies the passage or ferry of the River *Dort*, upon which (tho' long since obliterated by the *Mose*) this Town originally stood, and was therefore anciently call'd *Dortos* (as is above said) and *Dordstmond*, that is the mouth of the *Dort*. It is distant from *Graude* four, and from *Utrecht* seven Leagues; and is a large, rich and popu-



ious City, consisting in the main of very tall brick houses, almost equalling those of *Colen* and not inferior to the Buildings of *Antwerp*. The Streets are neatly pav'd in the middle with stone, and on each side with brick for edgewise; and this part of them is kept so clean that a man may walk in slippers without wetting his foot in the midst of Winter; which thing may indeed be affirm'd of all or most of the Cities and great Towns in this Province. In *Dort* our Merchants keep their Court, and enjoy great privileges; there being two Churches for the use of our Nation, as there is one for the *French*. From the principal Church there is so large and fair a prospect that the Spectle of *Breda* comes into view. In one of the upper Rooms of the Gunners *Beel* or *Guild* sat the famous Synod assembl'd here in King *James's* time (of which we have spoken elsewhere) and the seats erected for that purpose are still remaining and are shewn to travellers as a matter of curiosity. *Dort* has the staple of such Wines as are brought down the *Rhine*; for the management of which trade it is provided of very close and strongly arch'd Cellars. It is call'd the maiden Town, as some tells us because it was never taken by an enemy, tho' often besieged; but surely these are mistaken, as appears (to wave other instances) from the *Germans* having possess'd themselves of it after they had pursu'd *Theodorick* the fourth, who had slain the Bishop of *Liege's* Brother at a Tournament, into his own Province of *Holland*. The Duke of *Brabant* did indeed besiege this Town to no purpose (tho' he had made himself Master of several other parts of the Country) about the year 1304; for the Citizens making an unexpected sally upon him routed his whole Army and pursu'd him to *Bois-le-due*, and in their return homewards overthrew the *Flemings* at *Ipselmond*. *Dort* has a long time since enjoy'd the Royalty of a Mint, this being the only Town in South-Holland, (or indeed as some say in the whole Province) to which the old Earl confin'd the coinage of their Money. It has besides that of Wine already mention'd the staple of Corn, Wood and several other Merchandises, brought down the *Rhine* and *Nise*; the owners whereof exposing them to sale here, find it their interest to allow good pen-niworts, not only upon other accounts, but to avoid those inconveniences which the carrying of them back again, or transporting them undergo. Near unto *Dort* are taken several sorts of good fish in great quantity, especially of *Salmon*, of which there were no fewer then 8921 caught in the neighbouring waters between the 15th of April 1620 and the last of February the year following.

The Government of *Dort* differs in many respects from that of the rest of the Cities of *Holland*; and therefore we may be allow'd to be somewhat larger then ordinary in our account of the same; which is manag'd by a Schout, a Consul (or Burgomaster) Senators, Echevins, Ex-Senators (commonly call'd Outraden) and the Octovini or Council of eight Men. The Schout (call'd formerly the Recorder, which word signifies a Judge) is chosen by the Governor of the Province, (whom in a peculiar manner he represents) out of three Citizens presented to him by the other Magistracy. Yet he is said in matters that purely concern the City to come after all the Senators, and to be assist'd by vote by the Consul in the last place: the continuation of his Office being mainly as

NETHERLANDS.

Coringius tells us in behalf of the County. The Consul, (for there is here never more then one at a time) is chosen every four months by the Ex-Senators (out of the number of whom he must be taken) and Octovini (*Coringius* says by the Senators, Ex-Senators and Octovini) the Citizens, having also for the greater state as well as security of his person, a guard of three Halbarriers, which constantly attends him when ever he appears in publick, (a thing peculiar to him and the Provincial Governor) the murder of the Consul William van *Allas*, committed in the open streets by a Priest about the year 1502. Some inform us of another who likewise bears the name of Consul (call'd usually *de Hoghester van's Heerenwegen*) who may more properly be term'd a Proconsul, for tho' he be chosen at the same time with the former, yet is he chiefly design'd to supply his place, when by sickness or any other means hinder'd from acting himself; having upon all other occasions only the first place and vote among the ordinary Senators. The common administration of Justice is by the Consul, the nine Echevins and five Senators; the whole body of whom is chang'd once in two years; in the first of which four Echevins and three Senators; and in the second five Echevins and two Senators, go out of Office. The nomination of these belong to the Provincial Governor (or in his absence to the Court of *Holland*) out of a double number propos'd to him by the Council of forty; which consists of the whole body of the Magistrary, and as many Citizens, appointed by them, as will suffice to make up that number. The Echevins and Senators take their places upon the day before the feast of *St. Michael's*, and these, when out of their Office, are accounted and term'd Ex-Senators, or the Out-raet, being the same (as *Coringius* informs us) which they call the *Proedchap*; the number of whom must therefore be uncertain. Between the Echevins and Senators is said to be only this small difference, that in judicial affairs, the latter concern not themselves so much as the former in examining the writings and instruments of the parties litigant. The Octovini are chosen by the Provincial Governor (or the Court of *Holland*) out of twenty four presented to him by the four Gilds or Fraternities of Artificers, each of which nominates six. The principal business of these is to be assistant to the Ex-Senators in the election of the Consul; and to inform the Magistracy if any thing be out of order in the City, and requires reformation or amendment.

Gulielmus Lindanus, first Bishop of *Ravennod*, and afterwards of *Gauxi*, is commended by *Cicardin* as an ornament of this City, to whom are added by *Blauw*, *Paulus Merula*, Professor of History in the University of *Lyden*; who has written, besides other things, a short Discourse of *De statu Reipublice Batavice*; he dy'd at *Rotterdam* an. 1607. *Valerius Gouthovius*, who has written in an historical manner of his own Country, *Janus Rutgersius*, who dedicated several things to the great *Gustavus* of *Sweden*, by whom he was sent Ambassador to the Confederate States and decess'd at the *Haque* an. 1623.

The Cattle of *Merveide* (of which there are now only some poor ruins to be seen, it having been in a manner quite destroy'd by the dreadful inundation which happen'd an. 1421) stood very near the Walls of this City; said, tho' upon no grounds, to have been built by *Merochus* King

Learned men.

King of the *Franks*, also the Family of the *Mercedis* must be acknowledged of great antiquity. *Liefde* is reckon'd to be the first Castles in this Province. It devolv'd from *Eric Duke of Brunsvic* to his Brother *Philip Earl of Hohenlo*. Of *Herlar Almshaus*, *Pattengien* near *Huesenort*, and *Wode near Roderkerck*, can only be said that they were each Buildings of *Capellen* was newly and neatly repair'd in *Blauen's* time. *Iffchund* was built about the year 1483 by *Florent of Oem*, Knight; and was defended several years ago to the noble Family of the *Mercedis*, *Langevout* upon the *Leck*, belongs (it has not lately chang'd its proprietors) to the *Besleers*; as *Geiffenburgh* to the *Brederodes*, *Sauburg* to the *Cobels*, and *Devillien* at *Synedrecht* to the *Bevers*. *Beysen* gave formerly to an ancient Family, of which it was formerly the *Seignior*, *Valdeghien*, between *Roon* and *Poortegael*, was built by the Lord of *Patten*; from which place the Family of the *Valdeghens* took its denomination. *Roon*, almost quite decay'd by the injuries of time, was also rebuilt divers years ago by its Lord and owner. The Villages of *Made*, *Drimmelen*, *Santholen*, and *Hage Swalune*, as likewise the Town of *Seenenbergen* (reckon'd an 1290 in the Land of *Streyen*) formerly within the District of South-Holland, are said to prebent to be in the possession of the Duke of *Arschot*.

Geertrydenburg.

Geertrydenburg lies close upon the Borders of *Brabant*, burhas belong'd to this Province (being accounted within the District of *Breda*) since the year 1212, at which time it was add'd to the fume by *William Earl of Holland*. An 1611 the supreme jurisdiction of it was conferr'd by the United States upon *Prince Maurice*, and it has been reckon'd ever since part of the Patrimony of the illustrious House of *Orange*. It was long since accounted of so great consideration to each Province, that *Holland* is recorded to have bound their Princes by Oath to the keeping, and *Brabant* theirs to the recovery of it. *Benitoglio* says of it in his time, that it was a very strong place, having the *Mose*, under the name of *Merue*, on one side, of such a breadth that being ready to fall into the Ocean it seems rather a Sea than a River. *Uffere* says that the Cardinal very improperly uses the name of *Merue* in this place (tho it must be confess'd that some more modern Writers have done the same) that word being really applied to a part of the new-Maes, which runs at a great distance from hence, and is only call'd the *Merue* between *Gorchum* and *Vlaerdingen*. Therefore he must be the *Biesbos*, into which it formerly emptied itself; the whole body of the River being suppos'd by good Geographers to have anciently continued its course also (says he) falls into the *Merue* a little River call'd the *Dong*, which (tho its course be but short, yet) has so deep and broad a Channel Country about it lies so very low that men walk the more upon the tops of the banks than upon the plain ground. The manual fortification of this place is answerable to that of its situation, and therefore by reason of these prerogatives it is held to be of the greatest concern not only in any Town in *Brabant* or *Holland*, but even in any other Province of the Low-Countries. Thus far *Benitoglio* concerning *Geertrydenburg*, which cannot I suppose absolutely make good the Character at this day, not as if it were never paid or decay'd, but because many other places are much advanc'd in their fortifications since

his time; for tho it be no great Town, yet is it at this day well entrenched, and has very good works rais'd especially by *Prince Maurice*, three parts of it having moreover the natural defence of large and deep waters, and the fourth that of a flat and marshy level. About the year 1663 it was garrison'd by three companies of Foot (one being wherewith *England*) and a Troop of Horse. It has its name from *St. Gertrude*, a French Woman say'd to have dyed here with a great opinion of sanctity about the year 664. An 1573 it was taken by the Confederates; but an 1588 it gave it self up to the Prince of *Palm*. After this (viz. about the year 1595) it was besieged on all sides by the ships and Forces of the Confederate States, and compell'd to surrender it self (tho far from wanting either Ammunition or provision. A fight with a Spanish Armada led thither by Count *Mansfield*, who endeavour'd by all possible means to raise the siege, and ask'd a trumpet-call to him by *Prince Maurice* the Dutch General) why his Master kept himself within his trenches, and being in the flower and vigour of his age, would not (as much better became him) be brought to a battle, whereunto the other very well reply'd that his Master was young indeed, and but in a manner initiated in the art of War, and that therefore he intended to be very careful of himself and his men's matters, that he might hold out, till he became an old Soldier. The discipline and Government of *Prince Maurice's* Army was so regular and orderly at that time, that he believ'd that who says he was an eye witness of it the Farmers and Peasants were quietly permitted to till and sow several parcels of ground within the Circuit of his Camp. The waters near this Town is abundantly stor'd with several sorts of excellent Fish, not only affording good Salmon and Sturgeon, but Shads in so great plenty that 18 thousand of them are reported to have been taken not far from hence in one day. Whether it be true that their fishery say'd in the time of War, the Fish being frighten'd away (as some of the Citizens have reported) by the noise of the great Guns, we shall not determine.

Schoonhoeven is so call'd from its pleasant grounds, *Schoon* signifying in Dutch fair or beautiful and *Heide* a garden, tho it has been term'd by some *Bella Curie*, because the word *Heide* denotes also a Hall or Palace; others moreover, and particularly *Conestable*, calling it *Bella Curia*, from its going by the name of *Schoonhoeven* in some ancient Chronicles. It stands on the northern bank of the *Leck*, over against *Nesport*, the decay of which place has been esteem'd advantageous to this. About the year 1521 *Elevent* the fourth cast up a huge bank between *Amerongen* and this Town, from whence great benefit redounded to it and the neighbouring Country; its ruinous Cattle being afterwards burnt by *John III. Elector of Brandenburg*; but viz. an 1212 a rebull by *John III. Elector*; about 63 years after that *Schoonhoeven* together with the Monastery of the *Carmelite* Friars, built an 1230, was quite destroy'd by fire. Having together with most Cities of *Holland* submitted it self to *John of Brabant*, it was an 1242 besieged by the Forces of the Countess *Jacoba*, and being forc'd to a rendition, only *Albert Baring*, one of the Governors of the Castle, excepted for life. Of whom the Dutch Writers tell a story parallel to that of the *Roman Regulus*; they say that having a months time given him to visit his friends and settle the affairs of his family, he voluntarily return'd to deliver himself into the hands of his Enemies, by whom

whom he was in a cruel manner bury'd alive. A smaller stream deriv'd from the *Iffel* joins with the *Leck* at this place, the trade wherof, (supported by its beneficial herring-fishing) is thereby very much promoted. It was made so strong a Fort before the latter end of 1672 (tho not long after better fortify'd) that the *French*, who endeavour'd here as at other several places to break into the heart of *Holland*, were beaten off and forc'd to retire with no small loss of men and credit. At *Schoonhoeven* was born *John Tate*, a man of Gigantic stature, since the happy Restauration of our present King carry'd about upon that account, and shewn for many in most Countries of Europe. One of a middle stature might well stand under his arm-pit. From the end of his middle finger (which was 7 inches long) to his elbow were 25 inches and a half; the length of his hand to his wrist being 11 inches; and all his limbs proportionable to his height.

Learned men of this place were, *Johannes de Schoonhoeven*, commemorated by *Trithemius*, *Guicciardus* and others: the learned and venerable *Andreas* (as *Guicciardus* tells us), a Dominican Monk, and Bishop of *St. Afelm*; the famous *Christophorus Longolius* (of whom we shall not presume to give a Character) for whose birth as many places contend as did formerly for that of *Guicciardus* posterity affirms; his Father to have been a French man but *Erasmus's* testimony may I think preponderate (except we may suspect him to speak too much in favour of his own Country) who in an epistle to *Damianus a Goes*, says perspicuously that both his Father and Mother were *Hollanders*, and that he himself was born in this very Town. He dyed at *Padua* in the flower of his age about the year 1522. We shall conclude our account of this Town with the Epitaph of *Oliver van Noort*, one of the first that say'd round the Earth, to be seen in the great Church of *Schoonhoeven*.

*His ille qui totum veltis qui Circuit Orbem.
A Magellano quartus Oliverius.*

Gorchum (in latin *Gorchemum*) is seated at the mouth of the *Ling*, upon the right, or *Holland* side of the *Waal*, and is distant from *Schoonhoeven* three Leagues. It is a neat Town, and owes its strength, which is not ordinary, to its natural situation as well as to art; by both which it is made one of the chief keys of the Province States fortify'd it with many new works, against the attempts and assaults of the *French* in their original campaign, viz. an 1673. Its beginning and original must be computed from *John Lord of Arkel's* crossing a Cattle here, and obliging his subjects of the Village *Wijk* to quit their habitation and build round about it; which was at first done only by a company of poor farmers, and this gave occasion to the name of the place (which was thereby very much ennobled) by the name Lord of *Arkel* with walls and towers for the word *Gorchens* in the old *Tue* is kept a daily Market of Cheese and Butter, and other supports of life, and the ground about the *Ling* out of the fruitful and fruitful Country of the *Beets*, tho the traffick conveyeth themselves to navigation and quantity of Corn into the adjacent Countries, and especially into all parts of *Holland*, where by the Town is become wonderful rich. From

the top of the Tower of its Church you have a most pleasant, and indeed scarce to be parallel'd prospect, not only an infinite number of Villages, but 22 wall'd Towns coming there in a clear day into view. *Philip* the second order'd the *Vredopact* or Common Council of this Town of whom are eleven and six, two *Consuls*, a Treasurer and another Officer, and a *Mayor*, *Fabryk-Meester*. There is moreover an annual appointment of seven *Echevins*, taken for the most part out of the forlorn body of the Mayor formerly nominated by the *Droefard* or Lord of the City, who (as has been said) was anciently the Lord of *Arkel*; but an 1652 the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* impow'r'd the *Vredopact* for the future both to choose the *Consuls* and *Echevins*, and also as occasion serv'd to recruit and fill up their own number.

Henry Gorchum Doctor of Divinity, and Vicechancellor of the University of *Coleu*, is said to have been an excellent Philosopher; about the year 1460. *Johannes Harius*, tho no great Scholar himself, is deservedly commended for his pious inclinations and love to learning, and for the collection of choice books where-with he had a Library excellently furnish'd. *William Effius* is said to for his learning no less than for his noble debt. But there are all inferior to *Thomas Eversmuis*, born at *Gorchum* an 1574 a man too well known and publickly esteem'd for his skill in the Oriental Languages to stand in need of such an encomium as we are able to afford him. His Arabic Letters were so elegantly compos'd and writt'n that the King of *Morocco* is reported to have treasur'd them up among his choicest rarities. He dyed at *Leiden* in the year 1624; and in the account of that City the Reader may find his Epitaph wherein he is said to have dyed in the flower of his age, which seems an improper expression being but 40 years old if he were born as *Blauen* tells us an 1574, and not (according to *Hegestrinus and Coringius*) an 1584.

Not far from *Gorchum* is a place then to strangers where they say *Hercules* of *Altenen* in ancient days pitched his Camp, and from whom (if you believe them) the neighbouring Country, the seat of several good Villages, and call'd the *Land of Arkel*, took its denomination. The Lords of *Arkel* were formerly of so great power, that one of them is recorded to have bid open defiance to *Albert of Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, and having paid the *Leck* not only made an invade into his Country, but defeated the Duke of *Dort* and *Schoonhoeven*, who endeavour'd to stop him in his retreat. The Inhabitants of *Rotterdam* and *Schiedam* having plunder'd some part of his Territory, he in requital burnt down the Town of *Nesport*; and tho he was at length forc'd to submit, yet did he in his City of *Gorchum* hold out a siege of three months against *Albert* himself, assisted by the Earl of *Overstree*, *Duchess* of the *Land of Arkel*, with walls and towers breaking out again, and finding himself too weak to deal with the *Hollander*, made over *Gorchum* and the rest of his Lordship to the Duke of *Orleans*, who sold it all, except the Village of *Schoonhoeven*, some time after to *William of Bavaria* Earl of *Holland*. From him the fume came into the hands of *Philip of Burgundy* together with the other possession of the *Land of Arkel*; by whom it was given in fee to *James Lord of Gassebeck*, upon whose death, which happen'd an 1459, Charles the Son of *Philip*

Famous men.

Worcum.

Philip the Bold of Burgundy, was made Lord of *Gorchum* and *Arckel*, and gave him the whole Territory descended to the House of *Austria*.

Worcum (in ancient writings *Wondrichemum*) is a Town of great antiquity, and is seated on the left or *Brabantian* side of the *Waal*, almost directly over against *Gorchum*. It is the principal place in the Country of *Altena* (which borrow'd its name from an old Castle, some part of the ruins whereof were not many years since to be seen) and belong'd to the Earl of *Cleves*, from one of whom being purchas'd by *William the Good* about the year 1222, it was afterwards held in fee of the Earls of *Holland*, making part of the possessions of the ancient and noble Family of *Holland* to the year 1600; at which time the Right of *Philip of Montmorency*, Earl of *Flores*, bequeathed at *Brussels*, by the bloody *Alba* an-1568, fold it and the whole Lordship of *Altena* for ninety thousand *Florens* to the States of *Holland*, to which Province it has ever since appertain'd. The situation of *Worcum* (it being in a manner a frontier Town to their Dominions) oblig'd the *Dutch* to have it very well fortified; and we find it among those places which they judg'd requisite for the preservation of *Holland* to put in a complete posture of defence towards the beginning of 1672.

Loosdrecht.

Within the Lordship of *Altena* are, besides the Town of *Worcum*, the Castle of *Loosdrecht*, *Rijswijk*, &c. And under *Worcum* are contain'd several Villages, as *Sleewijk*, *Worren*, *Altenkerck*, &c. *Loosdrecht* will hardly give place to *Worcum*, at this day remaining in the Province of *Holland*. It stands upon the most Westward point of the Island *Bommel-veert*, and at the confluence of the *Mose* and *Waal*; and was made more memorable about thirty years ago by its giving name (the occasion whereof is related in our General Account of the United Netherlands) to an *Anti-Orangean* Faction; to which most of the calamities that have of late befall'n these Countries, are not undeserv'dly imputed.

Heusden.

Heusden seems to be a very ancient Town; *Johannes Leydenius* placing *Robert* the first Lord of it under the year 857. *John* the twentieth Lord of *Heusden*, and the ninth of that name, having no issue, sold this place with its Territory, which had continued 500 years under his progenitors (who held it originally in fee of the Earls of *Cleves*) to *John Duke of Brabant*. But the Earl of *Sassenburg* laid claim to it in right of his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter of *John* the eighth, and not being able to get possession, made over his Title to the Earl of *Holland*, and this became the cause of grievous wars between the two Provinces, to which at length an end was put by its being given in Dowry with *Johanna* Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*, to *William of Oostervand*, Son of *William* Earl of *Holland*. About the year 1407 those of *Heusden* are reported to have fall'n upon the *Geldrians* (contending with the *Hollanders* for the Dominion of this place, near unto which they encamp'd) and to have given them to enter an overthrow, that they brought home more prisoners than they themselves were in number. *Heusden* is distant from *Worcum* about two Leagues, and is situate between the *Bommel-veert* and the old Channel of the *Mose*, which is suppos'd by good Geographers to have pass'd a little to the Southward of this place in the time of *Cesar* and *Tacitus*, in its course from *Megen* to *Geertruydenburg*. It has a good strong Castle, the Habitation of a Governor appointed by the States of *Holland*; and comprehends within its District several Lordships, besides a considerable

number of *Scenes* and Villages. In *June* or *July* an. 1680 a very sad calamity befel this place, for the Lightning in the night time piercing the Wall of the great Tower, set fire to the vast Magazine of Powder kept there; whereupon not only the said Tower, but the Castle and greatest part of the Street adjoining were blown up; the rest of the Town extremely torn and shattered in its buildings; sixty persons being presently after known to be slain, and about two hundred more maim'd; the harm and damage in general being also suppos'd to be greater than what were suffer'd by the City of *Delft* an. 1654.

We have already spoken of *Geertruydenburg*, next after the City of *Dor*; but besides that Town a *Brabantian* and others place *Sassenberg*, *Claender*, and *Willemsdijk* in South-*Holland*, tho' under the name of *Decepta Brabantia*.

Claender stands in the Isle of *Ruygenhil* (or *Roggenhil*, as some term it) about midway between *Willemsdijk* and *Sassenberg*, and almost at equal distance from *Breda* and *Geertruydenburg*. Its ancient name was *Nieuwenwaert*, and it was formerly so considerable a station for Ships, that the Earls of *Holland* had one of their principal Custom-Houses in it. It came into the possession of the Prince of *Orange* an. 1673, and is to be seen to have it well fortified, with eight Bastions and some Ravelins; and this is all we are told of late years concerning it, besides its having a fine Church and good Bells.

Sassenberg is situate almost in the middle between *Breda* and *Willemsdijk*, and was formerly encompass'd with Walls, which were demolish'd by *Philip of Burgundy* about the year 1426, since which time it has been a well peopled Village. *Willemsdijk* is a place of no great antiquity, tho' since the year 1672, being then first built by order of the famous *William Prince of Orange*, from whom it took its name. It stands upon the North-west Promontory of the Isle of *Ruygenhil*, and is very conveniently seated to secure and influence in a great measure the trade between *Holland* and *Zeeland*. It is no large Town, yet it is a place of considerable strength, being furnish'd with a good Harbour, and defended by seven Bastions and a double Ditch, as well as other fortifications, and having constantly its proper Governor and Garrison. The particular Houses bear proportion to the whole, for it consists of neat rather than ample Buildings; its Market-place, Church, and Common-Hall being famous as are neither the objects of envy nor contempt. Yet it is accounted a place of a very unhealthy air (which some impute to the neighbourhood of *Zeeland*) strangers especially that reside here for some time, being seiz'd by dangerous Fevers and Agues. The Isle of *Ruygenhil* and *Finiaert*, began to be recover'd from the Waters (wherever for a long time they had been overwhelm'd) about the year 1564. They are accounted within the Territory of *Brabant* (being judg'd by some to have anciently appertain'd to the Marquise of *Bergen*) by the States of which Province the Lordship of them was bestow'd upon the abovemention'd Prince of *Orange*.

But now we must again pass the *Mose* and *Waal*, and take a view of the remaining places of South-*Holland*; the first of which is *Nieuwerp*, standing on the left or Southern side of the *Leck*, almost opposite to *Schoonhoven*, from whence it is distant about a quarter of a League. It was formerly a large and rich Town, but fell many years ago from its higher station, and is now inferior to many Villages in these Countries. *Nieuwerp* takes its name from the *Holland* *Isle*

(for so we may call it in distinction from that of *Zutphen*) near unto which it is seated, just upon the borders of *Utrecht*; having to its own frequent ruin been a scene of contention between the two Provinces. We cannot give a full account of the various accidents which have befall'n it, and of the several changes it has undergone, which have been so many that scarce any place occurs so frequently in the *Dutch* Histories. In ancient Annals there is mention made of the Castle of *Isfelstein* under the year 1250; and about 1290 it was furnish'd with Walls and Gates by *Arnold Lord* of this place and *Egmond*; by whom at the same time was founded here a Monastery for the Regular Monks of *St. Augustin*. An. 1417 *John* of *Egmond* lying under suspicion of Treason against the Earl of *Holland*, who was his Brother *William of Isfelstein*, fled to him after to closely besiege and distress'd in this place by the Earl, that he found himself oblig'd to make over the same unto him for a yearly pension to be paid to himself and his mother during life. After this the Earl happening to die before them, they thought fit to make a reentry and to take possession of *Isfelstein*; but the *Utrajants* fell presently upon them, and not only expell'd them the Town, and pull'd down the Walls, Castle, and Tower, but all that was inflammable, except the Church and the abovemention'd Monastery. In the year 1466 the *Geldrians* in like manner burnt it down, and it lay some years in its ashes, that is, till such time as *Frederic of Isfelstein* obtain'd leave from *Charles of Burgundy* to rebuild and encompass it again with Walls. *Isfelstein* is at this day under the Prince of *Orange*, being sufficiently fortified, and surrounded with Gardens and plant Inclosures. Its Trade consists much in Cables, Cordage, and other commodities and manufactures of the like nature.

Vianen (in Latin *Viana* and *Viana*) was built about the year 1190 by *Suederus* Brother of *John Lord* of *Culenburg*, the whole Lordship call'd by that name being allotted him for his Patrimony. The Town is Wall'd and Trench'd about, and enjoy'd with very great privileges; *Henry* Lord thereof having maintain'd a long time of Law against *Philip* the Second in the High Court of *Mechlin* concerning the supreme jurisdiction of this Territory; which he pretended to be an absolute independent dominion, and only subject to its proper Lords. It lies upon the left or Southern side of the *Leck*, two Leagues above *Schoonhoven* and over against the *aert* in the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*; and did lately belong to the

noble Family of the *Broedersdes*, to whom it came by Marriage about the year 1418. The neatness of its Buildings as well as the neighbourhood which is moreover adorn'd with a stately high Tower, adjoining to the Castle of *Banefield*, built an. 1372 by *Gisbert Lord* of *Vianen*, with the ransom receiv'd for the Earl of *St. Pauls* Son (the whence it is commonly call'd *St. Pauls Tower*) taken by him the year before, in a Battle fought in the Country of *Juliers*.

Leerdam (call'd in Latin *Leerdammum* and *Leerdammum*) is denominated by contraction, as some will have it, from *Lingerdam*; because it stands upon the River *Ling*, which is suppos'd to have the name given it from its length, upon which account it is by some Writers call'd *Longa*. In former ages it belong'd to the House of *Arckel*, from which by Marriage it came first to the Family of the *Egmonds*, and not long after to the *Oranges*, whereunto it at present appertains: being as a late Traveller tells us, but a small inconsiderable Town. It is about three hours distant from *Vianen*; and has little to boast of self, except the memory rather than remains of an ancient Castle, which being seiz'd by the *Geldrians* about the year 1496, serv'd them for some time as a secure place of retreat, their plundering and inflicting the Province of *Holland*.

Asperen.

Asperen stands also upon the *Ling* (under the name of *Lijde*, that is *Love*, as *Guiccardinus* tells us, from the pleasant murmuring of its stream as it slides by this place) about half a League from *Heusden*, which together with it and *Leerdam* make a Triangle, well nigh equilateral. It was about sixteen or seventeen years ago observ'd to be but a small Wall'd Town, having descended from its proper Lords (by whom it had been held in fee from the House of *Arckel*) to the Family of the *Boetelaers*. *Conradus* and *Johannes Ottonis* at *Asperen* are recorded by *Blauw* for learned men, and excellent Divines; the first of whom dy'd an. 1609 left a perpetual exhibition for two Divines of the University of *Leuwarden*.

Heusden.

Heusden is distant half a League from *Leerdam*, and three Leagues and an half from *Schoonhoven*. It owes its original to the often mention'd House of *Arckel*, and its name (as some very believe) to the *Hercules* of *Asperen*, from whom they will have it to be call'd *Hercules-hem*, that is, the Mansion or Habitation of *Hercules*. Its Castle, a Building of great antiquity, and which has been standing in *Guiccardinus* time, but has been since utterly demolish'd.





THE
DISTRICT
OF

RHYNLAND.

RHYNLAND (in Latin *Rhinlandia*) comprehends the best part of South-Holland (taking this appellation in a larger fence, and in opposition to North-Holland or *Wef-Feizigland*) and contains all that tract of ground, the Cities and Villages whereof are by certain Laws and Constitutions, and by a kind of Confederacy among themselves, oblig'd to provide for the constant maintenance and reparation of the Water-banks and Dykes, which having an especial relation to the middle branch of the *Rhine*, occasion'd the whole Country to be denominated *Rhynland*. For the inspecting and taking care of the foresaid Fences, whereby the Land is secur'd from the gradual encroachments as well as accidental inundations both of fresh and salt water, there has been continued from ancient times a certain College or Council, consisting of the Prefects of their Banks and their seven Jurats, or sworn Assitants; the first of whom they term *Dyck Graven* and the later *Heemraden*. These frequently view their Sluces, and all parts of their Banks, Dykes, and Channels, making strict enquiry after whatsoever wants cleansing, strengthening, or any manner of reparation; and appointing a sufficient number of Labourers with all expedition to effect the same. They also impose mulcts and fines upon those whose neglect in any thing relating to the Dykes has render'd them obnoxious; and determine what particular quantities of ground are liable to pay for the maintaining of such and such a kind of a Renc-charge upon much of their Land, to which the possessor stands oblig'd by the tenure of the same. *Rhynland* is bounded on the west by the coast of *Holland*, on the East by a small part of the Diocess of *Utrecht* and *Amsteldam*;

on the North by part of the *Te* lying along the coast of the *Dyck* that passes from *Harlem* to *Amsteldam*, and by the Shallows and *Wades* as far as *Bevermyck*; and lastly on the South by a Line drawn from *Monstfort* to *Ouderwater*, and thence to *Goude*, and afterwards to the *Hagen*. Of the course and several divisions of the *Rhine*, as also of its three mouths or embouchures, we have spoken briefly elsewhere; for a full and particular account whereof, with divers other things relating to the same, we refer either to *Cluverius's* Treatise *De tribus Rhemi Aflorib*, or to that Volume of the *Work* which is appropriate to the old Geography; as not judging it proper (whatever others have done in matters of the like nature) either to weary our Reader with tedious repetitions, or entertain him with a discourse in a manner foreign to the business at hand. Yet must we here take notice of the prejudice done to the more inland parts of the Country by the obstruction of the mouth of the middle Channel of the *Rhine*; whereby the inhabitants being debar'd of the intercourse they formerly enjoy'd with the Ocean, and so depriv'd of the grand benefit of traffick, they were necessitated by means of two small Rivers the *Goude* and the *Woode* to procure a communication on one side between the *Rhine* and the *Wylt*, and on the other between the *Rhine* and the *Harlem Meer*; the Channels cut for that purpose bearing the names of the two foresaid Rivers. One thing seem'd to make the uniting the *Rhine* and *Wylt* a matter of no small difficulty, and that was the considerable height of the waters of the latter (especially at full Tide) above the level of the fields lying between it and the *Rhine*; but the inconveniences consequent hereunto, were the drowning of the said fields, were observed by great Sluces plac'd at the very entrance into the *Goude Channel*; whereby all intercourse between it and the *Wylt* was cut off, except at the opening of the same, which is generally done at such times as the surface of their streams are

in a manner equally depress'd. At this place was a Custom-house built, and to that a Castle or Fortress added by *Floris*, Son of *William*, King of the *Romans*; so that the commodiousness of the situation being observ'd, great numbers of people remov'd their habitations, and fasted themselves here; from whence the present City of *Goude* on an ascent whereof we have given already) took its beginning. After the waters of the *Rhine* were frequently found to swell, and come down with so impetuous a torrent from above *Utrecht*, that they broke the banks upon which depended the security of the more level fields of *Holland*; thereupon with the consent of *John of Nassau*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, a considerable bar was put to the same, by a Lock or Sluce built at *Vriesick*, over against *Vianen*, whereby a large tract of ground, lying below the said place, particularly about *Wijlsum*, *Monstfort*, and *Ouderwater*, was deliver'd from those frequent inundations unto which they had been formerly expos'd.

Leiden (call'd in Latin *Lugdunum Batavorum*, as also *Lepda*; and by *Cornelius Arelatus*, to make its name bear some resemblance to the *Arles* of the *Grecians*, in the plural *Leyde*) is the Metropolis of *Rhynland*; said by travellers to be the neatest and most pleasant City in *Europe*, if the beauty and stateliness of its Buildings, the largeness and cleanliness of its Streets, the commodiousness of its Channels, and the agreeable stateliness of the Trees planted on each side of the same, be duly consider'd; tho' a certain modern writer tells us, that it wants a plentiful Current of water, and good Springs, as also a capacious Market-place, to make it such, and all their Walks are not so completely shaded as before the fatal year 1672, several rows of Trees being then cut down, upon the apprehensions the Citizens had of the *French* Forces in the neighbouring County of *Utrecht*: but what was formerly said by a noble personage does still hold good, viz. that either *Leiden* is in a Wood, or a Wood in *Leiden*. It is seated upon the old or middle Channel of the *Rhine*, the mouth of which (as we have observ'd) had occasion to observe) has been long time quite choak'd up, which has made it difficult to prevent the ill effects of standing waters; by reason whereof it can hardly be judg'd to be healthful a place as many writers, even in spite of the strongest argument (experience), would have it imagin'd. It is in a manner encompass'd by a great number of Cities and good Villages, being as *Blaeu* tells us from *Delft* three, from *Harlem*, *Goude*, *Wolven*, and *Rotterdam* five, from *Amsteldam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht* seven common miles to the Country. It is call'd *Lugdunum Batavorum* to distinguish it from the *Lugdunum of France*, call'd by contraction *Lyon*, as this place is in like manner nam'd *Leyen* and *Leyden*. The etymology of the word *Lugdunum* is still in the dark. *Blaeu* supposes the *dunum* may come from *danen*, which signifies a Hill, such an one as is in the middle of the City; but as for the first syllable, he plainly acknowledges that he knows not what to say to it. If we may interpose our conjecture, we may not be an abbreviation of *Leydia*, by which name *Gerardus Goldenbarnius* (who wrote in the time of *Charles the Fifth*, whose Chaplain he was) calls the City it self, from its having been one of the Battlements or six Camps of the *Roman* Legions.

Leiden seems to be a place of greater antiquity than either *Harlem* or *Dort*, also she have the precedence in the order of their principal young Cities, which some will have impu-

ted to the former disproportion between them and this City as to riches and bigness (tho' at present it be larger, or at least better peopl'd, than any Town in the Province, except *Amsteldam* and *Rotterdam*, the later of which is only suppos'd in that respect to rival, hardly to exceed it). *Leiden* having contain'd some ages ago not above twenty-five *Rhynland* Acres, tho' by four several enlargements (the first of which was the second *an. 1313*, the second *an. 1319*, according to others 1355), the third *an. 1389*, and the fourth *an. 1510*), the bounds of it came to be so far extended that it was found to comprehend no fewer than 172 Acres of the same measure. Another addition was made to the said side where it stands the *Zyff-poor*, in the year 1644. We are told in *Les Eclairciss.* that *Leiden* has eight Gates, the principal whereof is the White-Gate, which was rebuilt in a very stately manner *an. 1650*; all the others, together with their Bridges, having been likewise reedified not many years ago. *Blaeu* informs us, that it is divided into twenty-three Wards, which consist of about ninety Voisings or smaller Partitions; that there are in it thirty Islands, twenty-four Channels, 180 Streets, ninety-five Bridges, and in the compass of the Walls forty Towers and seven Gates. The Roofs of the Houses are more steep than ordinary, which they say is design'd for the more convenient calling of the rain water into a small Channel or Trough that conveys it into a large Cistern, where it is kept for the use of each Family. In every Ward are four Magistrates, to whom it particularly belongs to take care of Ladders, Buckets, and other Instruments proper and serviceable in the extinguishing of fires. In each Voising is one Master and two Assessors; to whom it appertains to compose differences between the inhabitants, and to look after the order and decent formalization of their Funerals. The principal Church in *Leiden* is that of *St. Peter* (dedicate originally to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*) formerly adorn'd with a very high Tower, wherein were kept the public Archives, which were all destroy'd and lost upon its fall about the year 1512. In this Church are to be seen the Epitaphs of many learned men; particularly those of *Franciscus Junius*, *Petrus Bochenbergius*, the famous *Johannes Heurnius* and *Gerardus Bontius*, with several others to be seen in *Heggenius's* *Ist. Hollandicæ*. The Church of the *gumment* (*Exprement*) may deserve a place here. *Thomæ Erpenio*, *viro in omni genere litterarum eximio*, *Orientali*. *Linguarum persicæ, earundemque in alma Batavorum Academia Professori longe præstantissimo*, *Librarius fuit & Arvensis typis clarus, vires investigate, pictas, præditas, mellea, mirumque suavitate insigni*, *an. 1584.* (thus it is in *Heggenius*, but *Blaeu* both in this Epitaph and elsewhere has 1574 for the year of his birth) 111 *Idus Septemb. Gervonius in Batavia*. *Bonæ egregiæ* (it should be egregiæ) *publici tanto, ejusque incomparabili damno*, *Lugdunum Batavorum in flore* (bea!) *denato* *an. 1624.* *Jacoba Buysea*, *Amplif. & intergermini Hollandicæ Curia Senatoris Johannis Bayjei*, *Monachodamensis J. G.* *filia optimæ & bene morum conjugis* *an. 1624.* *quæ quædam xixix, rixm ex eo Liberatorum Patris contra vitium masculinæ posuit.* *Vale, vale dulcissima. Sit tibi terra levis.*

Homa Bulla. Ruit hora.

We shall add but one Epitaph more, belonging to a person of worth and quality, and not to be found in *Heggenius* or (I think) any other printed discourse or Itinerary.

Deo. Opt. Max. Sacrum. Aeternae Memoriae Reverendi Viri D. Johannis Polypandi a Kerchove, ex antiquissima et nobilissima Kenolodunum Gandavensium familia, in Ecclesia Gallo-Belgica Dordrechtana Annos 20 Pastoris, in Academia Lugd. Bar. Doctoris & Professoris Primarii annos 35, et Rectoris Magnifici, & 25 Synodi Gallo-Belg. Praesidis. Hic pietatis, prudentiae, probitatis, et modestiae, Liberalitatis, animi moderationis, pacis & concordiae amore, nemini seculi. Omnis gratias & charas, nulli gravius. In decendo peripetuis, in disputando promptus, in conciliando facundus, Memoriae & Tuius incomparabilis. Eodem quo vivit tranquillum, placide supremum diem clausit in fine Reformationis sui aetate 1646. iv Febr. aetatis fide 78. Johannes a Kerchove, Henricus Dominus, Saluum Hollandiae Praefectus, filius unicus nemini seculi.

The next is St. Catherine's, a large Gothic Church, which stands upon a higher ground, and was in former times built only of Timber, being from thence call'd the *Wooden House*. It was design'd for so ample a fabric that we are told it would exceed that of the Cathedral of the old Rhine, and by their extent sufficiently evidencing the intended grandeur of the superstructure. St. Mary's (the now call'd the French Church) both as to architecture and extent of Building is inferior to the two others already mention'd. In this Church, and in the very place where he himself us'd to sit at Sermon, stands a monument erected to the memory of the great *Scaliger*, with an inscription, which is to be infer'd here; altho he being a man of great modesty (if we believe *Hegesinus*) had order'd only these words (which yet few would think to favour of pride and familiarity) to be engraven on his Tomb-stone: *Polypus Justus Scaliger. Jul. Caesar. Fil. Hic exsepit. Refugium animi. And upon the edge of the same stone, Terra haec Ecclesiae emptia est. Nemini Cadaver hoc inferre liceat.* Here is also to be seen an Epitaph upon a monument erected to the memory of the famous Herballist *Cordus Clusius*, part whereof runs thus; — *In hac Urbe condeccando Academiae evocatus, & stipendio pub. per annos 16 honoratus 84 aetatis 8. Annam ingressus obiit celebs 4. Apr. 1609.* With this Dutch annex'd to the same,

*Non potuit plures hic quærere Clusius herbas
Ergo novas Campis quaerit in Elysiis.*

Besides these there has within some thirty years been built another Church, in a circular form, much admir'd by strangers for its curious workmanship, especially in the inside.

We refer the Reader for an imperfect account (for such it must needs be, no Record as he tells us remaining either of their Founders or time of erection) to the Religious Houses belonging to this place, to *Blauw's* description of the same in his *Theatrum Urbium*; those within the City being either demolish'd or converted to public use; and those without to be entirely ruin'd, or rather vanish'd, that the plats of ground on which they stood are long since thrown into the common fields.

The Hospital of St. Catherine appears to have been charity and before the year 1388, (so the consideration of the same serving only for the maintenance of two men and as many women. But in *Blauw's* time it consisted of seven distinct pieces of Buildings, wherein were 144 beds for sick and decrepit persons, besides a great number of Mats or Pallets provided for the greater convenience

in the cure of the diseased. He tells us, that there were also particular Lodgings appointed for those who had the French Disease, who were put into the hands of the City Chirurgions, besides another apartment, where poor men travelling from place to place, had entertainment for three nights. Upon the same foundation depends, the feared as a distance from it, another piece of Building in which were sit in *Blauw's* time 68 Beds; and higher are sent, when the former happens to be quite full, as well the aged and disabled, as those that are sick of all manner of Diseases; altho this House was design'd at first only for such as were diseased, or infected with the Plague. Six men and as many women, call'd by them Fathers and Mothers, are the Curators of the Hospital. In the Hospital of Saint Elizabeth (appropriate to that of St. Catharine) were at the same time 65 Beds in four several apartments; there being also a particular place where Women travellers (of the same quality with those in the former) are accommodated for 3 nights. Hereunto is annexed a leper house, which has 19 beds: and the Curators of the whole are 4 Men and 4 Women. The Hospitals of Saint James and Saint Barbara are now only of use and benefit to the poor. But least our discourse of these and other Monuments of piety should swell beyond its proper bounds, we will speak very briefly of only two other public foundations, one of which is for the education of poor Orphans, and the other for the relief of the poor and indigent in general. The first of these had but small beginnings, but when the number of Orphans was much increased, the society was forc'd to seek a new habitation, a large piece of Building took a new habitation, a large piece of Building formerly a Hospital for the sick, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin, being assign'd it by the publick; which was done about the year 1583. Yet it was not long ere this new feat of theirs was forsook, likewise too narrow, for that a little after the beginning of this present century, the whole of it was pull'd down and rebuilt in a more ample and capacious manner. About thirty or forty years ago there were 400 poor Orphans; these they have been at least 500, Orphans (*Hegesinus* tells us of 700) well accommodated that the like is not to be met with in all the Low-Countries) maintain'd it, under the Government and inspection of two publick Rulers, a Father and a Mother, with eight others, that is four Men and as many Women; who act with a supreme power in the management of the affairs of the society. The alms house is a piece of Building where the twelve practices of alms, or Almoners, are wont to meet, and distribute Bread, Tarts, and Money among the poor; respect being always had to the numbers and condition of each Family; and of this relief they say no fewer than 20 thousand persons (a thing hardly credible) participate within the limits of this City; wherein are moreover divers parcels of Building, most of which consist of about 12 houses or Tenements, either built on purpose for the accommodation of the poorer sort, or appropriated to that use by several benefactors. Every year there are two great Fairs in this City, the one of which may be arreled for debt. The chiefest begins on *Ascension* day, and some part of the time while it continues the Citizens meet at the shooting but which they call *Doels* and exercise them with Cross-Bows, and ordinary bows and arrows.

The

The chief trade of *Leyden* consists in Cloth and Camlets, the gains made of Leticie, Parley, Carrots, Pease, Beans, Parsnips, &c. (which are carried as far as *Brussels*, and into *Zeeland*; *Leyden* Parsnips being also usually, cry'd about the place in *Amsterdam*) be not inconsiderable. The industry of their Gardiners is wonderful, by which they receive four or five crops in a year from the same ground; which is commonly sold for 250 and sometimes 300 pottel an acre, the whole Land yields but 200, and Meadow or Pasture no more than 140. Every morning at six of the Clock they set out from this place the first Boat for *Amsterdam*, and at nine and twelve two others; at eight and eleven those for *Harlem*; and about noon for *Utrecht*, begin their voyage. Eight Boats put continually from hence to the *Hague* and as many to *Delft*; the same number passing from each of those Towns to *Leyden*.

The great Court or Hall is a noble and large structure, in the lower part whereof are (besides several divisions applied to other uses) three Tribunals or Judicatories, one of them belonging to the University, another to the City, and the third to the affairs of the *Rhineland*. Over these are several Chambers, reserved for the solemn conventions of publick Magistrates and Officers, in that of the City are many excellent pieces of Painting, as the Gifts of the three *Magi* by an ancient hand; the famous siege of this Town in 1574 wrought in Tapestry; with several others done by *Cornelius Engelbrecht* and *Laetius nam'd Leydenfils* (both formerly Citizens of this place) among which that of the last judgment creek, drawn by the said *Lucas*, and so highly valued by the Emperor *Rodolphus* the Second, is perhaps gives notice of it to the whole City. We pass by the *Rhineland* House, where the *Dyck* Game meets with his Afflictors, as also the Prison-Hall; and that which belongs to the Company of Archers, in the Glass of the Windows whereof stand the Arms of *Holland* very curiously represented. The place formerly set apart for the examining and sealing of Cloth (where about an hundred thousand pieces are said to have been yearly made here in the space of one year) the Hospitals of St. Barbara and St. James; but within this last Century there has been by the Senate of *Leyden* a beautiful and magnificent piece of Building (as *Blauw* styles it) erected for that use and purpose. The *Burg* (formerly a defence and now an ornament to the place) stands about the middle of the City, in an angle made by the consequence of two large Channels and the old new Rhine. The Burgraves of *Leyden*, formerly the Governors of the place, and frequently met with in the History of these Countries, had their denomination from this Fortress. Some say it was built by the Counts of *Burg*, and that their Legions had their constant quarters in it, but others record *Hengst* the *Saxon* (or general) met with in the History of these Countries, for the Builder of it, erected as they tell us by him upon his return from the conquest of *Burg* into it. It is a strong fortification, built with stone in round form, the ascent unto it being by four high Steps, and the Wall encompassing it which the surrounding Arch being 68 Poles of 10 foot to the Pole in circumference, is a pleasant prospect of the Town and neigh-

bouring Fields and Meadows, the sand Hills, and the Sea of *Harlem*. In the middle of it is a deep Gate or Pit, which is generally believ'd to be the Gate of an underground way leading from the place to *Catwyck*. At the entrance, over the Gate, are Keys with a Lion Rampant Guardant, and a Sword in his right paw. Under the Arms on one side is written this Motto *Pignus pro Patria*, and on the other, *haec Libertatis ergo*; besides a Copy of *Versteur* taken in the middle of the 17th. The most pleasant street in *Leyden* is that which from one end to the other, passes a Channel of water betwixt on each side with large Trees; the pavement sloping towards the fame, so that no dirt can settle upon it, even in the foulest weather. Here dwelt the late Rector of the University, *Polyander a Kerchove*, who us'd to say, that he liv'd in the most pleasant Street, of the most pleasant City, of the most pleasant Country, of the most pleasant Quarter of the World. Nevertheless the largest and most trading street in *Leyden*, is that which reaches from the *Hague* Gate to the *Utrecht* Gate. The most considerable next to that is the *Harlem* street, which as one tells us has become the biggest of all since the last enlargement of the City. The grand Canal, call'd the old Rhine, has four hundred and two stone Bridges over it, one of which (call'd the Corn-bridge, from the Market kept there) is the fairest in the City. The other of the said two is term'd the Fish-bridge, for the like reason; both the *Catwyck*, (which is accounted the best, because the freest) and the *Marsland* (which is being vendued upon it. In the year 1574 was *Leyden* besieged by the *Spaniards*, who knowing the strength of the place, and having begirt it with near 60 Forts, doubted not but to effect that by Famine which they despair'd of attaining by the most resolute assaults (as now it then was a place of considerable Holds; as was it is reckon'd among their strongest Forts). But in preference very well fortified with good Walls, besides Ramparts, Bulwarks and Trenches. And indeed the place was so far diffretted at last, all relief and supply of provision being cut off, that the inhabitants endur'd the utmost extremity of hunger; for bearing in mind the barbarous usage of *Harlem* last year, they were with after their surrender, they resolv'd to stand it out to the uttermost, one of their answers to the enemy being, that as long as they had one to eat, and another to fight with, they would not yield. But notwithstanding their extraordinary great Resolution, and all possible means to keep the people in heart, their necessities at last began to press so hard upon them that they were forc'd to have recourse to the only remaining resource, and desperate way of relief (all others, which were several, having prov'd ineffectual) and that was the cutting of the main banks of the *Mose* and *IJsel* between *Goude* and *Rotterdam* in divers places, according to the advice formerly given by the Prince of Orange. The waters at first rose but very moderately, and afforded small comfort to the besieged, but about the end of September (as it usually) they were in a little time swell'd to such a height that all the Citizens round about *Leyden* turn'd into a Sea, the *Spaniards* flying with all speed from the inundation, and not being able to get off without the loss of fifteen hundred men. The very heat and vigor of the summer lasted at least five months, the Citizens of whom no fewer than ten thousand are said to have

tions of it did yet more clearly appear and shew themselves, and the Building was found to be of a square form, and about 960 *Roman* feet in the compass. The neighbouring Inhabitants dug up several great stones, of a greyish colour, being some three foot high and four foot broad; besides divers bricks, about a foot square, and as fresh and solid as if they had been but newly burnt; with old *Roman* Coins, and old fashion'd Vessels, made of several metals. But in the year 1662 was this place forsaken by the Sea, for above the space of 2 days in which time were some thousands of stones dug up, and several curious Vessels found with this inscription. *Ex. Gr. Inf.* Some suppose it to have been built by *Caligula*, and there are divers conjectures made at the reason of its being call'd *Britannica*, the most probable of which seems to be, that it was design'd (whoever was its Founder) for a Granary of Corn brought out of *Britain*; for which purpose many other store houses were erected by the *Romans* both in *Gaul* and *Germany*. There stood also in former Ages (for it was burnt down in the course of the war with *Spain*) about two miles from *Leiden*, near unto *Nieuwpoort*, and not far from the Sea, a richly endow'd Nunnery, of the Order of *St. Bernard*, Founded by one of their ancient Earls.

Alphen.

Between *Leiden*, and *Woerden*, and about ten miles from the first of those two Cities, is situate the Town of *Alphen*, suppos'd to be the *Albiniana Castra* of *Antoninus*; unless it may rather have taken its name from *Alphenus Varus*, a *Batavian* General, of whom both *Tacitus* and *Plutarch* make mention. Between *Alphen* and *Leiden* is *Roonburch*, which word signifies the *Roman* City or Town. It is call'd in *Velferus's* Geographical Table, *Prætorium Agrippinae*, and appears by divers both Silver and Brasses coins, certain old statues, and several Inscriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity found here, to have been a place of note, and a seat of the *Romans* in the first Ages of their Empire.

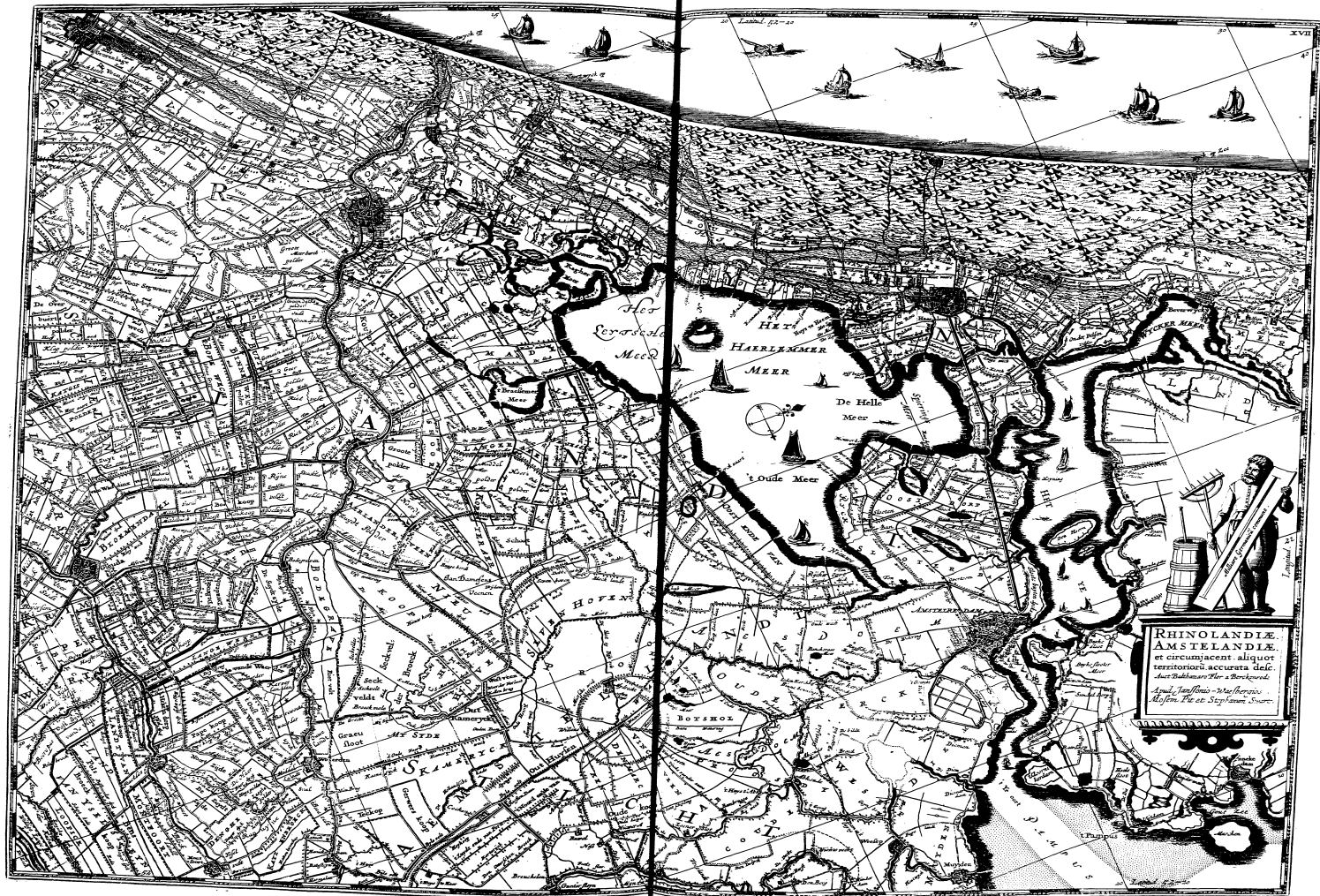
The District of *Rhinland* contains in all about 57 Villages, the chief of these in the Country about *Leiden* being (besides the already mention'd) *Wassenaer* near the sandy Downs, which belongs to the honourable family of that name. *Oostgeest*, among the said Downs; *Warmont* with-in a League and half of *Harlem*, an exceeding pleasant place, the Lords whereof are likewise the *Wassenaers*; *Voorholt*; *Leyderdorp*, which belongs to the City of *Leiden*, and wherein are more Palaces than ordinary houses; *Caudekerck*; *Voorsteeboen*, very pleasantly seated; *Souterwode*, about a League from the City, near unto which are also many Castles and Mansion houses of persons of better quality, such as are *Borchgrefe*; *Dosje*; *Poelgeest*; *Cronenstein*, a fine house, with more largely discours'd of by divers Writers, and particularly in *les delices de la Hollande*; where we are told that he who shall from the top of one of the neighbouring sand-hills take a full view of the flat Country below him, divided by a thousand Channels, and thick set with a multitude of neat Villages, besides an infinite number of beautiful houses, wherewith it is in all parts curiously adorn'd, must make haste to get down again for fear of losing himself in an amazing transport, the necessary effect of so ravishing a prospect. The above mentioned and other neighbouring Villages have their annual Fairs, which anciently were never kept without some extravagant kind of Back sword play; for such it was, a short broad sword be-

ing hung up by him that would appear the stoutest man among the *Boers*; the touching whereof by any other, was look'd upon as the accepting of the challenge, and undertaking the combat, which was to be perform'd in this manner. First the parties to engage brake off the points of their weapons, and then in a furious and frantick manner fell to it, holding their hats in their left hands to defend their faces, which nevertheless very often suffer'd the loss of a cheek or nose; but these brutish Duels have been so strictly prohibited and so severely punish'd, that for several years past they have seldom or never happen'd in any part of the Country.

An. 1160 *Woerden* was built by *Godfrey Bishop* of *Utrecht*, to be in the nature of a bridge to his own Episcopal City, too apt to rebel against their Prelates; but it was afterwards the occasion of bloody wars between the Earldom of *Holland*, and the Bishoprick; by the former of which it was seiz'd upon for the treason of *Hermanus Woerdanus*, who was found to be one of the Conspirators in the barbarous assassination of *Florent* the fifth. Not many ages ago the Castle of *Woerden* was accounted the strongest in the whole Province, being hardly expugnable if well garrison'd, and therefore in old writers call'd the key of *Holland*. We are also told by modern writers that it is at present very strong, and that the whole Town (which is but small, and is situate upon the *Rhine* about five little Leagues from *Leiden*) is secure from any sudden assault. In the month of September an. 1672 *Woerden* came into the hands of the French, and being found a post of great consideration, as it respected the Province of *Holland*, the Duke of *Luxemburg* presently took care to have it excellently fortify'd, leaving here, when he return'd to *Utrecht* no fewer than two thousand men in garrison. Towards the end of November the same year the Dutch under the command of the Lord of *Zuytlestein* and Earl of *Horne*, endeavour'd to recover this Town by a kind of surprise, but the garrisons watch having discover'd their approach, made a fire to give notice thereof to the French at *Utrecht*, which (the wind blowing very hard) seiz'd upon and consum'd about 16 or 17 neighbouring houses, with the Church and Tower; the Town house ensuing beyond expectation. Hereupon ensu'd a very smart encounter, the Prince of *Orange* advancing to the assistance of the assailants on one side, and the Duke of *Luxemburg* to the relief of the place on the other; the latter of whom thorough the conduct of certain Peasants fell so unexpectedly upon *Zuytlestein's* quarters that he quickly frustrated their design; altho the *Netherland* writers tell us that a thousand French, and but 5 hundred of their own men, were slain and taken in the action. This was the last taken and first quitted of all the Towns that in the late war came under the French yoke, being deserted by them in October an. 1673, tho (that they might the more resemble the grand enemy of mankind, who is always observ'd to shatter and maim the habitation of which he is dispossest) not without running a great part of its fortifications, and causing some Bulwarks, with the Gates, and the Castle to be undermin'd and blown up; 16 thousand Gilders being moreover exacted to redeem the City it self from the flames.

Oudewater is call'd in Latin by some *Vetus Aquæ*, that is, *Old Water*; and by others *Oudewaerters*, but was most probably nam'd at first *Oudwaerts*.





RHINOLANDIE.
AMSTELANDIE.
et circumjacent: aliquot
territoria: accurata deline.
Auct. Bartholomaeus Flor. a Berckheyde.
Anno. 1685. Jussu. M. S. J. J. J.
Hoffm. P. et de Staph. J. J. J.

Outwaerd (that is, the old Isle or District) in distinction from the adjacent *Waerd*, which goes also by the name of the new *Waerden*. It is situate upon the *IJsel*, about a League from *Monfoort*, and tho' but a small place, yet is it pleasantly seated, and makes good advantage of the best sort of Hemp, which its soil produces in great abundance. In the year 1572 it was fir'd and plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, sufficiently enrag'd at their having been not long before compell'd to quit the siege of *Leyden*. Most of the inhabitants died either by Sword or Halter, and the Town it self was to entirely ruin'd, that tho' it was soon after began to be rebuild'd, yet as *Blauw* tells us, it is never like to recover its former neatness of Buildings. *Johannes Paleonidorus*, call'd also *de Veteri Aqua*, a Carmelite Friar, who dyed an. 1507, and *Gerardus de Rofs*, Library-Keeper to Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, but especially *Cornelius Valerius* (who succeeded *Petrus Navinius* in his Proficship of the Latin Tongue at *Bois-le-due*, and deceas'd an. 1578) and *Rodolphus Snellius* an excellent Linguist and Mathematician (who dy'd an. 1613) have been ornaments to this Town, which was their birth-place.

Bodegrase, a very ancient Village (mention being made of it in *Johannes Becanus* under the year 1017) is within the Territory of *Woerden*. *Cornelius Areltus* calls the inhabitants of this place *Bagdane*, but for what reason it does not appear, tho' the Latin word signifies Outlaws and Robbers, like the *Irish* Tories or *Italian* Banditi. The Dutch say this was a very fine Village but the other day when burnt down by the *French* (disappointed in their design of adding the Province of *Holland* to their other conquests) with all that stood upon the *Rhine* between the *Goudeplage* and *Woerden*; of which enterprize, and the barbarous cruelties committed upon the miserable inhabitants, we have spoken briefly in another place. At the same time were among others destroy'd, *Smantendam*, a fine Village between *Bodegrase* and *Alphen*; and *Nieuwerbrug*, situate between *Woerden* and *Bodegrase*; this later being afterwards strongly fortified by the *Dutch*, and made one of their chief Posts against the incursions of the *French*.

We are now come to *Kenemerland*, lying between *Rhineland*, the Ocean, the body of *North-Holland*, the *Ze*, and the *Harlem-Meer*. The inhabitants of this District (thought by some, and particularly *Hadrianus Junius*, to have been anciently the *Cannibetres*; which word is interpreted by them to signify Catchers or Eaters of Conies, known to abound in the adjoining Sand Hills) are frequently met with in the old Annals and Histories of these Countries; but we shall take notice only of one memorable action wherein they were concern'd, and that was in the nonage of *Florent* the Fifth, at which time the Peasants and common Rabble of this Country, finding themselves as it were without a supreme Governor, rose up in great multitudes, and (being acted by much the same principles as our late Levellers in *England*) ruin'd and plunder'd the Houses of the Magistrates of Towns and Country Nobility, *Gysbrecht* Lord of *Amstel*, one of their next neighbours, joining with and helping them, partly to save his own Territory from fire and devastation, and partly to take revenge upon several of his most powerful enemies; yet is it observable concerning this very people, that none of all his Subjects were afterwards to active and obstinate in prosecuting the murderers of the said Earl *Florent*; not admitting of any intercession for the Conspirators, or mitigation of their punishment, tho' their beloved Leader, the

foremention'd Lord of *Amstel* was one of the number. This instance seems to give Monarchy which will always have either the love or fear of subjects) the precedence before all other Governments, each of which the further it recedes from this makes proportionable approaches to equality, and consequently draws nearer to Anarchy, whereunto there will ever now and then appear a manifest tendency; altho' the same may or it may be some Ages, even in a Commonwealth, as hath been sufficiently experienced in this of the *Dutch*: which whenever it happens must be imputed to the particular temper or necessities of a people; or to those excellent orders and contrivances in the frame and constitution of the Government it self; or lastly to the great concern which neighbouring Princes may have in its preservation.

Comingius derives the word *Kenemer* from *King* and *Heim*, and says that the ancient Earls of the Province had not only their inauguration but their usual habitation in this part of the Country; so that he will have the word to denote the King or Princes House. But to let this pass as very conjectural, it is probable enough, that the limits of this District were so far extended in former ages that they comprehended *Almeaer* (now one of the principal Towns of *West-Friesland*, or *North-Holland*) and no fewer then two and forty Villages. The chief Towns, Villages, and Castles, accounted at present within the Territory of *Kenemerland* since the year 1660, are *Harlem*, *Berwyck*, *Ackerloot*, *Egmont*, *Bredersloot*, *Affendeburg*, with some others to be seen in *Conringius*.

Whether *Harlem* (call'd also in ancient writings *Haellem*, *Herlem*, *Harelem*, and *Haralem*) took its name from the *Heul*, or from *Eere* and *Lenner* (which words signify Glory purchas'd by the Sword, which is part of its Arms) or from *Jerlem*, a City of the *Normans*, who according to some, planted a Colony here and in other places of *Holland*; or lastly, from one *Wilhelm* a Frisish Prince, call'd for brevity's sake *Len*, and upon account of his Quality *Heer-Len*, that is, my Lord *Len*; we shall not determine: tho' as the other Etymologies are but uncertain, so this last is by *Hadrianus Junius* accounted very absurd, it having, as he observes, never been known in any Nation, that the people so disrespectfully curtail'd and abbreviated the names of their Princes. It is a large, populous, and pleasant City; the Buildings having been so contriv'd, as not to be defective either in splendour or convenience. It is situate about five miles from the Sea, which supplies it with excellent Fish; and is at this day strongly wall'd and entrenched about with a very broad Ditch; yet would it be a place of much greater strength, were not the neighbouring Country, towards the Sand-hills and the Wood, so high that it cannot be drown'd by their Sluces; the consideration whereof made the inhabitants of *Harlem* far more apprehensive of the *French* in 1672 then otherwise they had been. On one side it stands a small Wood (very unreasonably brought in competition by some with that of the *Hague*) serving for pleasure rather then the uses of building or fuel (here *Florent* the fifth built that Palace, which from the perpetual consort of musical Birds about it was denominated *Vogelsang*) and on the other side runs the *Spern* within the walls, a lesser branch of which River washing the same on the outside, and then joining with the main stream makes this part of the City

Harlem.

an Island *Harlem* was quite destroyed by fire in the year 1340, and about the year 1400 the plat of the City was so far enlarg'd as to take in ground on the other side of the *Spar*, for that River in writings dated an. 1390, is said to run not thorough, but hard by *Harlem*. Of the Monasteries of the Carmelites and Preaching Friars, and of other Religious Houses in this Town there is little found upon Record; but the Church of *S. Bavo*, made a Bishops Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth an. 1559, and call'd by the inhabitants the great Church, is really the finest, the most spacious, and most beautiful Building of that kind in the Province of *Holland*. In it (besides many others) is to be seen the Epitaph of *Cornelius Schoonus of Goede*, Schoolmaster of this place, and the *Comitie Saene* which he wrote denominat'd *Terenius Christiaanus*. It runs thus:

*Restor Juvenete, Musici Duos! Gregis
Schoonus egi Iulianum filium patris
Veram preceps! Iommas hic
Seneam reliquo. Vos valete & plaudite.
Ob. an. 1611. Nov. 28. Act. 71.*

The Town-house is a handsome structure, and is the Butcher's, which is noted d with *Leud*, and is the more remarkable upon that account, because few public Buildings are so roof'd in these Countries. In former ages a strong Cattle belong'd to this place, which gave occasion to a signal proof of courage and valour, the Lord of it being for tyrannical and oppressive dealing by the common people, and at length reduc'd to extremity, his Lady capitulated with them, and engag'd to deliver up the Cattle, with whatever was in it, except as much of her most precious Goods and Jewels as she her self could carry away at once; which being granted, the took her Husband upon her Shoulders, and so secur'd him from the fury of the Rabble, to whom all things else were gladly abandon'd. The trade and employment of the inhabitants consists almost entirely in weaving of Silks, as Damask, Velvet, Satin, Taffaty, &c. and Linen Cloth (the finest and whitest in all the Province) Tiffany &c. And we are told, that after the possession of the *Spaniards*, there were found in this City at least five and twenty thousand persons, at full age and under threescore, who apply'd themselves to commerce and arts of manufacture. We are told also, that all the Weavers in this City forsook their trade, and turn'd Tulip-Merchants, at the time (which was some fifty years ago) when the fancy for Tulips, call'd by some *Tulipomania*, reign'd in these Countries, 1657 was a Channel cut between *Harlem* and *Leyden*, whereby the intercourse between the two Towns in Boats drawn by Horses was much promoted. Over one of the chief Gates of *Harlem* are the City Arms plac'd, being a Sword between four Stars and a Crofs over the point of it, with this Motto, *Vicit vim Virtus*. These Arms the Dutch tell us were given by *Harlem* about the twelfth Century by the Emperor *Frederic* and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, for the special service done by them to the Christian Army in the Holy War; which was the taking of *Damiana* (formerly *Pelusium*) in *Egypt*. A Part of to great consideration that it is term'd by *Suidas* the Key of that Country. This City (as the Dutch, and I think hardly any other writers inform us) being besieg'd by the Christians

was found impregnable by reason of its being defended by two strong Towers, between which great Chains were drawn across, whence the passage up the River and into the Haven, the wholly obstructed. Hereupon, as it seems, the *Harlemis*, having more guts in their brains than their companions, arm'd the Keels of their Ships with sharp Saws, and faling up the Channel with a strong Gale of Wind, broke the fortid Chains, and made way for the rest of the Navy, which in a little time made themselves masters of the place. It is somewhat strange you will say, that the ordinary Historians of those times make no mention of this brave exploit; but the Citizens are assur'd of the story by insatiable tradition; the fame being confirm'd also by the two Belles in the high Tower of the Church, made of *Corinthian Brass*, which some times call'd, as *Hegentius* tells us, *de Damiatens*, besides three Ships hung up as a memorial of the achievement in the great Church, and the yearly carrying of little Ships (the prows of which are beset with Saws) to show the citizens by the youth of the City. That Printing was first found out by *Laurence Coster*, a Citizen of *Harlem*, has much more probability in it, tho it is disputed by some, and the honour of that most useful Invention bellow'd upon *Mentz* in *Germany*; which is particularly done by one *Gabriel Nane*, *Caesar*, who has not many thanks given him for publishing by our Low-Country Writers. The truth is, *Petrus Scholiverius* and *Hadrrianus Junius* have brought such pregnant proofs in behalf of *Harlem*, that the thing seems to leave no longer disputable; the latter of which allows at last, that *John Faust* of *Mentz*, might possibly be the first that contriv'd the way of casting Letters of Lead, Tin, or Brass; wherewith agrees a passage in *Mariangelus Accursius*, an Italian, who says, *Impressus est hic Donatus, &c. primum omnium an. 1450. Admonitus certe fuit Johannes Faust, Civis Moguntinus, qui primus excogitavit Artem Typi artis. re Donato, Hollandia prius impresso in tabula indita*. But as for the true glory of the Invention, Chance methinks may put in a claim before the *Hellenis*, for the Dutch themselves tell us, diabolically hitting upon it was purely accidental, all that he intended at first being no more than as he walk'd with his Grandchildren after Dinner in the neighbouring Wood (where the Citizens usually divert themselves when they have nothing else to do) to fashion Letters of the bark of Trees, and making therewith an impression upon Paper, to teach the Boys their Alphabet; the being a man of parts, and observing that those rude beginnings of an Art might be improv'd far beyond what he at first design'd, he contriv'd an Ink which being more glutinous and thick should not be so apt to blot, and (as some tell us) in a little time printed a whole Donatus. The time when this noble Art first peep'd into the world, is not agreed upon by Authors, some recording its original in the year 1430, others 1440, and some again making the birth of it as early as 1420; the main reason of which discrepancy I suppose to be the different opinions concerning the place and Author of this Invention, which cannot be ascribed to *Mentz* and *John Faust* (who is said to have been either Servant, and upon a Christmas Eve, when the rest of the Family were employ'd in making of devotion, to have run away with his Master's Letters and other Utensils, breaking himself first to *Amsterdam*, then to *Colen*, and at length to *Mentz* in *Germany*) before the latest of the above-mention'd years, the first Book that ever he

print'd being a Grammar, then much in use, call'd *Alexandri Galiti Delitratine*, which appears to have been printed by him in the year 1450, or according to others not before 1452. The same *Faust* some time after printed Bibles, which he sold at *Paris* for sixty Crowns apiece (tho afterwards he afforded them cheaper), whereas before they used to be sold by the best Scribes for four or five hundred. They knew not at first how to print both sides of a sheet of Paper, but having (for example in Folio's) printed those which at this day make the first and fourth page, they glay'd or pasted the others (which should have been the second and third) together; being oblig'd to deal in like manner with Quarto and Octavo Volumes. Neither was any thing of the Art it fills for some time commonly apprehended, people being astonish'd to see divers Copies of the same Book so exactly contriv'd, and not a speck or title of difference to be observ'd between them; which thing seem'd the more strange and unaccountable, because it was generally taken for granted that all was done by Pen.

Over the door of the House which was form'd the habitation of the above-mention'd *Laurence Coster*, and stands about six middle of the City, was for many years to be seen an inscription in these words, *Memoria Sacram. Typographia des Artium omnium conservatrix hic primum in hac urbe invenit 1440*. If this were put up by the public (as it is said) by the public authority of the place, it seems strange that the owner of the House should be permitted not long since to erase the fame; which a very late Traveller told me he did, because the Building upon that account being made an object of curiosity, continually attracted too great a number of Gallies. There was likewise a Statue erected by one of the Citizens in honour of this famous man, with an Inscription to be seen both in *Boschornius* and *Blanc*; but it has been divers years ago (perhaps for the like or no better reason) remov'd and convey'd away. About three years ago the *Jesuit* Gentleman was very civilly treated here by *Dr. Cornelius Vander Schuer*, a Physician in *Harlem*; who shew'd him among other curiosities the skull of a young *Westphalian* to near an Inch thick (alio the Beast himself dy'd of a feverish stroke in the head) and guile Letters ascribed wrought by the said Physician as any we find in ancient Manuscripts, in imitation of which they were written. The Government of *Harlem* is manag'd by four Councils and seven *Eschevins* (chosen out of a double number propos'd to the Provincial Governor) besides a Prator, who is perpetual, and a Council of thirty-two. But for nature we refer the Reader to *Comingius* and others.

From this City is denominated that large neighbouring Lake of fresh water, which they say is so shallow thoroughout that it might easily be drain'd, and would make a great addition of Land to a Country where nothing is more wanted, and the power and riches whereof are the consequences of its numerous Inhabitants: but fresh their Town and renew the water of their Canals, will never consent to it; unless the old Channel of the *Rhine* were cleans'd and open'd, and that would be as much upon duty the City of *Amsterdam*, the vast Trade of which place would thereby receive infinite damage. There are many old Castles in plunders for 24000 pound sterling might possibly be the chief reason of so much cruelty exercis'd upon the wretched inhabitants.

Theatrum Orbium et Geographiae's Appendix to Chronicon Hollandiae.

The siege of *Harlem* in the year 1573 was one of the most remarkable that happen'd in that ten months; but the assaults on the one side were as violent, and the assaults on the other as obstinate as perhaps were ever known; the miser, that they were compell'd to feed on Grass and Leather, and the most abhor'd and unclean Animals. For a full account of the same, we refer the Reader to *Strada*, *Benitogio*, and others, who have written particularly of those wars (tho shall only relate here some few passages which revived the ancient artifice of Carrier-Pigeons, and the Prince of *Orange* by the help of these winged Polls encourag'd the besieg'd to hold out the last three months; but one of them lighting upon a *Trent*, and being accidentally shot in the *Spanish* Camp, the contrivance was discover'd, and by the Industry of the Soldiers, who strove afterwards who should kill all Pigeons that came near them, prevented for the future. The *Harlemis* had likewise a Regiment of Women, commanded by one *Goodwin*, who, tho not only of a manly spirit, but of unwearied industry, tho above fifty years old, under whom they both labour'd in defending the Works and repairing the Breaches, and also fill'd out among the Firelocks, to beat up the quarters. The *Spaniards* having stor from the Camp into the Town a mans head with this inscription annex'd to it, The head of Philip Conin who came with 2000 men to relieve *Harlem*; and another with this, The head of Anthony Mynter that betray'd the City of Mons to the French; the besieged made a return of eleven *Spaniards* heads roll'd by night in a Barrel over their Walls, with this direction, The Citizens of *Harlem* to the Duke of *Alva*; that he may have no further pretence of making war upon them for the tenth of their slain heads, and for *Intercess*, because they have been long in his debt, have sent him the eleventh. *Strada* indeed says they yielded at last to mercy, and that of 16000 Garrison Soldiers (to which number they were reduc'd from 7000) were 7000 escap'd with life, the other 900, with near 400 Townsmen being either hang'd, drown'd, or put to the Sword; which miserable end, as he tells us, was allotted them as a just punishment by Divine vengeance for their mock and profanation of Holy things. But if we believe *Benitogio*, the City was surrender'd upon promise of being secur'd from plunder, and other licentious military violence, and there were nevertheless above 2000 *Harlemis* put to death in cold blood; so that a man can hardly find any thing so extraordinary in the calamity as to make it look like a judgment upon the poor people, who never so sinful, unless it be suppos'd that the *Spaniard* was upon all other occasions to render hearted and so true to his word, that he must have been compell'd at this time by some secret and overpowering influence to act contrary to his own nature and temper in punishing these egregious malefactors. However be it by this conquest, having lost in the siege by the accidents of war and famine no fewer than 12000 men; which ill fortune, together with the common Soldiers being engag'd to feed the *Harlemis* from plunder for 24000 pound sterling might possibly be the chief reason of so much cruelty exercis'd upon the wretched inhabitants.

Learned men of this City, were *Hugo ab Harlem* Abbot of *Egmond*, who dyed *an. 1320.* *Johannes Olafius*, a famous Doctor of the *Jocrees*; Abbot also of *Egmond.* *Andreas Noorh*, a very devout Preaching Friar; he dyed *an. 1477.* *Nicolaus Hollandinus*, of the same Order, and the like faculty, dyed *an. 1498.* *Albertus Johannis*, a Carmelite, dyed *an. 1526.* *Nicolaus Symonis*, of the same Fraternity, a learned Divine, dyed very aged in the year 1511. *Theodorus Havlenius*, *Florinus Harleus*, (*Carthusians*) and *Vincencius de Harlem*, flourished towards the beginning of the last age. *Johannes Wilhelmi*, of the Society of *Jesús*, commended by several for his skill in the sacred Languages, and for the pains he took in preparing that Edition of the Holy Scriptures which from *Philip* the Second of Spain was call'd the Kings Bible; he dyed at *Lovanain* *an. 1578.* *Nicolaus Florentius*, a great Antiquary, and intimately acquainted with *Julius Lipsius*, and others particularly vers'd in that sort of Learning. *Levinus Tufsius*, who deserves to be commemorated for having been an *Amanuensis* to the great *Evangelus.* *Johannes Surenus*, *Cornelius a Beselein*, *Guilielmus Coppius*, *Symon Sotius*, *Georgius Benedictus Werelo* (much belov'd as we are told for the elegance and ingenuity of his poetical writings by *James Duval*, *Gratus L. Lipsius*, and other contemporary Learned men), *Johannes Galius*, and *Nicolaus Vander Hoochius*; of all whom he that pleases may see more in *Blæus*.

Amsteldam is adjoining to *Rhineland*, or rather (as accounted by some) a part of that District, several portions of it being obnoxious to the inundations of the *Rhine*. The chief City not only in *Amsteldam* but in all the *Low-Countries*, and perhaps (very few excepted) in *Europe*, is *Amsteldam*, so nam'd from the Dam or Sluce upon the River *Amstel*, that running from the South passes thorough it and falls into the *Ze or Za*. By this River *Ze* (flowing like a large and calm Sea on the North side thereof) is made the Port of one of the richest and best traded Marcs that were ever erected in the World; having succeeded to a great share of the commerce of *Antwerp*, and procur'd to much besides of its own, that it has even outdone, and indeed almost undone, that unparalleled Empory. It is a City of no great antiquity (scarce any mention being made of it in History before the year 1299) neither was it furnish'd and encompass'd with Gates and Towers before they were 1482; before which time it consisted only of a few Fishermen Cottages, so that I question whether any City, even Rome it self, was so bulky at the same age, or so boast of so prodigious a growth. These first Walls were of Brick, both strong and well built, but they have been long since level'd to the ground; only two of the old Gates remaining, which sufficiently evidence the good workmanship of the whole. The soil their foundations are laid upon vast pieces of Timber driven by main force into the ground; and herein is generally reckon'd to be employ'd one half of the expense intended for completing the whole fabric of any Building. There have been several enlargements of this wealthy and populous City, particularly *an. 1585*, afterwards in one single year, *viz. 1601*, above 600 Houses are said to have been built from persons. From the year 1612, it was accounted to contain in compass 91000 places; the Burghery and Guard-House, and the stately *Harlem* Gate being then, or not many years after, built;

besides two fine Churches, denominated according to their situation, from the West and North. The foundations of both the West and North Church were laid *an. 1620*, the later of which was finish'd in the space of three years, tho' the other was not compleated before the year 1631. There is besides there, another new Church, begun *an. 1603*, and perfected in the space of eight years. *Amsteldam* had in *Blæus* times four principal Gates, call'd the *Regulars*, the Port of the *Harlem*-Port, St. *Anthony's* Port and the *Holy* Port; and besides these two inferior and collateral ones, the names whereof are *de Ruyter* Port, and the *Seegmeulen*-Port. The principal streets in *Amsteldam* are, that which they call the *Chapel*, the *Harlem* street, built not many years ago; and those two streets which are call'd the *Canals*, and the *Channels*, and may be call'd *Canal* too, with the distinction of the Imperial and Royal, the last of which especially consists of exceeding tall and magnificent structures. There are also here three prodigious Sluces; and all the Bridges which were formerly of Wood are now made of Stone, with Iron Rails and Balusters. The approach of the French in the year 1679, the Burghers of this City willingly consented to the spoiling of their fair Gardens (a thing those of *Utrecht* till before would not permit to be done) for the raising of fortifications, which were made very regular and strong; a Dike being there made time cut to the Landward, whereby they got what they much wanted before, *viz.* the benefit of fresh water. About seventeen or eighteen years ago this City was judg'd by an English Traveller to be no larger than *Genoa*, or less than half of *London*; but they had then taken in a large space of ground, enclos'd by a substantial Wall and Trench, which void Area has been since fill'd with rows of stately and beautiful Houses, and makes this place capable of contending even for greatness with the best Cities in *Europe*. (The describer of *Amsteldam* says, that there were in this City, near forty years ago, fifty-four thousand Houses, and at the same time in *Paris* but forty thousand.) This great enlargement of *Amsteldam*, call'd by them the new Town, is reckon'd by a judicious person among those things which have occasion'd a decay of their public traffic; the extent of it being so spacious, and its Buildings of so much greater cost, as well as beauty, than the former old, that it must have demanded a vast proportion of that stock which in this City was before wholly apply'd to trade. But that we may not wholly misapprehend things more modern, we shall take notice of the old Church, which is an ample and majestic Building, and was begun about the year 1360, tho' there were afterwards made three or four vigorous applications to, and augmentation of the Work before it was quite finish'd; the first of it self being very large and lofty, and ornamental to it, not being compleated before the year 1566. In this Church was *James Hevelsick* buried, one of their first and bravest Admirals, and for Voyages made by him both to the North and East, and for bearing the Spanish flag in the *Straights* *an. 1607*, tho' he was slain himself in the Exploit. His Monument, erected by the States, has a very triumphant Inscription upon it, to be seen in *Coringius's* Republics and *Hegenius's* Itinerary; and for bearing the Spanish flag was another Church founded (but not finish'd till an hundred years after) call'd in distinction from the former the New Church; by which name it commonly goes at this day, tho' dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. *Catherine*.

This

This Church was burnt down in the year 1645, and soon after rebuilt in a more elegant manner, near unto which were at the same time laid the foundations of a Tower, design'd to be of exceeding great height; for the supporting whereof 6334 tall Trees were driven into a plot of ground, about an hundred foot square. In the Glass Windows of the same Church is the Emperor *Maximilian* represented bestowing a Crown Imperial upon this City, plac'd ever since as a Crest to the Arms thereof, which are three Croises, made after the manner of that which we call St. *Andrew's*; which great honour was confer'd upon them about the year 1490. There were also in former ages divers Monasteries and Religious Houses in and belonging to this City; a brief account of which may be had in *Blæus's* *Theatrum Orbium*. The new Stadthouse, a building of great magnificence, and at vast expense, was begun in the year 1648, but finish'd not many years ago; the remainder of the old one (for part of it had been pulled down to make way for the erection of this) being continued by the same architect which happened in the year 1651, or 52. Upon the 22^d of April *an. 1655*, the Burghmasters were resolv'd to have their first Session in it, tho' yet not roof'd; and in August following was the Dedication of it solemniz'd. Upon a pedestal of black Marble, the same place is plac'd the Image of the blessed Virgin, who has the following inscription, *Vir. Cal. Non. CIOCELVIII. Quo compositum est bellum quod federati Int. German. Populi cum Tribus Philippis, pavorabilis Hispaniarum Regibus, terra marique, per nos Orbis huius aditu obsequia annos fortiter pugnant; efferta Patrie Libertate, & Religione, Julis de Graaf, Sib. Valkenier, Per. Schaep. Consulibus, aucti jussu primo fundamenti lapide hanc Curiam fundavit.* This noble Pile of Building (a more full account of which may be had in the lately publish'd description of the whole City) is of a square figure, large and high, the Walls (the body whereof is of Brick) being fac'd with freestone, and what's under ground reported to have cost as much as the building above; *viz.* an hundred thousand pound sterling; which will not seem incredible to him who making a computation of the whole charge, takes in the value of 13659 great Mats, the more then usual; and costly Basis of the stately Church; the late judicious Writer supposes the reasons why this Work was so long in hand, to have been, that the diligence and genius of several successful Magistrates should be employ'd and exercis'd in making out whatever might contribute to the perfecting and beautifying of so noble a structure; and besides to stave off and protract the accomplishment of a certain prediction, that the Trade of this City would (as it did in the like circumstances at *Antwerp*) begin to fail the same year the Stadthouse should be finish'd; which whether fulfill'd or no I cannot affirm. Here is kept their Court of Judicature; and (which seems an odd custom) is hither are brought the Doors of each City. Tenants as pay not their Rent at the day appointed, neither are the same restor'd till satisfaction be made to the Corporation. In a Vault under the Stadthouse, secur'd by strongest Doors and Locks, is kept that famous Bank whereof the Dutch are so proud. The Treasure in the World, it is certain that a man Peit-House founded *an. 1631*, is a curious and stately Building; for a full description of which, as also of their Bedlam (or place for distracted persons) the Orlans and West India House, the Hospital for Orphans; and moreover for a particular

be so for ought can be discover'd by such as are admitted to the transient sight of them. The Burghmasters alone have the inspection of this Bank, and no particular account being taken from Age to Age of what paties in and out of it is impossible to make any guess at the proportion between the real Treasure and the Credit of it, which is indeed of the whole *Amsteldam* (the stock and revenue whereof equals that of some Kingdoms) for that is bound to make good all moneys that are brought into this Bank. The Burse or Exchange (built much after the manner of our old Royal *London* Exchange, but of an oblong figure) is a very handsome structure, in the upper part whereof, which stands upon forty stone Pillars, is a wonderful deal of all sorts of commodities expos'd to file. It was begun *an. 1608*, and not finish'd before 1612. Further reform Merchants of all Nations; but all strangers the Jews are most numerous, having one particular Walk to themselves, as they have their proper Quarter for habitation in the City, wherein are reported to be no fewer then twenty thousand of that vagabond Nation, and tho' they have a better condition and richer then in most places in the world, one special reason of their fixing in so great a number here being the free and public allowance of their Religious Worship. The same liberty is granted for the exercise of all other Religions (if Errors and Heresies may deserve to good a name), but if any besides the establish'd built Churches, they are prohibited to erect Steeples, or make use of Bells for the assembling of the people. The Number of St. *Clara* was *an. 1595* converted into an House of correction for men, as that of St. *Ursula* was the year following into another for Females; the first of which bears this inscription, to signify its use, *Virginitis effi domusque castitatis praecepta.* At the entrance of it are also the Images of two Lions bridled, to signify the curbing and taming of wild and ungovernable Youth. Such as come under discipline in this place, are forc'd to earn their bread with the sweat of their brows, either sawing *Brass*-wood, or doing some other more or less labourous, according to the quality of their offences or vicious habits which they have contracted. Those that refuse to work are foundly cudgell'd, and put into a lower room or Cellar, where water is gradually let down to them, so that they are absolutely necessitated either to pump or drown. Some are put in for term of life, others for a certain space of time, proportion'd to the nature of their crimes, which being expir'd they are releas'd. The Senate some years since made a Law, that he who draws a Knife to strike another, shall either pay down immediately an hundred Livres, or work three months in the House of Correction. The Church of St. *Agnes* Monastery was *an. 1631* assign'd for the use of a *Schola Illustrius*; and hither, for the management and instruction of youth, were *Vossius* and *Barlaeus* invited by the City Senate. Of two Religious Houses, formerly belonging to Nuns, were since the year 1660 as many Hospitals made for the relief and maintenance of aged persons of both Sexes; besides which there is an Hospital where all poor Travellers, without exception or distinction, are lodg'd and maintained for six months, and no longer. The Peit-House founded *an. 1631*, is a curious and stately Building; for a full description of which, as also of their Bedlam (or place for distracted persons) the Orlans and West India House, the Hospital for Orphans; and moreover for a particular

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thorow a vast tract of water, continues his discourse to this effect: *But the destruction of Narden upon the Borders of Holland wrought a much different effect in the affairs of the victorious Frederic; for altho that Town by its foul Rebellion, and patronizing of Hereticks in their outrages against Holy things, deserved to be made a signal example; yet did the vengeance executed upon them even exceed their demerits; for being all put to the Sword, without any mercy shewn to those that were innocent, or those that were not able to be otherwise; their Houses fir'd and their Walls level'd with the ground; that which should have been a punishment became a crime. The news hereof being augmented, even beyond the truth, by the craft of the Gueuses, the minds of the Hollanders were not so much struck with terror, as possessed by a just and invincible hatred against the Spaniards, so that they resolv'd rather to suffer any thing then submit to Alva. Certainly those poor Heretics were severely handl'd, whose calamitous punishment is judg'd by Strada himself to have been too rigorous.*

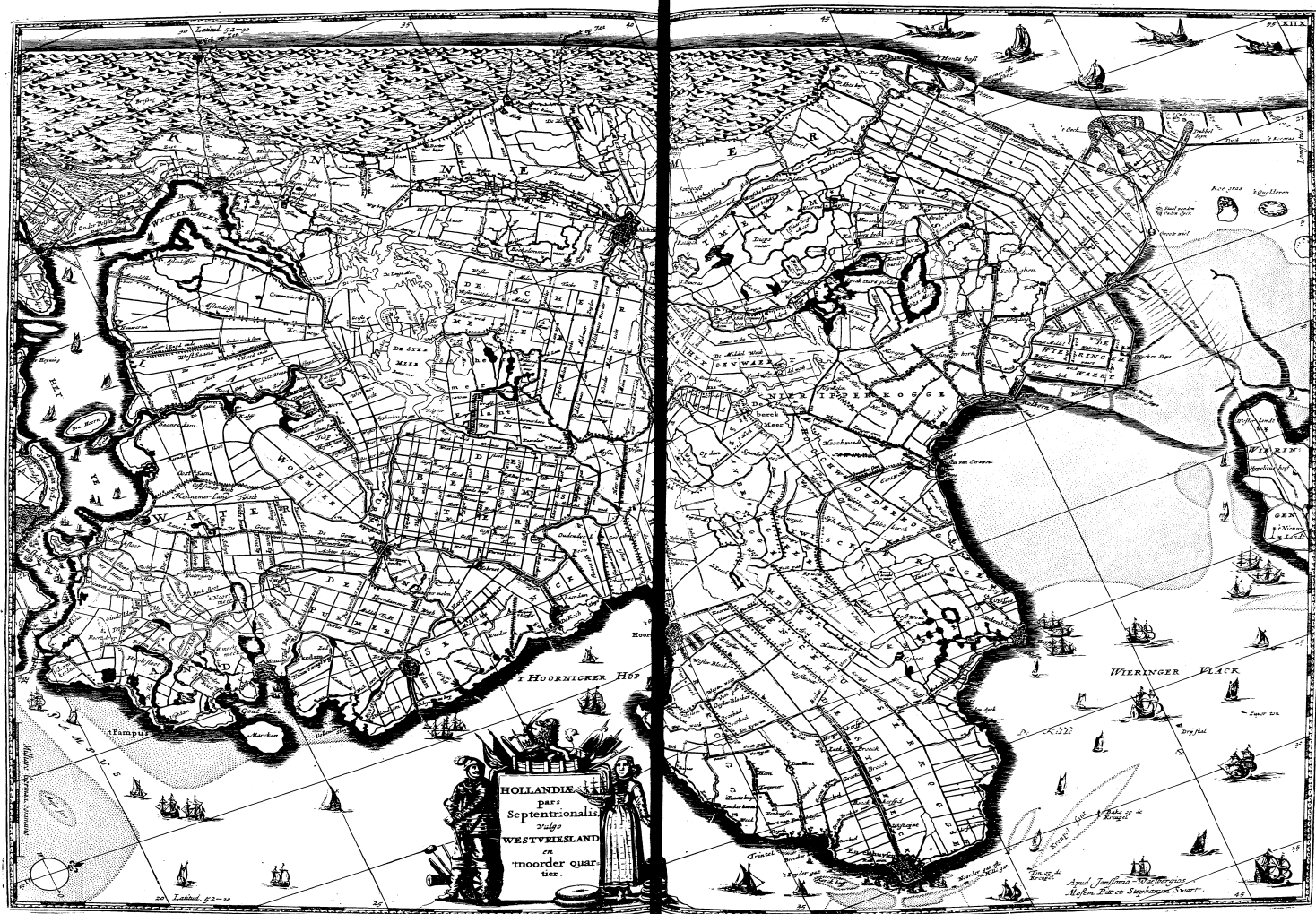
Meyden.

Meyden is a pretty Town, not far from Naerden, upon the *Vecht*, just where it enters it self into the *Zuyder-Zee*. It has a very ancient Castle,

whither *Florent* the Fifth was convey'd by the Traitor *Velsen*. *Meyden* in the late War was made by the Dutch one of their strongest Posts for the defence of *Holland*; its fortifications being much better'd, and it self extraordinary well garrison'd; besides a new Sluce built at it instead of that old one broken down by themselves at *Hinderdam*. *Conringius* tells us, that the distribution of Justice thorowout the whole District of *Goyland* belongs to the Lord of *Meyden*.

Wejep, *Wespe*, or *Weesep*, is also seated upon the *Vecht*; of which we have little to say, but that it is famous for its Beer, the greatest part of which is convey'd to *Leyden*, where for its excellency it is call'd the *Flemmish Physick*. This place stood also in the Line of Circumvallation, oppos'd to the French irruptions into *Holland* in 1672 (upon which account there was a Royal fortification begun here the year following) as also did the neighbouring *Nichtrecht* and *Hinderdam*; concerning which, and other Villages in *Goyland*, as *Hilberfom*, *Laren*, *Blarecum*, &c. we cannot enlarge here, having perhaps been too copious already in describing the more considerable foregoing places of this Province.







The DISTRICT of

West-Frizeland,

O R

NORTH-HOLLAND.



AVING done with South-Holland, and the several parts of it, we come to describe that portion of this Province, which (according to the most general division of it) is from its situation, and relation to the rest, denominated *North-Holland*; altho the whole in their public Acts of State, be usually call'd by the name of *Holland* and *West-Frizeland*; the latter of those words being therein us'd to signify the said District of *North-Holland*. It is call'd *West-Frizeland* because it was in former Ages the seat of one of the *Frizish* Nations, term'd *Frizii Minores*, and lies to the Westward of that Country which is nam'd now by the Dutch simply *Frizeland*, tho formerly (as also at present in several Writers of other Nations) it bore the name of *West-Frizeland*, to distinguish it from the County of *Emden*, improperly, as many think, denominated *East-Frizeland*.

The bounds of South and North-Holland are not the same in respect of Secular and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; for with relation to the former, *Harlem* and *Amsterdam* are reckon'd in South-Holland, but in respect of the latter both those Cities, with their several Clafses and Synods are accounted within the other District. The principal Towns of North-Holland are *Almeer*, *Horn*, *Enchuyfen*, *Edam*, *Monachendam*, *Medemblik*, and *Purmerend*.

Almeer is distant from *Harlem* about five Leagues, and is suppos'd to have taken its name from the great number of *Marshes* (no fewer formerly than fifteen) wherewith it is encompass'd, and from which some will have it originally call'd *Al-meer*. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, tho the story of its being built by I know not what Prince of *Perenna* (a near neighbouring City, and as Historians of greater age than

credit tell us, formerly the Metropolis of *West-Frizeland*) and call'd at first *Altena*, be defectively exploded by modern Writers. It appears to have suffer'd much, especially about five or six Centuries ago, by the incursions of the neighbouring *Frizians*, against which it was in some measure secur'd by *William* Earl of *Holland*, and King of the *Romans*, who built an adjoining Castle for that purpose, and endow'd the Town itself with good privileges. In respect of the beauty of its buildings, and neatness of its streets, it is one of the finest Towns in all these Countries, having moreover a good Trade, and being much enrich'd by the great quantities of Cheese and Butter, which it receives from the vast Herds of Kine fed in the neighbouring pasture grounds; so that the inhabitants live very pleasantly, and are particularly furnish'd with extraordinary pleasant Gardens. It resist'd, and indeed repell'd the *Spaniards* after their taking of *Harlem*, in their first tedious War with the revolted *Netherlanders*, at which time its chief strength (besides the courage and resolution of the inhabitants) consist'd in its situation, for it lay then, as all other Towns therabouts, drown'd amidst mud and water. It is secur'd by some the Gate into *Waterland*, and may be reckon'd such in respect of the rest of *North-Holland*, as standing somewhat within the neck of the whole Peninsula, made by the Ocean and the *Zuyder Zee*. An. 1228, the Town with its Church was burnt down; and an. 1382, the Church of St. *Matthias*, adjoining to that of St. *Lawrence* was built; several things relating whereunto are express'd in an *Alsatik* Ode, written upon a Table hung up in the same, for which, as also for the choice pictures of the seven works of *Mercy*, and the last Judgment, see *Hegenhans's Iiter Hollandicum*. In the same Church was buried the excellent Physician *Petrus Forestus*, the name of whose death is express'd by this Dutch inscription upon his Tomb, *CVTCV's Jato CVbat bac Vb's McLe Forest's: Hippocrates Eustach's II Vb's ILLe Vb's*.
Aaa Not



Schelling.

the *Zuyder-Zee*, and together with several large Banks of Sand, break in some measure the first assaults of the raging Ocean, making besides two good Harbours, denominated from the two first Islands, one of which is an eminent station for such Ships as are bound for *England*, *France*, and more Southern Countries, and the other for those which are laden for the *Baltic*, and the North and North-East parts of *Germany*. The *Wierings* (so nam'd from *Wier*, which word signifies the ordinary Sea-Weed) lies more inwardly, being situate between the Province of *Friseland* and the farthest part of *North-Holland*. There are divers good Villages in it, and its soil is fruitful and rich, feeding large Flocks of Sheep, which bring great profit to the inhabitants. Concerning the small Islands of *Orck* and *Ens* we have spoken briefly in our account of *Overijssel*.

The *Wierings*.



The





THE

Drain'd Lands

OF

NORTH-HOLLAND.



THE Art and Industry of the *Dutch* do continually manifest themselves in a thousand particulars, but in nothing more than in their putting bars to the Ocean, and in draining Lakes of fo great extent that they might deserve to be term'd Inland Seas; such as were not many years ago those two large tracts of ground in the District of North-Holland call'd the *Zype* and *Beemster*. The first of these is shelter'd from the raging Ocean by a huge Mole, of a prodigious height and bulk, which extended along the Sea-coast from the very Southernmost point of this Province, begins to fail not far from *Petten*. The loud and continual noise produc'd by the breaking of the Waves upon it, and suppos'd to resemble the fall of a Pack of Dogs, has given it the name of *Hout-Bosch*, that is the Hounds-Wood. It is supported from the foundation by large beams of Timber firmly plac'd in the ground, and strongly fasten'd together, the distance between which is fill'd up with such vast stones that each of them may be taken for an entire Rock; but this Mole, by reason of the excessive charge in the reparation of it, being neglected for some years, least it should thereby have become too weak to resist the assaults of the tempestuous Ocean (whereupon the best part of the whole Province would be in danger of being utterly ruin'd) they have strengthen'd it with two or three exceeding great Banks cast up against it, which from the security they afford the inhabitants are call'd the *Slapers*. The above-mentioned Village of *Petten*, which stood upon the Sea-shore at the furthest end of this Mole, has been several years ago in a manner destroy'd by the continual encroachment of the Sea and

the violence of Winter Tempests, upon which account the poor people have been forc'd to quit their ancient habitation, and build more inwardly and under the guard of the Banks. The *Zype*, which begins at the same place, and which is exceeding fertile, especially in those parts that lie towards the Sand-hills, being of a very low situation, and therefore expos'd to frequent inundations, was first encompass'd with Banks by *William Lord of Schagen*; after which it was known for some time by the name of *Nieuw-landt*. After this, viz. about the year 1552, it was farrounded by stronger Fences or Dykes, by the contrivance of the ingenious *Nicolaas Niclaai*, Brother of the Poet *Johannes Secundus*; at which time one *Bucholdus*, a man of great repute in this Country, built several *Sale-Pies* in it, and the whole tract of ground began to be profitably appl'd to the uses of Husbandry; but upon the first of *November* an. 1570 there happen'd so violent a tempest in these parts, that (besides the great loss and damage suffer'd throughout the Province) the Banks being broken here, the whole *Zype* was again overwhelmed by the waters; from which it has nevertheless been since (beyond all expectation) recover'd by the obstinate industry of this people, to whom scarce any thing seems impossible to be effected. The Banks whereby it is at present defended are suppos'd to be so strong that they may bid defiance to the most impetuous attacks of its neighbouring enemy.

The *Beemster*, which lies in *Waterland*, was an entire Lake to the year 1608, at which time the first Banks began to be cast about it. It was formerly five Leagues long, and one and a half broad, but by degrees it so far enlarg'd its borders, that it became of almost a square figure, about seven Leagues over, being before it was drain'd found seven or eight, and in many places at least nine foot deep. Licence being obtain'd of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* to proceed in the design, and several persons of ability

The *Zype*.

Beemster.

liet (of whom *Tanfon* gives us a catalogue) being join'd with the first undertakers, besides the purchasing so much of the adjoining fields as was sufficient for finishing the furrounding Banks, twenty six Mills were erected in the moit convenient places for carrying off the waters; which was well nigh effected when the circumvallation happen'd to be broken in some parts, and the banish'd element return'd to take possession of its ancient seat. The day of this great disaffinment was the 20th of *January* in the year 1610, and the damage suffer'd thereby was reckon'd at abovean hundred thousand *Florens*; but nevertheless the design (which was now look'd upon as unpracticable, and by some people, as is usual in such cases, little less than ridiculous) was the same year undertaken again by the same persons, and some others associated with them, and united to their assistance. In short, the Work being briskly set about afield, might have been completed within the space of little more than a year, had not the Autumnal Tempests of 1611 put some stop to it, notwithstanding which, the number of their Mills being increased to about thirty, by the end of *May* 1612 it was thorowly finish'd, and by the end of *July* following the whole tract of ground was proportionably divided between the Undertakers, according to the several fums that each man had adventur'd in the main stock. Not long after the recover'd soil began to be planted with numerous Edifices, adorn'd and surrounded with pleasant Gardens and Orchards, and such fertile enclosures as have long since made a plentiful return for the charge, labour, and disappointments of the first Undertakers.



The present extent of the *Beemster* is such that it contains 7090 Acres, besides the public Ways, Dykes, and several useless and unprofitable places, which added to the former, will make the number amount to ten thousand. It has alter'd its nature at an odd rate, being chang'd from a Lake to an Island, for it is encompass'd about by a Channel of waters, four, five, six, and seven, and in some places eight Rods broad. The situation of it is in this manner; Southward of it lies *Purmerend*, to which it is join'd by a Bridge; and not far from thence are two considerable Villages, call'd *Wormer* and *Eijp*; to the Eastward are *Ojshusen*, *Quadryck*, and *Wrede*; and on the Northern and Western side *Beets*, *Saandijk*, *Vierhuyzen*, *Avendyck*, *Avenhorn*, *Schermerhorn*, *Myfen*, the *Ryp*, and *Gracht*.

Of the time, manner, and method of draining the adjacent *Purmer*, *Wormer*, and *Schermer*, *Tanfon* gives us no particular account, tho the delineation of two of them is by him exhibited together with those of the *Beemster* and *Zyp*; but being much of the same nature they may perhaps require no distinct description. Wherefore we shall only add here, that the Lands both in *West-Friseland* and other parts of the Province of *Holland* recover'd from the waters, enjoy, at least for a term of years, an exemption from public Taxes (by which immunity the value of them is much enhanc'd), and that upon the draining of the *Beemster* some *Hollanders*, by public permission, effected the like in *France*, and made themselves matters of a large space of Land situate near unto *Rochel*, and call'd since *little Holland*. The Arms of *Holland*, as a distinct State by it self, are, Or, a Lion Gules.

The

LEVINUS Lemnius, and other Authors of good account, make the Islands of *Zealand* the ancient seat of the *Mattiaci*, of whom *Tacitus* speaks in his Book *De Moribus Germanorum* in these words, *est in eodem obsequio Mattiacorum Gens, Batavis similes, nisi quod ipso terra sue iso ac celo aeris animantur*. But others suppose the place of *Tacitus* to be no sufficient ground for such an opinion, especially seeing that they are accounted by him a German Nation, and expressly seated beyond the *Rhine*. Nor can it be suppos'd that such hot Springs were ever to be found in this Country as were in that of the ancient *Mattiaci*, of which *Pliny* says in *Lib* 31. cap. 2. that *lent & Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet; circa marginem vero pumicem faciunt Aquae*. And yet there are not wanting those who taking the dream of *Bato*, with all its circumstances, for a certain truth, suppose that some other German Prince may in like manner have been the conductor of a Colony of the *Mattiaci* into the Islands of *Zealand*; and for confirmation of their opinion they tell us that the word *Maer*, which comes so near in sound to the name of that people, and signifies a Colleague or Partner, is peculiar to the language of the *Zealanders*. But leaving this matter to be disputed between the Disciples of *Janus* and *Claver* (the latter of whom in his Book *De tribus Rheni Aetis*, makes it very probable that this Country was anciently the seat of the *Toxandri*) we need not much to doubt but the modern name was impos'd by the *Danes*, in memory and honour of their own principal Island, when possess'd of this and the neighbouring Province of *Holland*; tho some we know will have it, without any relation had to the *Cimbrick* Island, and purely upon the account of its own situ-



THE PROVINCE OF ZEALAND.

ation which is upon, or rather in the very bosome of the Sea denominated *Zealand*.

The Air of *Zealand* is more sharp and less healthy than that of the adjoining Countries; people here, especially strangers, being very subject to catch Agues and Feavers; which, together with other distempers, must needs be produc'd by those noisome fogs and vapours which chiefly in the Summer season are continually exhal'd from their standing Pools and Shallows. Yet is the Air of South *Beveland* accounted mild, and that of *Walcheren* is found to be more temperate and gentle than in former Ages (the Nighthingale being now observ'd to sing in it, a thing not known till of latter years) which is principally imputed to the many Gardens and Orchards, and far greater number of Trees then were growing here in ancient times. As for the soil, it is generally very fruitful, and produces excellent Wheat, as ponderous and white as is to be found in any other Country. It yields also great quantities of that *Caulis Sylvestris* or *Cole-wort*, of the seed whereof great profit is made: as also of *Madder*, which they call *Meelekappe*, much us'd by Dyers. Nor are there wanting in *Zeeland* very good Pasture Grounds, as well within their banks as without, and upon the Sea shore; so that they are often times overgrown by the salt water, which yet happening not over frequently, impregnates the earth, and gives the grafs such a relish as, being communicated to the Sheep, makes their Mutton better tasted, and upon that account prefer'd before that of other parts of the Countrey.

The *Zealanders* are of a middle stature, but their bodies are strong and well set. In the *Dutch Annals* we have a story of a Woman born in *Zealand*, and brought by the Countess of *Holland* to the Marriage of *Charles* the Fair of *France* about the year 1223, so exceeding big and tall that the most proper men seem'd but like children to her, tho both her Father and Mother

Bbb a

Air, soil &c.

Habit of Body, employments, customs &c.

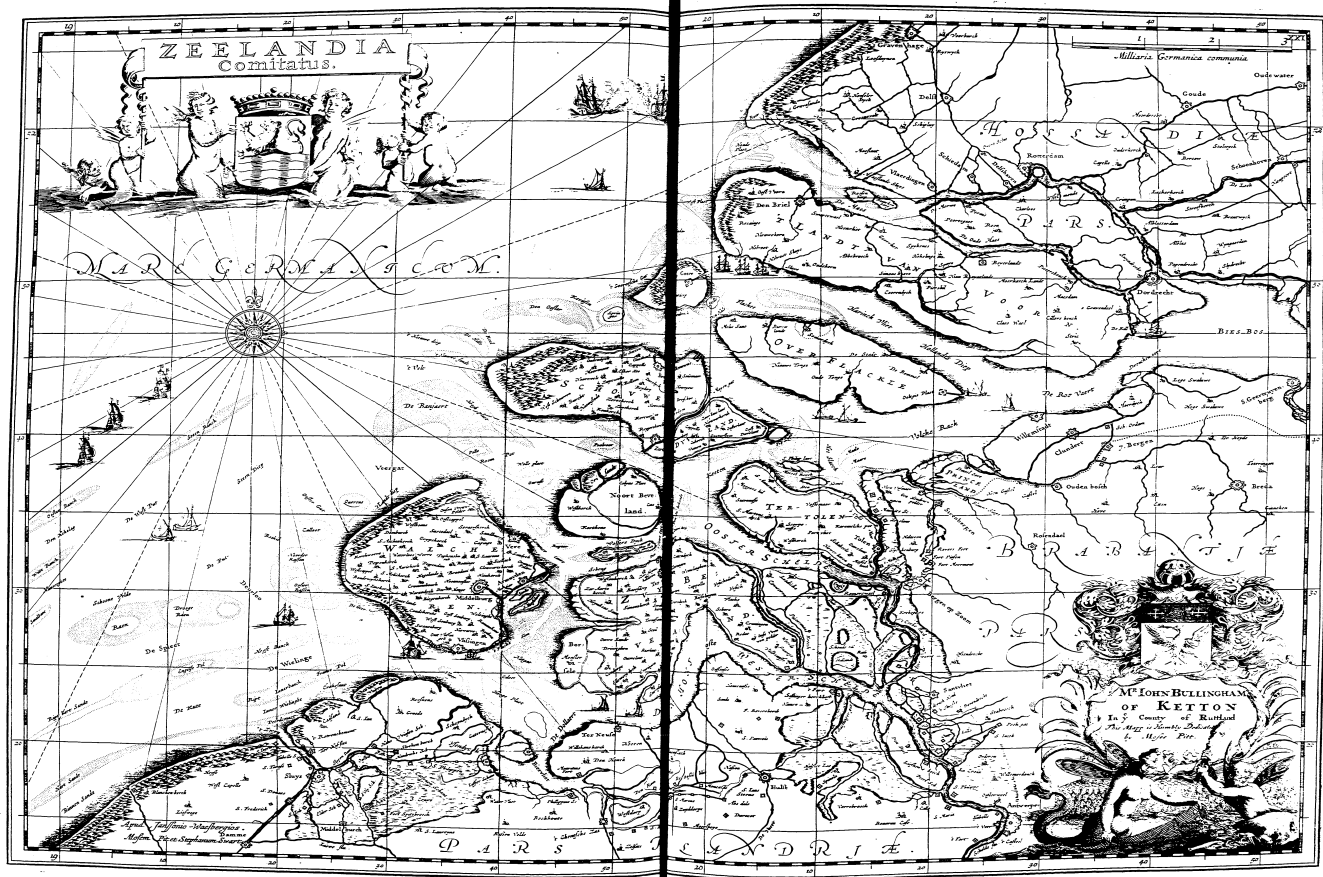
were slender and of very ordinary stature. Her strength is likewise said to have been so great that she would lift up in each hand a barrel full of *Hamborough* Beer with as much ease as a strong Man should empty Casks; being able to carry that weight with which eight Men would find themselves over-burden'd. But to return to the character of our *Zealanders*; the better sort are courteous and liberal, yet keep within the bounds of good husbandry, being as desirous of riches, the seldom becoming so rich as their Neighbours of *Holland*. The common and meaner sort of people are of a rude and boisterous temper, like the waves and winds with which they are always conversant; and of whose nature they seem to participate, being constant, and almost universally employ'd in navigation; by which means they become better Mariners than their Neighbours, and may be accounted the main maritime strength of the whole Union; the privateering part of any War (which they are therefore always desirous of having continu'd) falling constantly to the share of the *Zealanders*. They have not many Artificers amongst them, the support and enrichment of the inhabitants depending in times of peace upon the Fishery and Foreign-Trade, which they manage in a great measure by bringing fish (which they have a special art of boiling and preserving) and Wines out of *France*, and of Oil, Alum and Wines out of *Spain*, and transporting the same into *Livonia*, *Prussia* and other Northern Countries. Many of them traffick for Spices and Gold into the *Indies*; and all sorts of commodities are distributed by them as well into those that live nearer as into more remote Regions. In their customs and manners they are said to come nearer the *Brabanters* and *French* than the *Hollanders* or *Germans*, especially the Women, who particularly endeavour to be exceeding neat in their dress.

Zealand was in former Ages under one and the same Earl with *Holland*, yet with the free and constant enjoyment of its proper Laws and Institutions; except at such times as part of it was subjected to *Flanders*, which happen'd especially under *Theobald* the 4th, Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, from whom *Baldwin* of *Lille*, Earl of *Flanders*, took the Island of *Walcheren*, according to *Regersbergius*, and according to *Meyerus*, not only that but the four other Islands of *Schoonen*, *South-Beveland*, *North-Beveland*, and *Bosjes*. Yet did all these places afterwards shake off the *Flandrian* yoke under the succeeding Earls of *Holland*, and the whole of *Zealand* descended as one entire Province to the Houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, from the latter of which it revolted in the time of *Philip* the second, King of *Spain*, and has ever since next to *Holland* been the most considerable (in respect of strength and riches) among the seven members of the Union. Passing by the more ancient constitution we shall give a brief account of the present Government of this Province; which is by their proper States, that consist of two Members, the Nobility and Deputies of the chief Towns. The *Zealand* Nobility having been extinguished in the *Spanish Wars*, the Princes of *Orange*, as *Marquises Vere* and *Flushing* (which Towns were purchas'd from the States by the famous *William* the first) have ever since had the right to make that part of them, under the title of the first Noble of *Zealand*; and therefore have always by their Deputies had the first place and voice in the States of the Province, the Council of State and Chamber of Accounts, except for such time as

William the second, the present Prince, was with the greatest injustice imaginable depriv'd of the same, which did not at all belong to him as Stadtholder, from which Office he has indeed, tho unjustly too, been already excluded by the States General. The Prince of *Orange* likewise creates the Magistrates, and consequently commands in effect the voices of the two mention'd Towns, whereas there are in all but six that send their Deputies to the States, and make up the Sovereignty of the Province; viz. *Middelburg*, *Zirkzee*, *Goes*, *Tolen*, *Flushing* and *Vere*; the smaller, not voicing Towns being, *Dunbarich*, *West-Cappel*, *Armingden*, *Brouwers-haven* and *St. Martin dyck*. The Provincial Estates sit generally at *Middleburg*, and are conven'd as often as more urgent affairs require; being represented at other times by seven Deputies (that is one in behalf of the Prince of *Orange*, and one from each of the chief Cities) who with the assistance of their Penitentiary and Secretary meet and transact matters of an inferior nature. The Island of *Walcheren* has also its peculiar convention of States, which sits usually at *Middleburg* and consists of the Deputy of the Prince, three Deputies from the three Towns of *Middleburg*, *Flushing* and *Vere*, and two others chosen by the landed men of the Country. Every City has its proper Court of Judicature, but from each of them there lies an appeal to the convention of the Provincial Estates, and from thence to that of the States General; both which are always held at the *Hague*; where likewise sits a mixt Court, made up of a certain number of *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*; concerning which a brief account has already been given in the description of *Holland*. The Islands of *Zealand* are divided into two Districts call'd *Beofter Scheld* and *Beneffer Scheld*, from the two different Channels by which the *Schelde* empties it self into the Ocean; according to which division it is under the jurisdiction of two *Queesters*, call'd as *Comenius* tells us in *Dutch Romances*, that is Treasurers, tho their authority be of such a nature as to make them rather resemble Judges or chief Justitians, in their respective circles; having formerly had full power in all places out of the City-Territories not only to imprison all vagabonds and other Criminals, and to take special care of the public peace, and the security of the common roads, but after legal and solemn trial to condemn such as were found guilty of Capital offences. But their jurisdiction has been much impair'd of late years, especially that of *Beofter Scheld*, the greatest part of which has been either recover'd or usurp'd by the Bayliffs of *Zirkzee* and *Tolen*; and chiefly by the former, who challenges and exercises a very large power throughout the said District, within which is at this day comprehended the Lordship of *Sommerdyck*. The *Queester* of the other circle, or *Beneffer Scheld*, has his prison at *Middleburg*, where he secures Criminals, and brings them upon their trial before the City-tribunal. Both I suppose are now again, that is since the restoration of the Stadtholdership, appointed by the Provincial Governor.

The Islands of *Zealand* are at present eight, four beyond the *Ossersched*, viz. *Schoonen*, *Dunbarich*, *Tolen*, and *Oreland*; and four between that and the *Westersched*, *Walcheren*, *South-Beveland*, *North-Beveland*, and *Wolfsdyck*. Three of these are more immediately expos'd to the fury of the Ocean; the inhabitants being put to a prodigious charge for defence of the same against the





contagious element; which yet has been frequently so kind as to restore them (by killing up the Ballows) in one place, what it has depopulated them of in another.

The chief Island of *Zealand*, and which in number of inhabitants, splendour of its Cities and Villages, and (the cause and source of both the former) the frequency of trade and commerce, far exceeds all the rest, is that of *Walcheren*; situate in the South and West part of the Province, lying to the North of *Flanders*, and having to the Eastward of it beyond *Southbeveland* (which lies between them) the Dukedom of *Babant*.

The Capital City of *Walcheren* (which in Latin is term'd *Walacbria*) is *Middleburg*, call'd (as is generally agreed upon by modern writers, who have exploded the story of I know not what *Mentius*, an imaginary *Roman*, of Consular Dignity) from its standing more inward and towards the middle of the Island. It is a large and well built City, having spacious streets, inhabited by great multitudes of people, among whom is no small number of wealthy Merchants. The building of its Churches is very magnificent, and so was formerly that of its Religious Houses and Monasteries, among which that of *St. Nicolas* exceeded all the rest, the Abbot whereof did anciently in the convention of Estates represent the whole Ecclesiastical Order. This Abbey was by *Philip* the second made the seat and Mansi- on of one of his new erected Bishopricks; but it afterwards became the place of assembly of the Provincial Estates, the Chamber of Accounts, and the College of the Admiralty; some parts of it being allotted the Mint, and converted to other such like publick uses. The Council House of the City is also a stately Fabrick, being curiously adorn'd with statues and Images; and the top of the highest Tower in *Middleburg*, to which is added the ornament of a fair Dial, is said to have cost 100 and 50 thousand Florens. It is mightily enrich'd by the Staple of Wines which it enjoys as well of those imported out of several other Countries, as particularly out of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; and so great was the wealth of this place even in the last Century that it purchas'd the Town of *Armenyden* of its proper Lord; which was done for the sake of its secure and spacious Haven, from whence the *Middleburgers* have cut a deep and broad Channel (the old one that runs also into the Sea not far from *Armenyden* being by reason of its narrowness and many windings become almost useless) which brings up Vessels of great burthen into several Streets of their City. It is very strong, fortify'd with a firm wall encompass'd by large Ditches of the greatest depth, beyond which is another wall guarding and surrounding the said Ditches. We are told by modern Travellers that there are about 20 Churches in *Middleburg* both the Lutheran and Calvinistical reformed, as well as Anabaptists and Jews, being here tolerated and allow'd places of publick worship.

The Government of this City is by two Consuls and eleven *Echevins*, both which are appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number presented unto him. This double number is agreed upon by another part of the Magistracy, call'd the Council of twelve, and as many more which they call to join with them (the whole number of Electors being thereby made 24) out of the Forreigners of better quality and reputation, who are incapable of bearing either of the former Offices themselves, tho they have so great a share in the election

of those that do. Both these Councillors and Electors continue for term of Life, the former of whom are chosen by the Consuls and *Echevins*; and the latter out of a tripple number by the Provincial Governor.

The learned Ornaments of this City were *Paulus a Middleburg*, well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and for that reason invited to *Rome*; *Nicolaus Everardi* surnam'd likewise *Middleburg* tho born in a neighbouring Village. He was a famous Lawyer, and upon that account made President of the Grand Council or Court of *Mechlin*, and dyed *an. 1529*. For an account of his several Sons, recorded for learned Men, among whom was *Johannes Secundus*, account'd a good Poet in his time, *Blaeu's The. 2^ob*. may be consulted.

Flushing is about a League, or according to an *Engl^{ish}* Traveller two miles and an half distant from *Middleburg*, being seated in the most Southern part of the Island, directly over against *Flanders*. It was within less then 300 years nothing more then an ordinary Ferry by which the traders of both Provinces had passage too and fro, and maintain'd intercourse with each other, but it is wonderfully encreas'd since that time, and has by reason of its situation and excellent Port been for many years accounted the principal key of the *British* Countries. It was first wall'd about not above 140 years ago by the famous Warrior *Adolphus of Burgundy*, but some time after that it had thrown off the *Spanish* yoke the Confederate States took care to have it so well fortify'd that it became a place of the greatest strength; having therefore been esteem'd by judicious persons a Hold of so great moment to its possessors, that *Charles* the fifth recommended the preservation of it in a peculiar manner to his Son *Philip*, among those three points of State deliver'd to him upon his resignation of these Countries. *Flushing* indeed is not so large, nor so well built as *Middleburg*, the Streets of it being all narrower then those of that City; yet is it not altogether destitute of stately and magnificent structures, among which their Court or Town Hall (a modern building) is said to excel; and whatever it may want in this respect is sufficiently compensated in strength riches and Commerce. This was one of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, *an. 1585*, and restor'd by King *James* *an. 1616*. *Robert Lord Lisle* (afterwards Earl of *Leicester*) being the last, as his Brother the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* had been the first Governor of the place. As for the Etymology of the name, whether it be taken from *een Eefche* (that is a bottle or jugg, which is the Arms of the City) or from the *Danish* word *Ules* (which signifies the boisterous Tide and surges of the Ocean, observ'd to be extraordinary here) must still remain a matter of dispute. *An. 1452* *Flushing* came into the possession of the Illustrious Family of the *Borsels*, Marquis of *Vere*, and was afterwards, viz. about the year 1581, *William* the first Prince of *Orange*, to whom hereditary oaths of fealty and allegiance were made the same year, as about 7 years after to his Son; in remembrance whereof there were Silver coins thrown about, having the Arms of *Nassau* upon them quarter'd with those of each Town (on their respective Medals) with this short inscription, *molus indissolubilis*; and on the other side *je maintiendrai*. Ever since the Princes of *Orange* have had the nomination (or at least the right to it) of the Magistracy of this

Flushing.

Ccc City,

is *Wolferdyck*, reported to have escap'd the fury of the waters when moit of the other Islands of this Province were devour'd by the waves; and yet to have been within some Centuries extended as far again on the side next *Wolboren*; which is very probable, since it is in a manner encompass'd by the two Currents of *Schenge* and *Zuyd-ziet*, and by them so violently assaulted, that the *Zealanders* in their ordinary discourse make allusions to those violent streams, seeming to contend which shall first devour *Wolferdyck*, which many years ago did not contain above three miles in circuit; and was then possess'd only by two small Villages.

Schowen.

Of all the Islands beyond the Eastern *Scheld*, that of *Schowen*, denominated in Latin (from the first River no doubt) *Scaldia*, is the largest and of greatest consideration. It has been reckon'd of late years not to contain above seven or eight Dutch miles in compass (excluding those maritime parcels of ground call'd *Polders*, such as are *Dreijckbe, Zwanemaer, Noortgoewen, &c.*) but the time was when it reach'd almost to *North-beveland*, which was divided from it by so narrow a Channel, that some tell us the inhabitants could talk together from one shore to the other. *Schowen* is replenish'd with populous Villages, handfome and pleasant Seats and Mansion-houses belonging to persons of the better fort, with many rich Farms and Inclosures. But its only Cities are *Zierickzee* and *Brewershaven*.

Zierickzee.

or *Zierickzee*, is taken to be the moit ancient City in *Zealand*, and reported to have been built by one *Zirigius*, about the year of Christ 849. It is distant five leagues from *Amsterdam* and six from *Middelburg*; standing near the Channel which divides *Schowen* and *Duveland*, and (by means of a lesser Channel, which communicates with the former) enjoys the advantages of the Sea within its own bosom. Yet have the Sands of late years done it great prejudice by obstructing its harbour, tho it still enjoys a pretty good trade, especially in Salt and Madder; the latter of which commodity is produc'd more plentifully in *Schowen* than any other part of the Province. The ground about it is very low, and by the cutting of some Banks it may be easily overflow'd on all sides; and tho it was then encompass'd by weak Walls and a very ordinary Ditch, yet did it in the last Century endure a lingering siege of almost eight months, the fields all about being laid under water, so that nothing could be done in the usual way of Trenches, Batteries, and Assaults. Yet was it at length forc'd to surrender and redeem it self from being sack'd and plunder'd with a large sum of money; which thing occasion'd a very dangerous mutiny of the *Spanish* Soldiers, who for default of their pay, and in recompence of their labour in the expedition, had in their hopes swallow'd the Riches of the place, or at least the whole benefit of the Composition. For an account of its privileges, and the authority which it exercises by its Magistrates (who according to *Comingius* are two Consuls, twelve Scabins, and twenty-four Common-Council men, tho *Blæw* makes these last to be no fewer than thirty-six) throughout the whole Island, the Reader must consult more copious Authors, and especially those to whom we have so often refer'd him upon the like occasion. The Church of *Zierickzee*, dedicated to St. *Levinus*, one of the first Apostles of *Zealand*, and commonly call'd *De Monster*, is a structure of exceeding beautiful workmanship, all its parts being so proportionate to each other, and the whole set off and

adorn'd with so much light that it has not its Rival in the whole Province; tho it wants much of its pristine splendour since it was fir'd by Lightning; which happen'd about the year 1466. This Town has produc'd several men of good learning, among whom were the famous Franciscan *Amandus*, the Antiquary *Jacobus Salsus*, the general Scholar and skilful Physician *Levinus Lemnius*, and his Son *Gulielmus Lemnius*, Physician to *Ericus* King of *Sweden*; *Petrus Paeclius*, the Author of divers Books; and *Jasom a Pruis*, commended for his skill in Poetry and Physick.

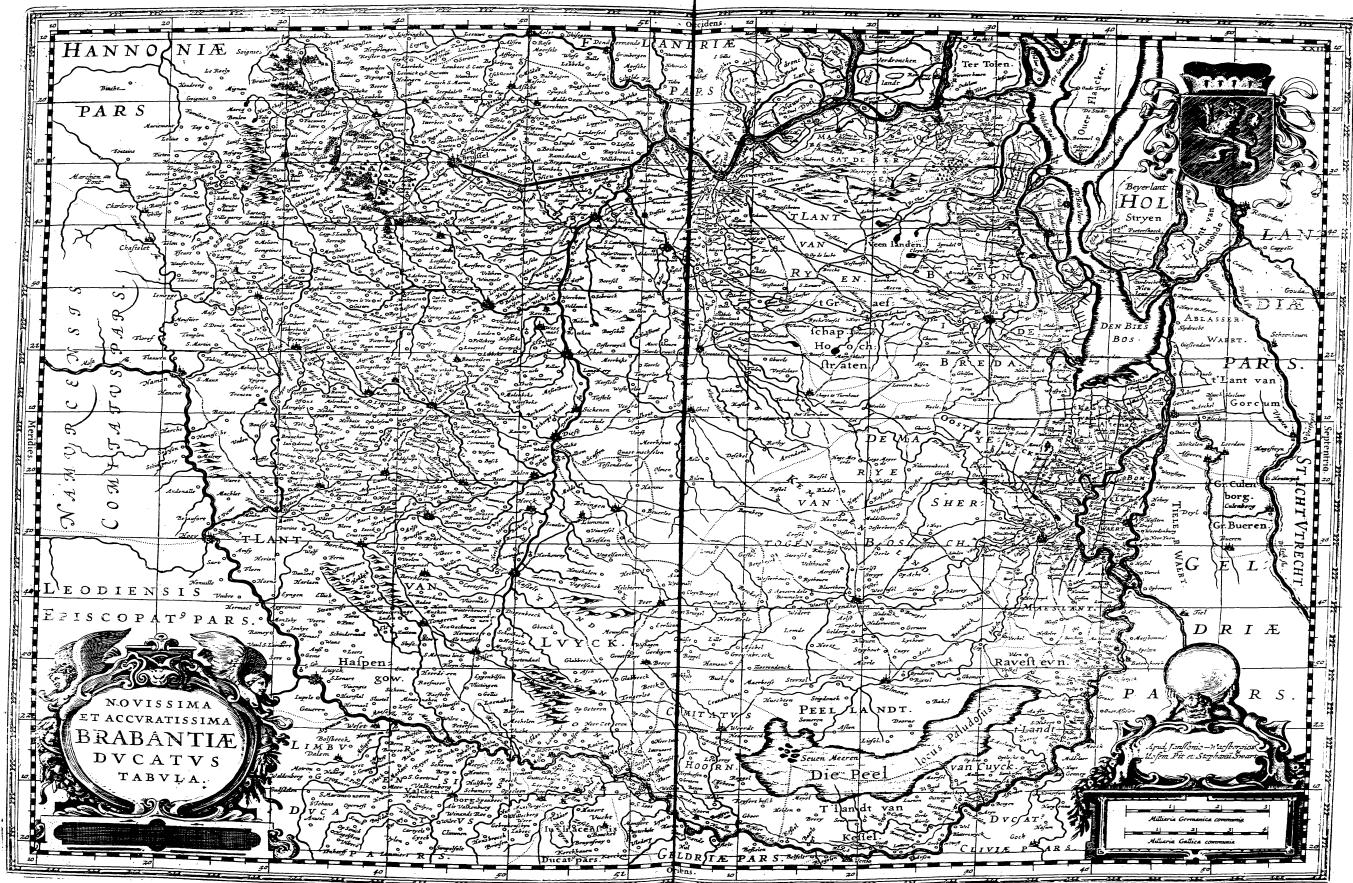
Brewershaven had its name not from the number of Brewers inhabiting here, as some tell us, about three hundred years ago; but from the great quantities of Beer convey'd first hither, out of *Holland*, and especially from the City of *Delft*; and from hence distributed into all parts of *Zealand*, which Province being in many places unfurnish'd with fresh water, was forc'd to be supplied with its drink from abroad. It was destitute of Walls and other fortifications before the *Belgie* troubles, and tho about that time it had some increase in Buildings, and was furnish'd with Repositories for Cloth, and drying of Madder, enjoying also the privileges of a City, and being govern'd (as at this day) by its own Magistrates, yet is it since become a place but of very mean account; subsisting only by agriculture and the fishing trade. It did in former ages belong to the Earls of *Holland*, by whom it was given in Fee to the ancient Family of the *Bosleers*, but about the year 1558, it was at the request of the Citizens redeem'd by *Philip* the second, and inseparably annex'd to the Province of *Zealand*.

On the *Holland* side of *Schowen*, and towards the Western point of *Overflackee*, stands *Bommenee*, formerly a little dirty Village, but by reason of its situation encompass'd with an Eastern Rampart and other fortifications in the first War with *Spain*; so that it is now accounted impregnable by Land, the Sea at high water so filling its Ditch and Channel, which cuts thro a good part of the Fortrefs it self on the other side, that it is at such times capable of making the strongest resistance, and may also be easily assist'd and reliev'd by Shipping.

The next Island beyond the Eastern *Scheld* is *Duveland*, divided by a Channel of no great breadth, from *Schowen*, and taking its name from the great number of Doves or Pigeons bred in it. It is not above four Dutch miles in compass, having no Town in it, but consisting wholly of Gentlemens Seats and Country Farms. The *Spaniards* bold and successful attempt in wading hither at low water from *Fillyland* (or *Philipsland*) is worthy to be commemorated; but a full and exact account of it requiring a greater space than can be allow'd in this Work, we refer the Reader to the eighth Book of *Srada's* first Decad and *Bentivoglio's* first part and ninth Book of the Wars of *Zealand*. The Citizens of *Zierickzee* some years ago purchas'd the better part of *Duveland* (which they call *de Vier Bannen*, that is, the four Courts of Judicature, whereunto belong as many Villages, viz. *Nieuwerkerke, Oudekerke, Vlieland, Cappelle*, &c.) and have since by interposition of a large Bank join'd both the Islands together.

The Island of *Tolen* lies towards *Brabant*, from whence it is separated by a very small arm of the Sea. It is much less than *Schowen*, tho it has been augmented by the addition of a large piece of ground belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, and denominated St. *Martin's* Dyke; and yet the whole





whole of it may contend with the foil of the
foresaid Island both for pleasant situation and
fertility.

The Town of *Tolen* (which no doubt gave
name to the Island) was so call'd from the *Dutch*
word *Tol*; it having been the Seat of one of
the Earls of *Zealand's* chief Custom-Houses.
It is a place of good antiquity, and has been of
late years very well fortified, as also has the Island
itself, being made capable of resisting a power-
ful enemy. The Town is govern'd by two Con-
suls, eight Scabins, with a Bayliff, Syndic, and

Secretary.

The fourth and last Island plac'd by *Dutch*
Geographers beyond the Eastern *Scheld* is that
of *Orefland*, call'd by some *Moereland*, and lying
between *Schonen* and *Northbeveland*, but far
nearest to the latter. It is but of small extent,
and of less note among the members of this,
then even *Walperdyk* among those of the other
District or Division of *Zealand*. The Arms of
this Province are Or, a Lion Gules, rising out
of a Sea Wavy Argent and Azure.

Orefland.





THE
PROVINCE
(Or LORDSHIP: formerly BISHOPRIC) OF
UTRECHT.

Situation.



THE Lordship of *Utrecht* is bounded on the West and North by the Province of *Holland*, and a small part of the *Zuider-Zee*, and on the East and South by the same Province and *Geldre*. The goodness and fertility of its soil is very great, which being elevated above the level of the flat and moorish Country of *Holland*, is much fitter for agriculture; and for the same reason is its air more healthy; upon account whereof many people forsaking the low and maritime parts of the neighbouring Provinces come and eat themselves in this; which is also replenish'd with pleasant Gardens and Orchards, tho in some places the Land is heathy and barren, which is especially round between the Metropolis and *Amersfort*, and where this Territory terminates upon *Geldre*. In what manner this people (who were converted to Christianity by the *English*, and continued in subjection to their proper Bishops for the space of nine hundred years) came under the Dominion of *Austria* and *Spain*, is already discours'd in the first and general account of all these Provinces; and of its having been one of the Countries which at first enter'd into a confederacy against *Spain*, the name of the League it self, which is call'd the Union of *Utrecht*, is a sufficient Remembrance.

The supreme Council, or Assembly of Estates, consists here of three members, viz. the Deputies of the Nobles, of the Metropolis, and four lesser Towns, and of the Clergy. For we must understand, that altho not only the *Roman* Religion but Episcopacy it self has been long since banish'd out of this as well as the other Provinces, yet those Colleges of Canons, by which under their Bishops one of three Provincial Orders was constituted, have not been dissolv'd, but remain till entire (that is as far as

their Societies were formerly concern'd in secular affairs) under the administration and government of their Provosts and Deans, the Canons and Prebendaries having been dispos'd of to persons of the Reform'd Profession, most of whom are Gentlemen of the Country. These make five Chapters (as *Janfon* informs us) according to the number of their Collegiate Churches, which are *St. Martins* (the Dean whereof calls the other States together, proposes all matters to be debated, takes the votes, and concludes thereupon) with those of our *Holy Saviour*, *St. Mary*, *St. Peter*, and *St. John*, by whom are (or were till of late years) chosen eight Delegates, who in the name of the Clergy take Session among the States. Some years ago there was a hot and troublesome dispute rais'd concerning the continuation of these Canons and Prebendaries in *Utrecht*, which one would think had undergone a sufficient Reformation, even in the judgment of the most zealous Prelates thereunto; who generally desire no more than that Ecclesiastical preferments be put into the hands of Laymen. But *Gisbertus Voetius*, an Academician, and divers turbulent and factious Preachers in the Town, were not satisfied therewith; as possibly thinking it more Evangelical to have the Income annex'd to their own respective Cures. Hereupon the States Provincial, and afterwards those of the whole Union, took the matter into their own peculiar consideration, and all things being duly weigh'd, gave for the Canons; *Voetius* and his Complices, who still persisted in their pernicious opposition, being banish'd the City, tho some of them were afterwards, upon a submission, pardon'd and restor'd. The second member of their supreme Magistracy, is made by the Nobles (called the *Ridderschap*) who must not only be of illustrious extraction as well as of the Established Religion, but must be also possessor of certain particular Lordships, either defended to them from their own Progenitors, or come by marriage

with Heireffes of the like Quality. The third member consists of certain persons deputed by the City of *Utrecht*, and the 4 smaller Cities of *Amersfort*, *Wyck-de-Duerfede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort*. A convention of these States is held at the appointed seasons, and then they deliberate about the grand and weighty affairs of the Province; but these are the masters of their own sittings, have also their Deputies, who meet frequently; being twelve in number, viz. 4 of the Elect for the Clergy, 4 of the Nobles, 2 of the Consuls of the Metropolis, and 2 from the 4 smaller Cities; one of which last is always appointed by *Amersfort*, *Wyck-de-Duerfede*, *Rhenen* and *Montfort* taking it by turns to nominate the other. To these are assistant a Secretary and a distinct Advocate for each Order, whereas but a few years ago, no more then one single Advocate in the name of the whole Province stood upon them. There have been several alterations made in, or relating to, the Government of this Country since the Union of the Provinces, as particularly *an. 1618*; but more especially the other day viz. *an. 1674*, upon resolving the affairs of the whole Country, to the almost irreparable loss and final ruin whereof the Ultrajectors are accus'd by the rest of having too much contributed. It was in *April* the said year ordain'd and enacted by the Provincial States, 1. That the Deputies of the Clergy call'd the elected Councilors shall be chosen absolutely (without any previous nomination thereunto) or continu'd from three years to three years by the Stadtholder of the Province; and that these shall consist of 4 Nobles and 4 military Burgers, who must be full 25 years old, and make profession of the true Christian Religion. 2. That the Stadtholder shall dispose absolutely of the Deanships when vacant, and of such Canonships, as shall become void in the fix States months (as they term them) and no resignation or alienation of them to be made without his consent. 3. That the Stadtholder shall nominate another in the place of any deceased Lord, or add to the number of the Nobility such as in respect of birth and Merit shall be judged to be of the quality. 4. The annual Magistracy of the Towns shall be chosen by the Stadtholder out of a double quality'd number presented to him by the Burgomasters, Elchevins and Common Council of the same Town, and that the true Burgomaster or Elchevin above two years tenure, shall not be chosen again without one year intervening. 5. The Senat or Common Council of the Towns shall be continu'd, renew'd or suppl'd according to the pleasure of the Stadtholder, but with respect had to due qualifications and privileges of the said Towns. 6. That the Stadtholder shall elect absolutely the Sheriffs and head Officers of the Towns, and Marshalls of the four Quarters, as also the Secretary of the Province, and shall have the disposal of all Military charges, whether in or out of the field. 7. That the Deputies for the assembly of the Sates General, the Council of State, the Colleges of the Admiralty, and the Generallities Chamber shall be appointed in the same method as formerly; but not to be commission'd for above fix years; and the election of none to stand for the Stadtholder, without giving any reason for so doing, shall pronounce unfit. 8. The place of President, Councilors &c. shall be supply'd by nomination of the Stadtholder out of the triple number presented to him by the States Pro-

vincial. 9. The overplus of Ecclesiastical Revenues not assign'd to any special publick use, and formerly dispos'd of by the States of the Province, shall be left to the disposal of the Stadtholder, who shall appoint a receiver of the said Revenue. 10. All differences between the Members of the Province, which cannot be compos'd between the Members themselves, shall be absolutely decided and concluded by the Stadtholder, and the Members at variance oblig'd to acquiesce in his sentence and decision. This matter has had a more full and particular account given of it, because thereby is plainly evident, both that experience is not always the Master of fools, but may some times teach the wisest politicians to mend what is amiss in the constitution of a Government; and also that a due liberty in a free people may be very consistent with a larger power in a single supreme Governor, then our Low-Country friends (who have paid dearly for their late conviction) could formerly be brought to understand.

The *Ultrajectors* are said to be naturally courageous and of a Warlike disposition; and indeed they appear to have been in former ages, but that their behaviour upon the late invasion of the *French* did prove them fickle will hardly be granted by the *Hollanders*. They are more over reported to be assailable and courteous; and less swift to be very industrious, and to be endowed with a vigour of mind beyond their neighbours: many of them being studious of eloquence and great lovers of Mulick. The publick exercise of Religion is much the same here as in the other confederate Countries; only there are many *Roman* Catholics, or at least more that make open profession of that faith than in most other places under the Union: but there are not many of the Augustin confession, and the Arminians are not suffer'd to preach publicly. *Georgius* tells us (somewhat different from the former Character) that the natural disposition of the *Ultrajectors* is in a manner the same with that of the *Hollanders*; but that in their manners and customs they have more in common with the *German* and *Geltrian*. Their Language (says he) is the same with the common *Low-Dutch*, only it is more harsh and ungrateful to the ear, by reason of a great number of Diphthongs whereas the others are not. They are generally contented with a tolerable subsistence, and are not so greedy of gain as their neighbours of *Holland*; and those that are indifferent rich live plentifully after the *German* manner; nor come they much behind that formidable Nation in taking off their caps. They are more just and honest in their dealing, because not so intent upon trading and, the consequence of it, profit, as those of *Holland*; and tho they were always of a turbulent and factious spirit, yet cannot they be said to be truly valiant, especially of late years, the long peace and tranquility which they have enjoy'd having render'd them very effeminate. They are naturally of heavy dull parts, tho no question but their apprehensions are become more acute; and their very genius improv'd since the institution of an University (of which more anon) in their Capital City. But the common people are not so courteous and hospitable, and must be allow'd courteous and hospitable; and there is in this Province so great a number of persons of Noble and gentled birth extraction and education, that its wholesome air being likewise consider'd a man of learning and industry (if confin'd to the Countrees of the Union) would

*Dispositi-
on.*

*States
Provinci-
al.*

would choofe to travel thorough the reef, and fix his habitation in this.

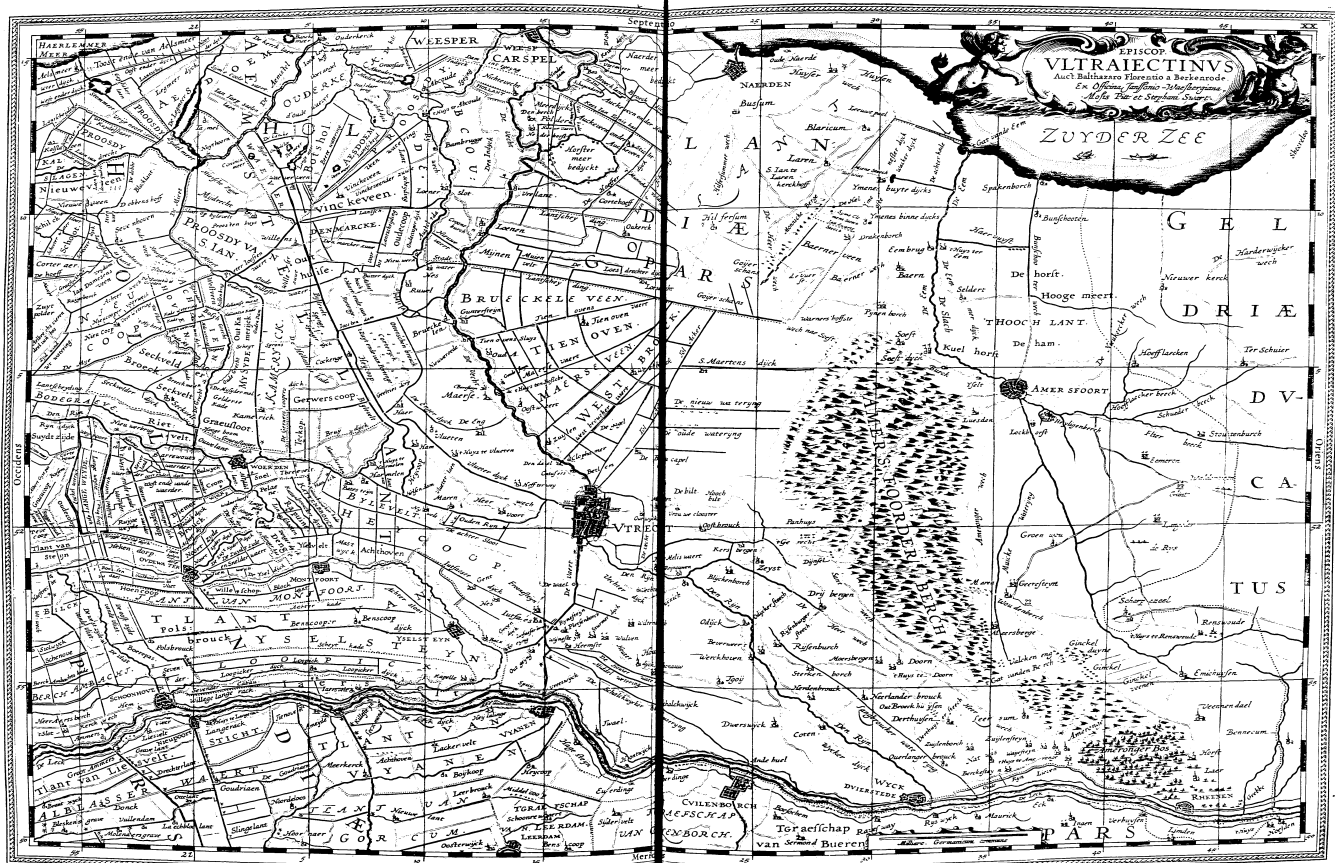
This Province is divided into 4 Districts, which from their being under 4 different Marshals are call'd by them *Marſchallen*: viz. 1 *Overyſicht* (or the upper Diocceſ) 2 *Nederſicht* (or the lower Diocceſ) *Eemland*, and 3 *Lant van Montfoort*.

Utrecht.

That this City was in former Ages call'd *Antonina* appears (as *Blaeu* will have it, agreeable to the opinion of *Aelianus Tacticus*) from the testimony of ſeveral Writers of good authority; the fame being confirm'd by the inſcriptions of divers Coins and other Monuments of antiquity found long ſince in this place. But whether it was built by, and denominat'd from, a *Roman* Senator, call'd *Antonius* (who is ſaid to have fled from the Tyranny of *Nero*, and to have ſeated himſelf here) or *Marcus Antonius, Caſars Legat* at the time of his ſubduing the *Gauls*; or whether it was fo call'd from having been rebuilt by *Antoninus Pius*, is (as he grants) not ſo eaſily determin'd. Yet is the antiquity and original of that name as poſitively deni'd by others, who require that it ſhould be ſhewn in *Tacitus* as well as *Colonia, Bonna, Arvacum* and eſpecially as well as the neighbouring *Grinnes* and *Barodorum*; and alledge that whereas the place it ſelf was within the *German* Territory, it cannot be ſuppos'd in thoſe early Ages of their Empire to have had a name impos'd upon it by the *Romans*. Nor is the contention left among writers about it; the modern appellation of this City which is not doubtd by the Learned *Junius* to have been fram'd at firſt by the ignorant vulgar out of *V. TRIC. LEG. STAT.* that is *quinte triceſima Legionis Stativa*; and for confirmation of this his opinion, he brings the conjecture of another antiquary concerning the name of *Canſtadt*, in *Suevia*; concluded by him to owe its birth and origine to the like inſcription, viz. *LEG. ANT. STAT.* that is, *Legioni Antontiane Stativa*. Nevertheless the moſt eaſy and probable derivation of the word ſeems to be from *Tricht* or *Trecht*, (in Latin *Trajectum*) found for the like reaſon in the names of *Dordrecht* and *Maſtricht*; the latter of which is call'd *Trajectum ad Moſam*, to diſtinguiſh it from this Town, which is ſo call'd in Latin *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, and may very well be ſuppos'd to have had that name given it when taken from the *Willij* or *Wille* by *Dagobert* the Son of *Clotharius* King of the *Franks*, by whom it was enlarg'd and better fortify'd, and made the chief place hereabout for paying toll and waſting Paſſengers over the *Rhine*. As for the firſt part of the word it may probably have come from the ſame *Wille*, from whom the Town it ſelf had before been call'd *Wiltburg* and *Valtaburch*; (as good Authors inform us) though *Junius* will have *Valtaburg* to have flood two miles higher upon the *Rhine*) for I think he that will not judge *Ultrajectum* from *Vulturum Trajectum* to be an eaſy and natural derivation, will ſeldom meet with ſatisfaction in things of this nature. As for *Comingius's* deriving *Utrecht* from *Autrecht*, that is the old ferry, it ſeems to be precariously done, and to have no foundation in Hiſtory, for ſince this City was originally term'd in latin only *Trajectum* and *Ultrajectum*, and afterwards, to diſtinguiſh it (as has been ſaid) from *Maſſicht*, *Trajectum ad Rhenum* and *inferius*, but appears in no Age to have been call'd *Vetus Trajectum*; and it had ever been term'd ſo, then certainly we ſhould have ſome account given of a *Novum Trajectum* upon the *Rhine*, which might be ſuppos'd to have for diſtinction ſake occaſion'd the applying the term *Vetus* to the other.

Utrecht is ſeated fix Horary miles from *Amſterdam*, ſtanding upon the old Channel of the *Rhine*, by which all the *Freans* and *Rivulets* that can be drawn thither by the induſtrious inhabitants paſs downward to *Woerden* and *Lyden*, and ſtill retain the name of that famous River, whoſe courſe was many Ages ſince wholly diverted into the *Leck*. Mr. *Ray* tells us that about 18 years ago it was environ'd with a thick and high wall, and a deep trench; but the *French* Journaliſt ſays that when the *French* King made it a viſit (for he and they were good friends before ever they ſaw one another) in the year 1672 its ſtrength conſiſted more in the number of the inhabitants (whom he pleas'd to term ſeditious and incontinent) than the goodneſs of its fortifications, which were made up only of a pretty broad but ſhallow Ditch, and a Rampart at that time very much out of repair. It is certain that what ever the fortifications of this City had been, they were then very ruinous, nor would the inhabitants conſent to the raiſing of better, either (as we are credibly inform'd) for fear of ſpoiling their neat Gardens and Walks, or (which ſeems more probable from their ſhutting out the Prince of *Orange* with his Army, and reuſing to admit above two Regiments into the City, a ſtrength no way ſufficient to defend the ſame) leaſt they ſhould be hinder'd from making good the bargain, which thoſe of *Holland* confidently affirm to have been ſtruck between them and the *French* King upon his taking of *Arnhem*. This baſe and treacherous Cowardice found in moſt places of theſe Countries at that time the *French* Journaliſt ſtiles *the peculiar beſing of Heaven upon their King, to make him equally both fear'd and lov'd where ever he goes &c. and the inſpiring of the people with as ſtrong inclinations, and as much love towards his Majeſty as was to be found in the hearts of his moſt loyal and French ſubjects*. But notwithstanding the haſte which this City made in ſubmitting its neck to the *French* yoke long before it could be ſummon'd, and ſo doing the Enemy an extraordinary kindneſs by cutting off that mutual relief and aſſiſtance which might have paſs between *Holland* and moſt of the other Provinces, we do not find that the *Ultrajectins* ſar'd ſo much better then their neighbours as to have reaſon to commend the *French* civility, no leſs a ſummi then a million 688 thouſand Gilders (that is above 160 thouſand pounds ſterling) having been exacted of them in the way of contributions between June 1672 and November 1673; beſides 200 thouſand Rix-dollars requir'd by the *French* as a Viaticum at the time of their departure (which happen'd in the laſt month and year) tho they were in great courteſy pleas'd to remit ſome 50 thouſand Gilders of the mony. In ſhort, *Utrecht* is ſaid by the *Dutch* to have been the Center from whence ſiſt'd moſt of the *French* cruelties and barbarous deſtroyations; and which they made the grand ſtorehouſe of all their pillage; no leſs then 14 days being employ'd at their going off in carrying away the Artillery and Ammunition, and incredible quantity of plunder'd goods, which had been gather'd from all parts of their ſhort-liv'd Conqueſts and laid up here. For the foregoing reaſons it was that preſently after the *French* were in poſſeſſion of this City, they ſet about mending its fortifications, and by the beginning of '73 had all materials of wood and ſtone prepar'd; ſeveral Houſes being thrown down in order to the building of a Citadel, which was deſign'd to ſtand near and upon





upon the plat of the Castle *Vredenburg* (built by *Charles* the Fifth), and the first stone whereof was shortly after laid by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, wherein were hewn the Arms of the triumphant *Lewis*; at one time or other (O happy Monarch!) to be dug up, and with admiration defac'd upon by late posterity. Nay possibly this may many hundred years hence afford a lucky hint to some inquisitive Antiquary, amus'd and puzzl'd in limiting the progress of his victorious Arms. *I curve per Alpes*, &c. the anticipated pleasure of such a glory, tho' but in prospect, must certainly be so great, as to make not only the care and toil of the most expensive war, but the ruin and misery brought thereby upon the Christian world wholly disregarded. This short digression may be excus'd, because the City of *Utrecht* (to a more particular account whereof we shall now proceed) prov'd in effect, as is shew'n more largely in the General Description of the United Netherlands, the *ne plus ultra* to the French Conquests.

The streets and buildings of this City fall thro' in beauty and cleanliness of many places in *Holland*, and seem therein rather to resemble our ordinary *English* Towns; tho' *Blaeu* gives their Houses the appellation of neat and elegant, and the French Journalist says they are stately and comely, especially in the heart of the City. Their Cells also, and underground Buildings, are much commended by *Blaeu* for their curious workmanship; and as he tells us, their Churches are magnificent structures, especially those five above-mention'd, which in former ages belong'd to the Seats and Habitations of so many Colleges of Canons; among which that of the blessed Virgin is a very neat and beautiful piece of Building, said to have been founded by the Emperor *Frederic*, surnam'd *Abenbarbus*, by the way of penitential satisfaction, impos'd by the Pope for his having destroy'd the Churches of *Milan*, together with the other Buildings of that splendid City. The Dutch writers inform us of a wonderful thing, and little less than miraculous as they account it, observ'd at the building of this Church, which was that a Vorago, or Swallow, found in the spot of ground upon which it was to stand, could by no other means be fill'd up and make way for the laying of a solid foundation but by casting a great number of Ox-hides into it, of which thing these two Verses remain among them as an authentic Record:

*Acipe posteritas quod post tua secula narres;
Lauris Catibus fundo solidata Columna est.*

But that of *St. Martin*, which was formerly the Bishops Cathedral, and where *Charles* the Fifth held a solemn Convention of the Order of the Golden Fleece *an. 1536*, excels all the rest, tho' it was at first but a mean and narrow structure, and for that reason pull'd down, and much enlarg'd in the rebuilding by *Adelbold*, Bishop of this See; the Emperor *Henry* the Second, and no fewer than twelve Prelates being reported to have been present at the Dedication of the same, about the year 1023. This Church, which they call'd the *Domo*, and was adorn'd with a Tower, ascend'd by four hundred and sixty steps (from the top whereof was a fair prospect had of the City and Country round about it) lies, I suppose, at this day in its ruins, having been almost entirely beaten down by that dreadful Tempest which happen'd in *August 1674*, and fell with great fury upon this City, altho' *Holland* and *Flanders*, and some parts of *France* and *Germany*, were not

wholly exempt from the effects of its rage. There stood in the ages which preceded the Revolt from *Spain*, in and near unto this City several rich and ample Monasteries and Religious Houses, such as were those two belonging to the Knights of *Malta* and the *Teutonic* Order; whereunto appertain'd large possessions in divers of the *Belgic* Provinces: the Monastery of *St. Paul*, possess'd by the Order of the *Benedictins*; two Nunneries, of the Order of *St. Bernard* and the *Piemontese* Monasteries, besides three other Religious Houses built without the City, founded for Women of Quality, or at least such as were defend'd from Citizens of the better rank; and another likewise for Females, standing in a very pleasant Grove, and call'd *l'Yvrouen-Kloster*, which last was of the Order of *St. Benedict*; as was also that large neighbouring Monastery for the order of *St. Lawrence*, wherein the Monks were judg'd by the world to live so severe a life, that it was usually call'd by no other name than the *Benedictine Prison*; tho' its proper denomination was *Ostbroeck*. The Monastery of the Order of *St. Bruno*, or the *Carthusians*, situate about a quarter of a mile from *Utrecht*, upon the way to *Amsterdam*, is deservedly celebrated for its great charity, and daily distribution of Alms. But to return to the City itself, the small Rivulets, which run thorow divers of the streets, do not a little contribute to the beauty of the place, the out-parts whereof are much advantag'd by the many interspers'd Channels wherewith they are divided; the Suburbs being large and convenient, with many pleasant fountains which are scatter'd about; beyond which the Country consists of rich Meadows and Pasture-grounds (stock'd with abundance of all sorts of Cattel) as far as one can see every way. This City is moreover so seated in the heart of these Countries, that it lies within a days journey on foot of at least fifty (some say fifty-nine) Wall'd Towns; twenty-six of which stand at so small distance from it, that a man setting out in the mornings, and walking a very easy pace may dine at any of them, and in good time return home to supper. It is divided lengthwise by two Channels, one of which is call'd *de Vaert*, and the other (cut by the Clergy and Nobility) *de nieuwe Gracht*; this latter being on each side beset with handsome *Taylor* shops, splendid rows of buildings, both of them made passable by thirty-five arch'd Bridges, built of Brick. It has (as *Blaeu* informs us) four Gates, each of which opens into its proper Suburbs, among which those of the *Waar*, were in his time wall'd about, tho' but weakly; but his account of the strength of this City (*viz.* that it was excellently well fortify'd, having four large Bulwarks of brick and five of earth, and being encompass'd on all sides by a brick wall, with a large earthen Rampart, and a broad and deep Ditch) does by no means agree with that given us by the French Journalist; who possibly in kindness to the inhabitants (who had behav'd themselves so obligingly towards his Countrymen in 72) and to pacify their treachery or cowardice, was resolv'd to make the City appear far naked and defenceless, that the courteous Reader might judge it to have been neither tenable, nor by any means capable of being made so, without a much longer space of time, than the nimble motions of that dancing Nation would allow them.

A good publick School was instituted in the City of *Utrecht* by *David* of *Burgundy*, Bishop and Prince of the Country, about the year 1452; but in the year 1634 the Magistrates of this

this City, after tedious debates had among the Provincial Estates concerning the feat of the University (some persons conceiving carefully for *Amsford*) resolv'd upon the erection of one at their own proper charge, which was accordingly effected by them, and afterwards confirm'd by the Supreme Auditor of the Province, the Inauguration of the same being celebrated upon the 25 of March an. 1636. Herein this University (if we may so term it, altho by some Writers it is reckon'd only among the *Scholar Highfrees*) differs from all, or at least most others in the World, that the power of the Academical Governor and Officers is in a manner none at all, both the Professors and Students being subject to the ordinary Magistrates of the Town by whom cognizance is taken of all crimes, and punishments inflicted upon Offenders. The hour and subjects of their Lectures are printed for the information of Auditors every half year by the several Professors, some of whom have deferr'd very well of the Learned World, particularly *Davidus de Montebello* by his *Annotae Corporis Humani* published here an. 1672, where he had them with great reputation been Professor of Physick and Anatomy beyond the space of 20 years, that is from the year 1650. The Library here his most valuable Books, too fewer Manuscripts, than that of the much elder University of *Leyden*. In this City was born (of mean Parentage) *Adrian* the sixth, the last of the transalpine Popes, who refus'd to change his name, after the manner of his Predecessors, when he ascended to that high dignity. He had his education at *Leuven*, from whence he was taken to be Tutor to *Charles* the fifth, who sent him upon an Embassy into *Spain*, and by whose power and interest as well as his own merits he was advanc'd first to the Bishopric of *Torres in Valencia*, then to the eminency of Cardinal, and at length to the Pontifical Chair it self, wherein he sat but 20 months and is said to have only this Epitaph plac'd upon his Tomb: *Hadrrianus VI. his fignis, qui nihil sibi infelicis in vita duxit quam quod Imperaret*

The greatest glory of this City for several Ages was its being the seat of one of the most ancient and most powerful Bishops in the Christian World, his jurisdiction having formerly been so far extended an all parts, that for many of latter years been denominated the Lordship or Province of *Utrecht*, was but an inconsiderable portion of his Territory. Nay so large some far were even the bounds of that principality which *Dagobert* King of the *Frisians* conferr'd upon St. *Willibord*, an Anglo-Saxon, and first Bishop of the *See*, consecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Sergius*, and thereupon assuming to himself the name of *Clement*. He dyed, as we are inform'd by the venerable *Bede* in the year 636 to whom succeeded St. *Boniface*, in whose time as well as under his Predecessor, the whole Country flourish'd exceedingly, and the City retain'd the dignity of an Episcopall seat; which upon *Boniface's* suffering Martyrdom (the whole Territory being all miserably harra'd by the barbarous *Normans*) was by the remaining Clergy remov'd to *Culen* in *Germany*. But it was dur, the Episcopall power and dignity by great, being not only restor'd to their original temporal jurisdiction, so far extended that it took in the greater part of the old *Batavia*. And also both the City and Bishoprick in suc-

ceeding Ages suffer'd much from the *Frisians*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, and afterwards from the *Earls of Holland*, yet did they at one time or other recover the best part of their losses, and at least so far make good their ground against all enemies as to continue a Principality of very good account even down to the time of *Charles* the Fifth; of its devolution to them, by the resignation of Bishop *Henry of Baviere* an account is given in the General Discourse concerning all the Seventeen Provinces.

The Government of the City of *Utrecht*, according to the regulation of 1618 (which has not it has been alter'd, as well as their subjoynd Model of 1651, by the Restauration and Establishment of their distracted affairs in the year 1674 may be gather'd from the several acts already given of the Province it self) was to be manag'd by a standing Senate or *Vroetschap* of forty persons, out of whom should be chosen two Consuls, two Treasurers, eight Captains or Commanders of their City Milice, and generally (for sometimes these were taken out of the body of the Citizens) twelve Scabins; there being added to all this a Schout, chosen for the most part out of the prime Nobility, whom they call also the Praetor, and whose Office is of the greatest dignity. The Consuls were to be chosen for two years, and these as well as the Scabins and Captains Council men (when any of their body happen'd to dye) were appointed by the Stadtholder out of a double number presented to him, but the Treasurers (one of whom receives the City income, and the other takes care of all publick Buildings) and the Captains of the Trained Bands were elected by their Common Council (which as *Conringius* relates met every Monday, and often at occasion requir'd to deliberate about the publick affairs of the City) without the intervention of the Stadtholder.

The Model of Government, contriv'd upon the laying aside of the Stadtholdership in the year 1651, was in substance (as may be collected from *Atienza* and *Conringius*) to this effect. 1. One of the two Consuls to be chosen every year, and another shall be chosen in his stead by the majority of votes in the Common Council. 2. For the choice of Common Council men, into such places as shall happen to be vacant, the present members of the said Common Council shall divide themselves into two parts, and the members of each division shall by most voices, taken in close papers (as they call them) nominate one single person, whose name shall be set down by the Secretary; and then out of four persons so nominated, choice shall be made by the whole body of the Common Council, and upon an equality of votes either in this list, or any of the preceding elections, the matter shall be determined by the 3. The Consuls, ruling, Burgomaster, who has been in that Office for the two preceding years, may not be chosen again for the year immediately following; and when any Burgomaster happens to dye, the Common Council shall proceed within three weeks to the choosing of another in his place. 4. There shall be chosen yearly, as heretofore, twelve Scabins, but such as have been at the time of election continued in Office for three years, may not be immediately nominated again. The Person who must be a person of eminent Quality, choic'd by the Magistracy of the City, shall make Oath to the Provincial Estates, from whom he shall also receive his instructions. He is to preside in the Courts of Justice, and over the Scabins

Scabins, to the Convention of whom there may several superintending persons, call'd *Buysen-Schepers*, be added according as it shall be judg'd requisite by the Common Council.

Amsford, in Latin *Amstelredamum*, and *Amisfordum*, stands about three leagues from *Utrecht*, on the little River *Eems*, augmented full three times the wall of this Town, with divers small streams which come from several parts of the neighbouring Country, and which it conveys afterwards in its own Channel to the *Zuyder Zee*. It has its name no doubt from the fame River, and some kind of fortification built in former Ages upon it, notwithstanding the defamers made upon *amor* and *fortis*, as if the denomination were taken from the great love and concord which the Citizens are said to have been very happily united. They are indeed commended by Writers for many virtues and good qualities; but it may be accounted their greatest glory that their City was in ancient times the usual refuge of the Bishops of *Utrecht*, who being frequently expelled the Metropolis by various felonious inhabitants, were forc'd to seek shelter in other parts of their Diocess, and especially among their subjects of *Amsford*, by whom they were not only honourably entertain'd, but continued in the City till their Successors and Dignity, as is particularly recorded of *Amatus Cullenburg ann. 1436*, *Dieboldus ann. 1448*, and *Henry of Bavaria*, whom an. 1428 they conducted to and reled in the City of *Utrecht* with an arm'd force. It is an ancient Town, mention being made of it in the Annals of the Counts above the year 1005; but its original smallness appears by the narrow compass of its old Walls and Ditches, which live far within the new, whereby so large a space of ground was taken in on all sides, that a man can now hardly walk in it in three quarters of an hour. It is a place of no great strength, nor indeed does the nature of its situation, render'd particularly inconvenient by an adjoining Hill, permit it to be easily made fast; but its well inhabited, and formerly drove a good trade among its neighbours round about with the great quantities of Beer brew'd in it. At present the Citizens subsist chiefly by feeding of Cattel and by Agriculture, the Country to the East and South of *Amsford* consisting of large fields of Corn, and to the North to the fields of *Ward* it is nothing but Hills, Woods, and barren Heaths) of very good pasture grounds, and for these reasons some Troops of Horse have usually their Winter Quarters assign'd them in this town.

Their Buildings both public and private (amongst the few of which are no Churches, one whereof is infinitely large and stately) are neat and handsome enough, especially those of the old Town; for those of the new there is too much of the Country, whereunto they were nearly all'd when they made only the Suburbs of the old. The several Hospitals and Buildings for pious uses in *Amsford* are said by *Blauw* hardly to give place to those of the same nature even in the principal Cities of the *Low Countries*; its public School being likewise commended by him, who commiserates divers persons of worth and learning that had their birth and first education here. This Town hath suffer'd much in all Ages from the *Geldris*, as an. 1543 it was taken by *Martinus of Byssheim*, General of the Duke of *Cleves*, by whom it was quieted not long after, according to the Articles of Peace concluded at *Venlo* between

that Prince and the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. An. 1629 it was, after a siege of some time, surrender'd to *Montiucul*, who to divert the Prince of *Orange* from the siege of *Bes-le-Duc*, had with the Spanish and Imperial Armies fall'n into the *Spanish* and drove furiously thorow the *Veld*, till such time as *Wesel* being taken behind him by the Confederates, he found it his oblig'd to make as halcy a return. Not long after the States General gave order for putting *Amsford* in a better posture of defence by the addition of several Works without the Walls, and beyond its former fortifications at the Government of *Amsford* and the other remaining Towns of this Province, has nothing in it so much differing from that of *Utrecht* and other Cities in these Counties, as to require a particular and distinct account.

Wyck de Duersfiede (in Latin *Danovisburgum*, and in later Ages *Dorffstatum* and *Duerfiedele*) stands just in the place where the middle branch of the *Rhine* forsakes its ancient Channel, and conveys frequently up into the *Leck*. It is distant from *Culenburg* one League, and from *Utrecht* three, and is certainly a Town of very great antiquity, for we meet with it in the fifth Book of *Tacitus's Hist.* where he says, that a body of *Germani*, afterwards call'd *Franks*, endeavour'd to break down the Bridge begun to be built by *Vallus Aureum*. It was in succeeding Ages wholly ruin'd by the *Normans*, and were it not for the commodiousness of its situation had probably sunk down into the number of the meanest Villages or Hamlets; whereas it continues to this day to be pretty neat, and indifferent rich Town. It was in former times us'd as a place of refuge by the Bishops of *Utrecht*, who were wont to retire hither as often as they could conveniently withdraw themselves from the toil of business and importunity of addresses.

Rhenen stands upon the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, above *Wyck de Duersfiede*, from whence it is distant two leagues, and from *Utrecht* three, tho very large ones. It is no doubt a very ancient place, being taken by the Romans to be the *Grimes* in *Tacitus*; for which word, in the opinion of *Adrianus Junius*, we ought to read *Rhenen*. Between *Rhenen* and *Utrecht* the Country consists in the main of large and open fields, many parts of which afford in abundance rich sulphureous and combustible Earth, whereof most of these Provinces make the greatest part of their fuel; by the traffic of which commodity the Village of *Veenendaal*, standing about a League from *Rhenen*, and almost peerly upon the account of the adjoining Turpits, begun to be built not above twenty-five years before the time of *Guiccardini's* writing (tho *Blauw* transcribing *Guiccardini's* very words, makes it no longer before his own time) has had a constant and very considerable increase in Buildings and Riches.

Montfort is the fourth and last of the lesser voting Towns in this Province, and stands upon a very neat upon the *Wiel*, being about a League distant from *Ward*, *Oudenort*, and *Ijsselstein*. We have little to add concerning this place, but that *Guiccardini* tells us, that it is a neat Town, and tolerably well fortified, that it is supposed to have been built by *Gudry* Bishop of *Utrecht*, as a frontier Fortrefe, against the incursions of the *Hollanders*; and lastly, that *Lambertus Hortensius*, a learned man and writer of good fame, was born here.

Wyck de Duersfiede.

Rhenen.

Montfort.



THE
DUKEDOM
OF
BRABANT.



CONCERNING the Etymology of the word *Brabant* there is little of certainty, or indeed fair probability, to be met with in the best Authors. *Guicciardin* runs over most, if not all, the conjectures of preceding writers concerning the origine of the name; but finding no great matter of choice, nor any tolerable foundation upon which to fix his judgment, he rejects them all, or which is much the same, gives his approbation of none of them, but leaves the thing to be determined by the Reader. Indeed the derivation of it from *Brennus*, that error of the *Romans*; or from the City *Brantia*, that flood and was ruin'd no man can tell where and when; or from *Saloisius Brabo*, whom some Authors have married to a Niece of *Tullius Cesar* (who they say was so kind as to make this whole Country her Dowry, altho she was the reproach of himself and Family, as being his Sisters Bastard) are so apparently groundless, and have to fabulous an aspect, that credulity it self can hardly think them probable. That this Country took its denomination from *Godefridus Brabantus*, who from his own surname is said to have call'd the Principality, of which he was Lord, *Brabantia* (or perhaps at first *Brabantia*) is confidently affirm'd by learned writers, and might therefore be allow'd tolerable credit, did not the name of this Province appear to be far more ancient than the time of that Earl; and therefore their opinion seems to challenge approbation before others, who will have this Country at first call'd *Brechtland*, which word signifies a neglected and uncultivated soil, such as is not only that of *Kempen*, but many other parts of the Province. For the establishing of this conjecture, it is observable, that in old writings the first syllable of the name is *Brach*, not *Brab*; the

Country being in them call'd *Brachtland*, and after *Brachtentis*; and that the neighbourhood of so exceeding fertile a soil as that of *Flanders*, might probably make this other more difficult and undervalued; the fertility wherof, taking in the want of good husbandry (for the land of *Brabant* in general cannot be properly call'd poor or barren) could not but seem to be far greater than really it is, by the comparison. It must be confess'd that the name formerly was apply'd to so large a tract of ground that it comprehended not only several parts of other neighbouring Countries, but a good portion of *Flanders* it self; and it may therefore be objected that it could not be originally impos'd upon a work, with an implicit distinction, the soil of another and better Province; but this objection may easily be answer'd, if we consider that a very small part has often times happen'd to give denomination to a whole Country (as particularly the Isle of *France* has to the whole body of that vast Kingdom) and that perhaps not all even of the present *Brabant* may at first have been signify'd by that name; upon the Etymology wherof I shall nevertheless insist no longer, but leave it as I find it among the best Authors, a matter of confess'd uncertainty.

Guicciardin informs us that the Dukedom of *Limburg*, the Lordship of *Valkenburg*, the County of *Dalem*, and the Territory of *Rode le Dune*, as may be reckon'd members of this Province, as being subject to the jurisdiction of the Chancery of *Brabant*; and indeed it appears from several passages in ancient annals, and other evidences of antiquity, that the bounds of this Dutchy were in former Ages much farther extended, and comprehended (as is also said) a larger part of the modern *Flanders*, and, as some are of opinion, the whole body of *Hainault*; besides several parcels of the other circumjacent Countries, so that the powerful assistance afforded by the *Brabantins* to several Princes in

in the last 5 or 6 Centuries; as also the great exploits recorded to have been perform'd by that people not only in most Countries of *Europe*, but even in several parts of *Africa*, and especially in the Holy Land, must be understood not strictly to the only inhabitants of the present *Brabant*, but taken I suppose to signify at that time those of divers other adjoining Territories; a thing very observable in all Ages, and particularly late, in the names of *Holland* and *Friesland*, by which two words are ordinarily denoted all the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries. Not but that the inhabitants of *Brabant* must be acknowledg'd to have always been a brave and valiant people, who account by many more of the wisest, age and experience rather improving then improving their understandings, if *Erasmus* spoke truly and impartially, when he said that *Brabantis quo magis senescunt eo magis fortificantur*. Whether the present Dutchy of *Brabant* be, at least for the greatest part, the same Country that (as *Cesar* informs us) was formerly inhabited by the *Aduaticci*, and *Ambioniti* shall not be disputed in this place; but as for its bounds and situation it must be observ'd that it is water'd by many Rivers, which fall well nigh all of them into the *Demer*, which River cutting the Province almost in the middle, and having towards the end of its course water'd the City of *Mechlin*, empties it self into the *Seeld*. By the same *Seeld* and part of the Principality of *Alst* it is divided from *Flanders*, as it is by the *Muse* from *Geldre* and *Holland*, being terminated on all other parts by the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Countries of *Hainault* and *Namur*; and said to contain about 80 German miles in compass, within which tract of ground are reckon'd to be comprehended 26 Towns strongly fortify'd both by art and nature, and 17 others which enjoy the same privileges, and the strength wherof is not unconsiderable, altho it consists wholly in their situation.

The Air of *Brabant* is temperate and healthy, and the Country consists in the main of an even and fruitful soil, tho that part of it which lies to the Northward, and is call'd *Hempenland* (in which *Campisia* and *Campania*, but much differing from the *Campania* in *Italy*) be most of it sandy and barren; affording nevertheless good pasture for sheep; vast flocks of which are fed upon it. The art and industry of *Brabantins* and *Flemings* in improving their bad land, nay in making (as we are told) a greater profit of the poorer then of the richer parts of their Country, is very remarkable, and may well deserve to have somewhat a particular account given of them; and seeing that the husbandry as well as soil in many points, and in divers places, of both Provinces much the same (tho *Flanders* in the main far exceeds the other) what shall be spoken upon this subject must be deliver'd with joynt relation to them both. It must therefore be consider'd that the richest land in *Flanders* lies between *Dunkirk* and *Bruges*, which extent of ground (equalling in length 39 or 40 English miles) consists of as choice meadows, and fields of good Wheat and Barley as any in *Europe*. But about midway between *Bruges* and *Gant*, which places are some 24 English miles asunder, the soil begins to alter into worse; and between *Gant* and *Antwerp* you meet with such ground as about twenty miles together is as bad to resemble that which lies with us by *Sandy Chappel*, at three miles distance from *Kingdom*

upon *Thames*. A great part of the highway out of the road and track of *Horfes* and *Carens* and such Inclosures as lie near the ways and are not kept in tillage, naturally produce much amend till you come within two miles of *Antwerp*, which City is 30 English miles distant from the former. Here you pass by a delicate marsh or pasture ground, which is defend'd with a strong Bank against the inundations of the *Seeld*, in which Bank are several flues, by means wherof, and divers Ditches cut in the marsh it self, the waters are let in whenever they have occasion for them; the same being with equal facility and convenience let out again at low tides. Of *Hempenland* no more needs be said in this place, but besides that larger portion of ground of more noted fertility, there are many other parts of *Brabant* (particularly that which lies between *Antwerp* and the Territory of the Conscience States, that are usually call'd contribution land) that are naturally as barren and as apt to heath as any part of the Country between *Antwerp* and *Gant*; the soil wherof is observ'd naturally to bear no other Corn then Rice, Oats, and *French Wheat*; and to afford nothing considerable of good grass, but (excepting the marsh-land, and some small tracts of Meadow by the water side) to turn presently after it is laid down, to heath or broom. Nevertheless this land which seems of so inferior a nature that travellers ordinarily think it holds no proportion to the most proper for bearing of Flax, which is call'd the wealth of *Flanders*, and one acre wherof is reputed worth more then 4 or 5 of the best Corn even in that Country. After the Flax is pull'd the same ground produces a crop of Turnips, which may be better worth acre for acre, then the best Corn in the Country; and in the April following they sow the same soil with Oats, and upon them Clover-grass seed, only harrowing it with bullocks, which grass comes up after the Oats are mow'd, and yields a very great pasture till Christmas; and (besides that it continues good without any renovation by new feed for 4 or 5 years together) the year following it cut thrice, and yields in each time such a burden, and so good to feed all sorts of cattle, that the best meadows in the Country do not yield the like. The first cutting of it is observ'd by one to be about the beginning of June, when the grass is found to be not high, the second at the end of the same Month, and then it is about 20 inches long, and the last before the end of August, when it is generally not above 18 inches in length. The improvement also made of their heathy land, by converting the same into hop-grounds and Orchards, with large and beneficial nurseries of Pear-trees, Apple-trees, Cherry, Chestnut and Walnut-trees, besides Oaks, Ashes and Elms, is of no small considerations; but to come again to those commodities which afford greater profit, and make the quickest return, upon the above-mentioned barren rode between *Gant* and *Antwerp* every third or fourth year the highway for 25 miles together, is in the proper season stock'd with such excellent Flax as ordinarily yielded about 30 years ago between 40 and 50 pounds an acre. That which keeps up the value of their Flax, and procures it as high a price as the great quantity of Linen made in these Countries, most of which was some years ago sent to *London*; that which was not wrought into Cloth finding a good weekly Market at

then at a Village about midway between *Gaunt* and *Antwerp*. Nay, as a reproach of our own supine sloth and negligence, we are told by some very well vers'd in such matters of trade, that not very long since there was no less than a hundred thousand pounds worth of Flax brought yearly into *England* from foreign Countries, a great part whereof was sent from *London* into *Lancashire*, there to be converted into Cloth, and thence return'd to be vendued in *London*. Nor is the profit made of this then inconsiderable (as we are told) in several the most barren parts of these Countries; for as they grow more of Flax in such places than of any other grain or Corn, so after the Flax is pulled it first turnip feed and then Rice is committed to the soil; and that portion of turnips which they do not sell they give to their cattle, bearing the roots (well wash'd) and leaves together and then boyling them in water. They are indeed oblig'd to use their kine to this sort of feeding from the very first, but they assure us that the fame is easily effected, and that with this management they do not only afford a vast quantity of milk, but become very fat and fit for the Market. But enough, and perhaps too much, upon this subject, to which more shall be added here besides the considerable advantage made by the sale of their Clover-grass feed, and the Oyl which with the help of their Wind Mills they express out of the seeds of their Flax and turnips.

Defect to the Crown of Spain.

Several *Over-Mares* Territories were added to the Earldom of *Flanders* by the marriage of *Lewis* of *Malain*, Son of *Lewis* of *Navarre*, Earl of *Flanders*, to *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*; which *Margaret* became true heiress to the same (upon the death of her eldest Sister *Tean*, Wife of *Wenceslaus*, Son of the King of *Bohemia*, and first Duke of *Luxemburg*, the said Sister leaving no issue behind her) according to the express privilege obtain'd from *Philip* the ad. King of the *Romanes*, whereby it was granted that in defect of issue male the Duchy of *Brabant* should descend to the next females of the blood. The foresaid *Lewis* and *Margaret* had but one Daughter, named likewise *Margaret*, which being the heiress of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, besides divers other Principalities, marry'd *Philip* the bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, Brother of *Charles* the fifth of *France*, by whom he had (among other Children) *John* and *Antony*. To the latter of these, with the consent of his elder Brother *John*, the Father assign'd the Duchy of *Brabant* as an inheritance, but with this condition, that if the said *Antony* should happen to dye without lawful issue, the Principality should thereupon return to the Duchy of *Burgundy*. This *Antony* had two Sons, *John* and *Philip*, successively Dukes of *Brabant*, and both of them extinct without issue, after whose death the States of the Country voluntarily submitted themselves to *Philip*, first nam'd the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Son of the first mention'd *John*; and in this manner the Duchy of *Brabant* return'd to the house of *Burgundy*, from whence as is elsewhere related, it afterwards descended together with several other Provinces and large Territories to the formidable family of *Austria*, under which nevertheless it has not entirely continu'd, a considerable portion of it, partly by league and partly by force of Arms having been long since united to the Confederate Provinces. The principal places lost off from *Brabant* and added to the

Dutch Commonwealth, are *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Sterberghen*, *Grave*, *Breda*, *Masftricht*, *Eindhoven*, *Helm*, and *Bois-le-Duc*, (commonly by us call'd the *Bald*) with its adjoining Territory of *Campin*, *Pandol*, *Mosland*, and *Osserweyk*, These 8 Cities, with their appurtenances are so considerable that they are not without some appearance of reason to be said to be admitted a distinct member of the Commonwealth, with power to send their proper Deputies to the assembly of the States General, and to have their own Treasury, and to raise Taxes among themselves after the manner of the several Provinces of the Union; but all this was deny'd them by the supreme authority of the Commonwealth, (under which they are govern'd) as subjects without the League for three reasons especially, 1. because they were with a just expence of blood and treasure extorted out of the hands of *Spain*, and therefore may justly be look'd upon and order'd as a conquered Territory, 2. for as the *Romans* term'd theirs, a Province of the Commonwealth, 3. they were not able to pay their quota proportionable to the other members of the League, and therefore ought not to have a share in the supreme power to the support whereof they could not sufficiently contribute, the augmentation of the number of voices in the Sovereign Senate would probably occasion more frequent dissensions, and more hot debates in the same. 4. It seem'd very equitable that those Countries alone should be possess'd of the supreme power, which at first engag'd against *Spain*, and through a thousand dangers and difficulties asserted the common liberty, and lay'd the foundations of the Republick, 5. to make such an alteration in the frame of their government would not only reproach them of levity, but might possibly be fatal to the same, the evil consequences of such changes being usually sooner felt then less in a Commonwealth.

The States of *Brabant*, consist of 1. the Ecclesiasticks, who are the Abbots, and (as *Guastadin* informs us) do not in reality represent the Clergy of the Country, but appear and act in their own behalf. 2. the Nobles of different degrees, as Dukes, Marquises &c. 3. the Deputies of the chief Cities, who are generally four of the Consuls and Scabins with their respective Syndics; so that the said States do not appear to have any one thing so peculiar in their constitution as to require that a distinct and more particular account should be given of them.

The *Brabantins* are possess'd of exceeding large privileges, even beyond those of the neighbouring Countries; for some whereof they are indebted to the grace and favour of several Emperors, and for others to the goodness and confederation of their proper Princes. The chief of them are these, 1. That they are not bound by *Guastadin* and other good Writers. 2. according to a grant made about the year 1249 by *Charles* the fourth, Emperor, to *John* the third, Duke of *Brabant*, neither the person nor goods of a *Brabantin* may in any part of the *Roman* Empire, be stop'd or sequester'd, or in the first instance (as the Lawyers term it) arrestit and detain'd. 3. it is not lawful for the Duke of *Brabant* to make any new donation, or confer lands of inheritance upon Ecclesiastical persons, without the consent of that Quarter of the Country (with the approbation of the Capital City) wherein such lands are feated. 4. The Duke or Prince may not condemn and punish any person, either *Brabantin* or other, but in the ordinary way of Justice, and after a legal conviction.

on; his cause being first publicly heard, and pleaded by his Advocate. 4. No stranger may be admitted to public Offices; unless according to some particular exceptions relating to the Sale of *Brabant*. 5. The Subjects either by Sale or Testament may dispose of Estates held in Fee without the consent and approbation of the Prince. They have also liberty to hunt, unless within the precincts of the seven Royal Forests. 6. The States of *Brabant* cannot be conven'd (not have they power to act in the name of the people if so conven'd) out of their own Province; which has been the main reason that the General Assembly of all the other States has been constantly held within this Duke. 7. If the Duke, forgetful of his Oath and Duty, shall infringe their privileges, it is lawful for the *Brabantins*, after solemn protestation made against his proceedings, to renounce all obedience to him, and provide for their own welfare and security either by proceeding to the Election of another Prince, or in any other manner as shall seem most expedient for them.

The French Kings Title to the Duchy of *Brabant*, and some other parts of the *Spanish Netherlands* (the ground of the War between the two crowns in the year 1667) was founded originally upon his having married *Theresa*, the only surviving issue of *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain* by his first marriage, whereupon was pretended a *Jun Decretation* (as they term it) upon a Customary law of this Province, whereby the eldest son of the first *Center* go away with the whole inheritance of the Father, all those of any other Marriage, both male and Female, being excluded. But this Claim, as the *Spaniards* allege, is invalidated both by the solemn renunciation of the Queen her self, which was made by her with consent of the French King, as a Condition or Article of Marriage; as also because there can no influence be given of any such succession in the Sovereignty of *Brabant*; and lastly, because by the Edict of *Charles* the Fifth, confirm'd by the most solemn manner by the States of *Brabant* and the other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, these Countries were declar'd inseparable from the Crown of *Spain*.

The first Part of *BRABANT*, call'd the *Louvain* Quarter, or *Tetrarchy*.

BRABANT is divided into four Quarters, call'd *Tetrarchies*, and distinguish'd by the names of their four principal Cities, *Brabant*, *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, and *Bois-le-Duc*, the first whereof almost fifteen hundred years ago gave Title to an Earldom, or as some will have it to a Duchy, being feay and rule over the greatest part of the whole Province. *Guastadin* tells us that the Princes of this Country were first Earls of *Louvain* to the time of *Gosfrin* nam'd *Barbatus*, which was about six hundred years ago) and that from him the Duchy is suppos'd by some to have been first call'd *Brabant*; but what is ever uncertainty there may be in matters for remote, *Louvain* is at present the acknowledged Metropolis of this Province, and claims precedence over all the other Cities not only upon account of its antiquity, but because it is the place where the Prince and people of *Brabant* are first

reciprocally bound by oath to each other, and has moreover the first vote in the Convention of the States Provincial, in all cases except when a Subsidy is the matter of debate, for then *Antwerp*, in consideration of its wealth and largeness of contribution in all Taxes, gives suffrage before it.

The derivation of the word from *Louain*, as if the place had been at first call'd *Lupaina* from a *Scotch* Captain or Lord call'd *Lupus*, may follow down with those who have very large notions; but the true etymology of it is no doubt that which is given us by *Lipinus*, who says, that in the Eastern side of this City stands an Hill (with State has been constantly held within this Duke. 7. If the Duke, forgetful of his Oath and Duty, shall infringe their privileges, it is lawful for the *Brabantins*, after solemn protestation made against his proceedings, to renounce all obedience to him, and provide for their own welfare and security either by proceeding to the Election of another Prince, or in any other manner as shall seem most expedient for them.

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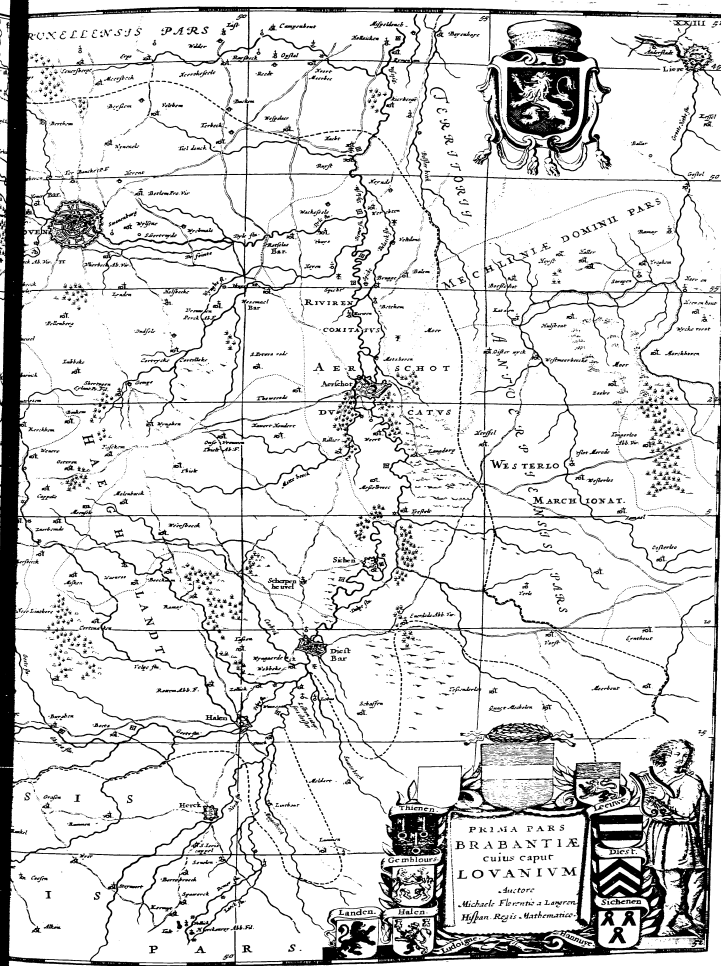
The first Part of *BRABANT*, call'd the *Louvain* Quarter, or *Tetrarchy*.

BRABANT is divided into four Quarters, call'd *Tetrarchies*, and distinguish'd by the names of their four principal Cities, *Brabant*, *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, and *Bois-le-Duc*, the first whereof almost fifteen hundred years ago gave Title to an Earldom, or as some will have it to a Duchy, being feay and rule over the greatest part of the whole Province. *Guastadin* tells us that the Princes of this Country were first Earls of *Louvain* to the time of *Gosfrin* nam'd *Barbatus*, which was about six hundred years ago) and that from him the

at least thirty or forty several persons depended for work and livelihood, so that if the number of their other Tradesmen bore any tolerable proportion to this, this must at that time have been an extraordinary populous place; and indeed it was without question, if we believe *Lipfuch*, who tells us, that when the eleven a Clock Bell rung at night to give notice to the Artificers and Tradesmen that it was time for them to leave off work, the women with all imaginable care and haste took their smaller children into their Houfes, lest they should be bore down by the crowd which immediately throng'd the streets. Among the Churches that of *St. Peter* is particularly commended, the Tower and Spire whereof is said to have been one of the fairest in all these Countries before it was endamm'd by fire, whereby it suffer'd very much in its building. There are eighteen Canons belong to it, together with a Provost, whose Office was formerly conferr'd upon none but persons of the highest rank and quality, and to whom the honour belongs of administering the Oath to the new Prince (the Horse upon which he rides in the course of that solemnity becoming upon that account the Provost's Use) who is particularly at that time oblig'd by Oath to be a Patron to the Canons of *St. Peter*. The Orders of the Dominicans, Franciscans, and Carmelites have each of them a Convent here, the latter of whom inhabit a place so remote from all noise and company that they enjoy the solitude of a Desert within the Walls of a populous City. The Jesuits have also their proper College in this place; and the City in general is affirm'd by a late ingenious Traveller to be neither well built, nor well kept, nor its Schoole being by him acknowledg'd a stately structure, and said to make a fair shew at a distance, yet is the said Stadthouse much commended by others, as are also their Churches in general, and their Hospital, and divers public buildings, apply'd either to religious or secular uses. The Hall or Stadthouse particularly has *Gelnitz's* especial commendation for the largeness and symmetry of its parts, and for the cohesions of its structure, which he says is adorn'd with variety of figures of the most curious workmanship. In the inside he took notice, among other things, of certain Laws which were hung up, according to one of which he that commits, or is assistant in a Rape, must have his head taken off with a Wooden Saw. The Castle is seated upon the top of the Hill, which is of considerable height, and is surrounded with Vineyards (very rarely met with in the *Low Countries*) and pleasant Gardens, stord with great variety of curious flowers; to which, if we add the most natural, and as many account it, most cheerful and diverting Musick afforded by all sorts of Birds, and particularly great numbers of Nightingales, together with the free and unbounded prospect over the whole neighbouring Country, the pleasantness of the situation must be acknowledg'd such as is not easily paralleld. But besides all this, the Air wherein this Castle stands is found by experience to be more than ordinarily healthful, which was the principal reason for the ancient Earls making their usual abode, and having their Children generally educated in this place; it being particularly much upon the same account that the famous *Charles* the Fifth with his illustrious Sisters spent their greenest years in this Castle. The Sluce made at this City about the year 1365, to command the waters of the *Dele*, is esteem'd extraordinary in its kind; and con-

cerning the fame we are told, that about the year 1573, the fellow (whose business it was) neglecting upon a great rain and a sudden storm, which happen'd together, to leave open the Flood-Gates, the River swell'd to that incredible height that in a short space it almost equal'd the top of the City Wall, and at length making its way thorow the same, not far from the Sluce it fell, drove forward with so vast and impetuous a torrent that it not only bore away man and cattle, but hurried even houses before it with an irresistible violence.

The University (upon the account whereof *Leuwaen* is call'd a City of Scholars; as *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, for very obvious reasons, thence a City of Curtesans and the other of Merchants, and *Mechlin*, from its Parliament and Courts of Justice, a City of Advocates or Lawyers) tho' said by some to have been founded long before (*viz.* about the year 926) was first endow'd by *John* the Fourth, Duke of *Brabant*, and confirm'd by *Pope Martin* the fifth, an. 1425, tho' he withhold from it all power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, which was nevertheless in a very few years after granted and indelg'd by *Eugenius* the fourth, at the earnest desire of *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, who was at the charge and trouble of a particular Embassy to obtain that favour of his Holiness. The learned *Georgius Beaneus* is very large in commendation of its pleasant situation, in which respect he prefers it before all the Universities that he had either seen or had an account of thorowout all *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany*; and yet, if an *English* man may be suppos'd an impartial Judge in the case, we are told by those of our own Country, who had seen both, that even upon account of situation *Oxford* is not inferior to it; but as to the matter of Buildings and Endowments, most certain it is that *Leuwaen* comes very far short of both our *English* Universities; tho' *Golnitz*, as little perhaps acquainted with either of them as the forsaide *Beaneus*, says that *Leuwaen* has outgone its mother the University of *Colen*, and (excepting *Paris*) is not exceeded by any place of like nature either in number of Students or neatness of Buildings. But to proceed to somewhat a more particular account of this large Nursery of Learning; we are told, that the Students of Divinity wear constantly Gowns and Caps, which is done by others only at public exercise. Among the forty-eight Colleged which are said to be here, four are accounted the chief; that is, in respect of the education of youth, and upon account of strict discipline, the others being for those of riper years, who are left free to come and go as they please. The names of these (which they call Pedagogies) are *Littum*, *Falco*, *Castrum*, and *Pucas*; that is, the Lilly, the Faulcon, the Cattle, and the Hog; the last but one of them being so call'd from the way upon which it stands and the rest from the several signs of Houses standing in or near the places where they were afterwards erected. In every one of these is Philosophy taught by two Professors, each of whom reads two hours in a day, the young Students writing after them, who when they are matriculated are oblig'd to swear that they believe all the Articles of the *Romish* Church. All the Professors of the fame four Pedagogies chuse yearly amongst them forty-eight Scholars, full two years standing, and out of that number, after public examination, twelve are usually chos'n to Exhibitions; and he who happens to have the first place in the election has a Bell rung for him.



him in his College for 48 hours together without any intermission. Every Licentiate (who seems according to the place in which he is rank'd among the others by a late Traveller, to be a kind of a middle Graduate between Bachelor and Doctor and therefore should answer to our Master of Arts, *thoas Gelnitz* places them the Degrees conferr'd here are those of Master, Licentiat, and Doctor) upon his going out is conducted from the Schools, (which by the by were some 18 years ago but very mean and homely) with Drums and Trumpets, treats all the Doctors and his Opponents, and gives Gloves. At his Lodging is a Bell also rung for twenty-four hours together; and he has liberty to choose a Coat of Arms, and is immediately accounted a Gentleman. The ordinary Governor of the University is call'd a Rector, who is chosen every half year by the *Senatus Academicus*, and whose Office is accounted of the highest Dignity, not only all Scholars of what quality Degree soever, but also the highest of the City Magistrates, in great haste giving the way upon his approach, and shewing him all possible respect; nay we are told that the Great *Charles* the Fifth being here gave the right hand to the Rector in a solemn Procession. He has plenary Jurisdiction over the Scholars, the same having been conferr'd upon him by Duke *John*, at the motion of the Bishop of *Rome*; and is upon holy-days and in solemn Processions (for at other times only one, as *Gelnitz* from *Lipsius* informs us, waits upon him) attended in state by no fewer than 8 Beadles, who go before him, bearing Silver Scepters or Maces in their hands; he himself being follow'd by his proper menial servants. There is another Officer call'd the Promotor, who by permission or command from the Rector apprehends, imprisons, and punishes sometimes, tho but rarely (as *Lipsius* tells us) with death; most crimes being ordinarily expiated by pecuniary Mulcts. If a Citizen be plaintiff the cause follows the Court of the defendant, and so is brought before the Rector; but if a Scholar sue a Citizen it must be pleaded before the Conservator (so call'd because he is to take special care in preserving the University privileges) and his being an Ecclesiastical Court (to which there moreover lies an appeal from any Judicature in *Brabant*) he with his Assessor, who is always a person well skill'd in the Law, proceeds in case of contumacy to excommunication, after which the Offensor being obnoxious is deliver'd to the Secular power. The Conservator is generally some Bishop, or one that has Episcopical power, and therefore oftentimes the Abbot of *St. Gertrude* bears the Office. They have also their Chancellor, whose only business it is to confer Degrees upon such as have completed their time; which honour is claim'd by the Provost, (and in his absence by the Dean) of *St. Peters*, who upon that account takes place next to the Rector in all public assemblies of the faculties. These are in number five *viz.* Divinity, Canon-Law, Civil-Law, Physick and Arts, and of the superior Graduates in these faculties does the Academical Senat consist, in which the supreme power is really lodg'd, the Rector (tho elsewhere of great authority) appearing as *Lipsius* tells us, in this assembly not a jot more absolute than a Duke of *Venice* in the grand Council of that Republick.

It were an endless thing to enumerate all the famous Doctors, Counsellors, Abbots, Bishops &c. that had their education in this University; and as for the Learned Men born in the City, *Blaeu* commemorates several, among whom

are *Petrus Rivius* a notable Divine; *Ludovicus Scorus*, President of the Council of State; *Ludovicus Helwigius* President of *Flanders*; *Antonius Morillon* a great Antiquary, and his Brother *Maximilian*, much conversant in the fame sort of dark and abstruse Learning.

Within half an hours journey from *Leuven* stands a Palace of the Dukes of *Bresbach*, the way leading whereunto is wonderfully commended by Travellers; being as they describe it about a thousand paces long and 40 foot broad, and lying all along in a direct line, the hilly ground on each side, thro which it is cut quite down to an exact level, rising in some places full 20 foot perpendicular above it, and flanking it over head with continu'd rows of Linden-trees. This way together with the noble feat at the end of it (which for magnificence, pleasure, and convenience has perhaps not many rivals in the World) may be found more largely describ'd in *Gelnitz* and *Plow*; concerning which no more shall be added here, but that in the Quire of the Church belonging to the same is shewn the Genealogy of the Dukes of *Bresbach* (together with their names and pictures) pretended to be brought quite down from *Adam*; and that in the Chancel of the same is carefully preserv'd one of the thirty pence (if you will believe those who produce it) for which the traitor *Judas* sold our blessed Saviour; upon one side whereof is a Mans head and upon the other a flower with POISON inscrib'd by it.

Within the Quarter of *Leuven* are comprehended several lesser Towns, of which some short account must be given.

Tienen call'd also *Tilmont* (in Latin *Thense*) is seated upon the little River *Geet*, lying in the middle between *Leuven* and *St. Truyen*, and at the equal distance of three Leagues from each of those places. Some are of opinion that it was in former Ages not only a place of great extent and commerce, but one of the four principal Cities of the Province; and that it was at length supplanted by *Bois-le-Duc*, and rob'd of that Dignity which it had for a long time enjoy'd. It is indeed still a large Town, being reckon'd about an hours journey in compass, and accounted the first of the three second rate Cities; retaining still the same privileges wherewith the four Capital are endow'd; but scarce any place in these Provinces has suffer'd more by the calamities of War, by reason of which having for a long time gone more and more to decay, it was in the year 1675 utterly destroy'd by the *French*; tho possibly since that time some part of it may have been rebuilt.

St. Truyen call'd also *St. Trou* (and in Latin *Centronnes*) stands almost in a direct line between *Tienen* and *Tongeren*; and was ruin'd the other day together with the foresaid *Tienen*, its Walls by being demolish'd and its Gates blown up by being demollish'd and its Gates blown up by the *French*, by whom forty Wagon load of Arms were convey'd hence to *Maastricht*.

Leese (in Latin *Levia*) is situate upon the River *Geet*, one League from *St. Truyen* and about two from *Tienen*. It is but a small, yet strong Town, being made such that it might be capable of defending it self against the incursions and assaults of the neighbouring *Liquis*, and besides enjoying the Dignity and privileges of the second rate Cities of *Brabant*. Here stands the great Priory (as they call it) of the Order of *St. Austin*, the Prior whereof is one of the twelve prime Nobles of the Province; and here is also brew'd a great quantity of good

Tienen.

St. Truyen.

Leese.

*Gem-
blours.*

THE new Capital City in this Province is that of *Brussels*, which gives denomination to the second Quarter *Brabant*, and (being distant from *Brussels*) *Looven* about four miles, is situated in the heart of the country. There was no provision and necessaries found in it for man or beast, even at such a time as seven Crown'd Heads (*Spin, Charles the Fifth, his son Philip King of Spain, and the African King; Maximilian King of Borneo, and his Queen;* and the *Emperors of Russia and Hungary*) met in this City; besides the Duke of *Savoy* and *Lorrain*, and to great a number of *Marquises, Earls*, and persons of the highest Quality, that there were found in the city, then between eight and nine thousand men of their several Regiments. On the side, and within a Quarter of a League of it, lies the *Sainten Belth*, or the Wood Sogny, which is servicable to a

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Concerning *Brussels* in general this is observ'd, that the houses of private Citizens are stately and spendid, and furnish'd with two considerable matters of pleasure and convenience, rarely found in great Cities, *viz.* abundance of Springs and delicate Gardens; the meanest sort of inhabitants being extravagantly curious and in so much that the flowers growing upon a very small plat of ground in one of them are said to have been val'd at seven or eight thousand Florens. This place is likewise made more glorious by the magnificent Palaces of divers Nobles, the distinct houses of most of their Provinces, as also of well nigh all the Abbies, and the greatest part of the Cities in these Countries. Among the Palaces of the Nobility, that of the Earls of *Calenberg* was formerly of no mean account, but it was raz'd to the very ground in the time of Duke *Alva*, for having been the place where the Confederate Lords had their usual consults at the beginning of the Low-Country troubles; a Marble Pyramid being erected upon the spot, with an inscription in four several languages fully expressing the whole matter, and the time and reason of its having been demolish'd. Those Travellers who are particularly delighted with rare occurrences in natural Philosophy must needs be well pleas'd with the Echo, which (as we are told by one who lately visited these Countries) to those that stand in the Gallery by the riding place, is found to reflect the voice fifteen times; tho he acknowledges that he could not hear it himself distinctly above ten times, which he imputes to the indispodition of the Medium, or Vehicle of the sound, that is the Air, too much agitated by the wind when he made the experiment. Several other things (too many to be now insist'd upon) are remarkable in and near unto *Brussels*, particularly the neighbouring *Anderlee*, well deserving to be visited by those that come so near it for the curious Gardens of the Duke D^r *Aumale*, but this City it self with its inhabitants has not always been in a flourishing condition, having had its share in the common calamities incident to all sublimary beings; for an. 1489 there dy'd here of the plague no fewer then 33 thousand persons. An. 1529 it was grievously afflicted with the sweating sickness, call'd by Foreigners *Sudor Anglicus*, tho not known in *England* before the days of *Henry* the seventh. Two thousand and some hundreds of houses were destroy'd by fire at one time, and at another 15 hundred Weavers shops. The Artificers, and tradesmen in this City make two and fifty Colleges or Companies, all which constitute nine larger bodies, or Nations, as they term them, and among the said Companies that of the Cutlers, or Armour makers, was about an hundred years ago most considerable, of whom it is reported by *Guicciardin*, how truly I cannot tell, that they could so temper their plates of steel as to make them impenetrable by ordinary Gun-shot. Frequent have been in former Ages the seditions and insurrections of the tradesmen and common people against the Nobility and Gentry (of whom the Magistracy of the City consists) in which the Weavers having been principally and most usually concern'd, it was made death for any of them to lodge one night within the City. *Brussels* in the grand revolt of the Netherlands was posses'd for some time by the Confederates, but being at length begg'd and reduc'd to extremity by that excellent General *Alexander Farnese*, Prince of *Parma*, it was an. 1585 surrender'd upon conditions, and return'd to the obedience of *Spain*, wherein it has continu'd to this present day, altho it has once or twice since that time been in some danger of falling into the hands of the French, by whom particularly the Lower Country about this City, *Louvain*, and *Mechlin*, was miserably spoil'd and plunder'd in the year 1675. *Brussels* is the seat of the Chancery of *Brabant*, consisting at first of fourteen honourable persons and instituted by Duke *John* an. 1312, and afterwards confirm'd and augmented by his Son an. 1332. Here is also held the Ecclesiastical or Copy-hold Court of the whole Country, to which there lies an appeal from all others of the like nature both in *Brabant* and thorough out its Dependencies except that of *Gemp*; and here was formerly kept an Ecclesiastical Court in the name of the Bishops of *Cambray*, as is since in that of the Bishop of *Mechlin*, within whose jurisdiction is comprehended this second Quarter of *Brabant*. About three Leagues from hence stands the ample and famous Abby of *Affligens*, the Governor whereof has the first vote in the convention of Estates, among the Prelates of this Province. In the same Abby, founded, as is upon best grounds suppos'd, by *Henry* Earl of *Lovain* and Son of *Godofredus Barbarus*, about the year 1086, is said to be a very considerable Library well furnish'd with all sorts of Books. For a full account of the Magistracy of this City, which consists in the main of seven Scabins, chosen annually by the Prince out of the seven ancient and Noble Families of the place, with two Consuls (whereof one is taken out of the Nobility and the other out of the Commonalty) and six Common-Council Men, elected from among the Artificers of the best rank and Quality, the Reader may consult *Guicciardin*, *Gulstir*, or *Pleyn*, as also the first of the three for persons who either were born, or at least flourish'd in this place; in the number of whom was *Andreas Vesalius*, a noted Anatomist of the last Century.

There are only two Towns of note subject to the City of *Brussels*, *viz.* *Nivelle* and *Vilvoorden*; each of which immediately appeals to the Chancery of *Brabant*.

Nivelle is a three hours journey distant from *Brussels*. It was in *Guicciardin*'s time a well fortified place, and upon several accounts of no small consideration, being (as *Paulus Aemilius* tells us) one of the four Cities that constituted the Marquitate of the Empire, and one of the three second rate Cities that enjoy privileges little inferior to those of the four Capital Cities. Here is said to have been bur'd *Pepin* the first, Son of *Charlemain*, and Father of *Gertrud*, the foundress of the principal Church of *Nivelle*, and the Religious Convent of forty-two Nuns, who must be not only Virgins and legitimate, but both by Father and Mother of Noble extraction for four descents. Their Governess, call'd *Madam de Nivelle*, is chosen by themselves, but with the consent of the Prince, and the approbation of his Holiness. Besides all these privileges and considerations, the fair high-ways that lye round about it, and the great quantities of linen Cloth made in it, contending as to the fineness of its contexture with that of *Cambray*, have made *Nivelle* more then ordinarily remarkable.

Between *Nivelle* and *Marimont*, and close up on the borders of *Hainault*, lies *Sens*, a small Village in it self, but made lately memorable by the Battel fought hard by it in the beginning of August an. 1674, between the Dutch (united with

with the Confederate Armies of Spain and the Empire) and the forces of the French King. The Dutch tell us that after a bloody conflict of 12 hours, great numbers being slain and wounded on both side the French retreated, and that their men as a sufficient proof of victory kept the field for two hours after; as likewise that the only advantage the French had was the taking of the Confederates Baggage and some prisoners. But the French King in his letter to the Merchants, Provost of Paris (wherein he orders Bouffres to be made and *le Deau* to be hung in the Cathedral Church of that City for the good success wherewith Divine Providence had blest his Arms) says, that the Prince of Conde had by his courage and conduct slain 3 or 4, and taken 4 or 5 thousand of the enemy. The French, it is certain, made their brags a long time after of this great overthrow given their Enemies, and yet the others have the confidence to inter from the French King's immediately summoning to his assistance, by his Letters Patent, the *Bon* and *Arrier-Bon* (that is, the whole strength of his Nobility) that his affairs were not altogether in so good a condition as he pretended.

Willebrorden stands upon the River *Sinne*, about midway between *Mechlin* and *Brussels*, from each of which Cities it is distant some two Leagues; being a place less fortified by art than by its natural situation. It glories in an ancient Castle or place of strength, wherein us'd formerly to be kept prisoners of the highest quality, and such while craves the Prince himself took immediate cognisance of, having the trial of them either brought before his own person, or before Judges especially constituted by him, without the intervention of the Magistrats of the place. This Fortrefs was also in *Gulicardius* time the grand repository of the records of *Brabant*, for here were kept the original Copies not only of the privileges granted to the Province, with its annexes, by its own proper Lords and Princes, but likewise of such as were obtain'd by them from divers Popes and Emperors, together with those of the several Leagues and Confederations made and enter'd in to by the Dukes of *Brabant* and other Potentates; all which are committed to the care of a particular Commissary, or Delegate, appointed by the Kings of Spain (as formerly by their other supreme Princes) and call'd the Keeper, or Treasurer, of the Charters.

The Third Quarter of BRABANT, denominatèd from the City of Antwerp; the same being the Marquisate of the Empire.



Whether *Antwerp* stands within the ancient seat of the *Aduatic*, or (which seems more probable) of the *Ambavartii*, must be more punctually enquir'd into in the Volume refer'd for matters of that nature; but that it has been a place of good antiquity appears particularly from St. *Willebrords* making mention of a Church in the Castle of *Antwerp* committed to his care about the year 656; so some will have the word before his time us'd to signify a whole people, and not a single City, which they collect from St. *Audoenus's* saying concerning St. *Eligius*, that he labour'd much in spreading the Gospel among the *Flandrians*, *Antwerpians*, *Frizons*, and *Saxians*.

NETHERLANDS.

The name of this City was originally *Antwerpium*, chang'd afterwards into *Antwerpia*, and as we are divers other Nations call it *Antwerpia*; which is by some deriv'd from *Handi* and *Werpen*, that is to throw open the hand, for the confirmation as well as illustration whercof, they produce the tooth of a Giant above an hands breadth large, and weighing some sixteen ounces, so that since the tooth of an ordinary man, six foot tall, seldom exceeds a drachm (the 128th part of that monstrous grandeur) it *ex alone Gigantum* will hold as well as *ex pede Herculeum*, *Goliath* himself (who is accounted to have been but between nine and ten foot high) was certainly but a very pigmy to this *Belgic Colossus*. But to pass by such fabulous Etymologies, the true one is (no question) either from *Aen de Werpe*, that is at, or upon, the Bank or Wharf, a particular part of this City which stands on the shore of the *Scheld*, retaining (as *Gopius Becanus* informs us) the name of *Werpe* to this day; or rather (which is likewise the conjecture of the same *Becanus*) from the nature of the ground in general upon which it is seated, which seems to have been gradually rais'd above the ordinary level of the neighbouring Country, by the inundations and overflowings of the River and Tide; the word *Antwerp* signifying a rising ground made after that manner.

This City is by some compar'd to a Bow, the string whereof is represented by the River *Scheld*, which is five hundred *Antwerpian* Ells broad, and about twenty-two foot deep at low water, the fame being rais'd by the Tide (which flows hither, tho sixty miles, reckoning but a thousand paces to the mile, from the Sea) to almost twelve foot more, so that Ships of the greatest burthen come close up to the shore, and unlade their commodities upon the very banks; an advantage which can be equal'd but in few other parts of the World. The extent of *Antwerp* has by many additions and augmentations (for a more particular account of which the Reader may have recourse to *Gulicardius* and *Blauw*) become so large that it was long since at least six miles in compass; nay *Robert* in his Map of Commerce says it is conceiv'd to be no less in circuit then eight miles; and adds, that the *Scheld* by eight Channels runs thorow it, some whereof are able to hold an hundred great Ships, by which means the carriage and conveyance of commodities to any part thereof is render'd very cheap and commodious. In *Gulicardius* time it was reckon'd to contain 13500 Houses, besides waste ground capable of 3000 more. The Streets are strait and large, and the Buildings stately, or rather Princely; and (if we believe *Becanus*) upon those accounts it deserves the pre-eminence of all in Europe. Indeed a Traveller of our own Nation tells us, that for strength and beauty it is comparable to any City of its greatness in Europe; and that in respect of the latter it much excels *Florence*, with which it is wont to be put in competition. The Houses are generally built of Brick, and to bring them all by degrees to an uniformity, the owners are not permitted to repair those few Wooden ones that remain. The Church dedicated to the blessed Virgin, is a very magnificent structure. It was made a Cathedral at the request of *Philip* the second of Spain, by Pope *Paul* the fourth, who assign'd it seven Towns, with none less than 144 Villages for the Verge of its See, which is extend in length 50, and in breadth 30 miles. In the said Church are 66 Chappels and Altars, so curiously built, and so sumptuously adorn'd with Statues and

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four breadth 140; and being the center where three large Streets, coming from the four chief Quarters of the world, are united. The Eating or Dining-houses, which are recommended to all Jewellers, and preferred before any other House at Venice. The Glass-House, Mint, and Water-House are reported to be extraordinary in their kind; but that which most excels is the Fabric built up for the respect by the Turkish Ambassadors, which is 280 foot long, and proportionally broad, and contains in it twelve fix large Repositories for that Princely Company. *Plantins Printing-House*, the most famous in the World, confests of a late antiquarian and judicious surveyor of the *Theater at Oxford* (to whose view the *Reader* is referred) and said by *Gualtier* to excel both the *Italian of Mammutis*, the *German of Frobenius*, and the *French of Stephanus*, is another great ornament to this City. It was formerly the *Library of the University*, and is now an hundred different sorts or Fonds of Letters, whereof two were Syriac, ten Hebrew, nine Greek, and forty seven Roman. The *perform* and art of *Ruben* were at that time in the number of things that in the *Art of Painting* were to be admired; which as we are told cannot be done without admiration rais'd almost to an extasy; the representation of the last Judgment, valued at five thousand Florens (that is about five hundred pounds) being more esteemed than the *St. George*, which is full of anguish and horror of the damned, and the transporting raptures of the blessed, are represented in so lively a manner, that the beholder can hardly keep himself from being at the same time both a spectator and a participant in the inefficient passions of joy and sorrow.

Antwerp as to the matter of trade and number of inhabitants is found to have been at the height between the years 1556 and 1577; and the year 1568 may be accounted its grand Climacterical year, in which the number of the inhabitants, and others actually residing there, being found no less than two hundred thousand) and flourish'd exceedingly in all sorts of commerce; the decay whereof is related more at large in our *History*. Several causes concur to the diminution of this Volume, where among the several causes of the fame, the influence which the *Dutch* have of later years had upon the passage up the *Scheld*, is justly reckon'd none of the least; the opening whereof, by the late *Antwerp* being so long and so long confined upon by our late Commonwealth before their coming to blows with the Confederate Provinces. There were here in *Guiccardins* time, (that is, when *Antwerp* was in or near its most flourish'd state) above 500 Ships; four hundred Vessels having been employ'd to come up with the fame Tide, as also the number of those to have ordinarily amounted to five hundred which have come in annually, and the number of those that have departed at least two hundred Waggonns which arriv'd every day laden with passengers out of the nearer Countries, besides a thousand a week of *German*, *Italian*, *Lorain*, and *French*; not to mention the thousands of Country Carts in the place of all sorts of Merchandise, the ease and conveyance of all sorts of Commodities, and above five hundred Coaches subservient to the ease and diversion of the richer and better sort. For an instance of the nature of the inhabitants, and the consequence of the nature of the place, the *Reader* may consult *Guiccardius*

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danger from the *Dutch*. Wherefore getting divers scaling Ladders and other Engines in a readiness, and chusing a very tempestuous and rainy night, he plac'd and conceal'd himself with three thousand Horse and Foot between *Antwerp* and *Lillo*. When the most favourable time for such enterprises, that is the dead of the night, and the approach of day, drew near to the Citadel, and the attempt being begun with caution and industry, succeeded very well at first, for the *Dutch* English neers had quickly, and without being discover'd, broke open the outward Gate, and divers of the boldest Soldiers having let down their Boats into the Moat, began to raise their Ladders against the Castle Wall, when the same high wind that had favour'd their undertaking, by almost deafning those that were within upon the Watch, blew down one of the said Ladders; and that unluckily falling with violence upon the plank of a Bridge close by, made such a noise that it rous'd the next Sentinel, who asking *whose* they were, and (upon no answer return'd) discharging his Musket, alarm'd the whole Garrison, and caus'd the Assailants with all possible haste to make away, and quit their design.

Since that time this City has been in no particular jeopardy from any invading enemy, only we are told by some *Dutch* writers, that in the year 1674 one *Francis Ho* was hir'd by a monthly pension from the *French*, to contrive that the Cittadel of *Antwerp* and the Fort of *Monterey* near *Brussels* should be betray'd into their hands; and that a few days before this Treason was to have been executed, he was discover'd and hang'd for the same.

Antwerp has undergone many calamities in several ages; particularly it was utterly ruin'd and burnt down by the *Danes* about the year 837; and afterwards suffer'd very much in its Buildings by fire, especially in the years 1236, 1456, and 1461.

Concerning the time and occasion (besides, as some tell us, its fronting upon the Kingdom of the *Franks* at such time as *Flanders* was under that Crown) of its being erected into a Marquisate, and the bounds and Territory appointed it upon that account, there is little of certainty to be met with in the most credible Authors; but it is recorded, that the honour of that Title was formerly in so high estimation with the Dukes of *Brabant*, that when *Wenceslaus* granted the City it felt to be held in Fee by *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, he could by no means be brought to part also with the dignity of the Marquisate.

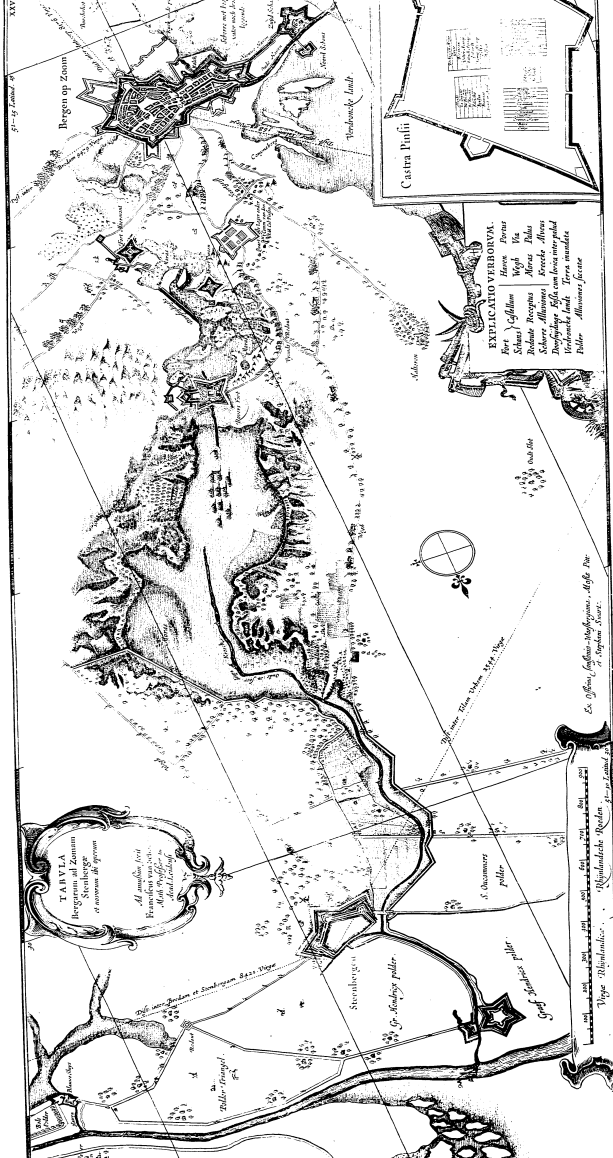
The number of Magistrates and public Officers in this City is so great that the bare enumeration of their names would tire the Readers patience, altho some in honour of the place have drawn a parallel between its Government and that under which old *Rome* ascended to so high a pitch of greatness. But it shall suffice here to put down such a brief account of the same as we have given us by *Groenewold*. The first member (says he) of the Magistracy of *Antwerp* consists of Nine persons taken out of the Nobility, and as many more nominated by the Prefects or Masters of the Streets; to whom are added eighteen others, persons of the greatest way and rank in the City, so that the number of them all amounts to Thirty-six. The names of all these are sent to the Prince, by whom one half of them is approv'd of and constituted a standing Senate, by which are afterwards chosen two Burgomasters or Consuls, one of whom appears in behalf of the City in the grand Con-

vention of Estates, while the other carries at home, and administers Justice both to Citizens and Foreigners; having together with the foresaid Councillors, full power in all Causes as well Civil as Criminal. But with relation to the course and execution of Justice there are two other public Officers appointed by the Prince. The first of these is term'd the Schout (in Latin *Schout*) whose business it is to take care that Malefactors be apprehended, secur'd, and brought to their Trial; and afterwards to see the sentence of the Court put in execution upon such as are found guilty and condemn'd. The other, whom they call the *Anman*, is in the nature of a public Solicitor in all Civil matters, the hearing and deciding whereof, according to the merits of the cause, is urg'd and promoted by him. The foresaid supreme Magistracy, without the intervention of the Prince, or any person deputed by him, makes choice of several inferior Officers; such as are the two Treasurers, upon the nomination of the people, and one Receiver out of a number propos'd by the Nobility; and these are to collect and disburse the public revenue, according to the pleasure and command of the Consul and supreme Senate; by whom is also appointed an inferior Council of the common people, consisting of twelve persons, taken from among the Deans (which some for I know not what reason call Deacons) of the Trades (in number twenty-eight, and of the same nature with the Masters of Companies in our Corporations) such as are those of the Mercers, Mariners, Bakers, Gardiners, Clothmakers, &c.

Breda (plac'd by *Erasmus* and other good Geographers in this Quarter of *Brabant*, tho some put it in *Kempen-land*, and so it should belong to the Quarter of the *Bass*) is eight leagues distant from *Antwerp*, from *Bergen op Zoom* six (a late Traveller says a Journey of eight hours) and from *Gerrydenburg* not above two, the next parts of the Country round about it abounding with Corn grounds, intermixt with Meadows, pastures, and divers Copses. It is a Town considerable for its bigness; and is both well built, and populous, and also a place of great strength, being encompass'd with very thick Walls and Mounts of Earth, and two Trenches always full of water, one whereof is very broad and deep. It is in subjection to the *Dutch* Commonwealth, and tho not accounted a member or part of the same, yet pays its ancient and standing Quota towards the support of the Union; the Lordship of it belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, who has a Castle and fair Palace in the Town. *Breda* was in 1581 surpriz'd and taken by the *Spaniards*, by the help of some *Roman* Catholics in the Town, with whom they held correspondence. But the Castle, which stands upon the *Merche* or *Markt*, that runs close by the City, and was at that time of greater consideration for convenience of habitation then strength, was in the year 1590 recover'd by a stratagem for the Confederates, the place it self being quickly compell'd to come under the same Masters. The design was effected by 80 choice Soldiers hid under a quantity of Turf (the conveyance of which commodity unto several places in those parts was very usual) in a Boat to contriv'd that the length thereof should supply the defect of the breadth, each alone being able to pass in the narrowest parts of many of their Channels. The Governor himself had always caus'd strict search to be made in all Boats that were admitted into the Castle, but being then at *Gerrydenburg* the same care was

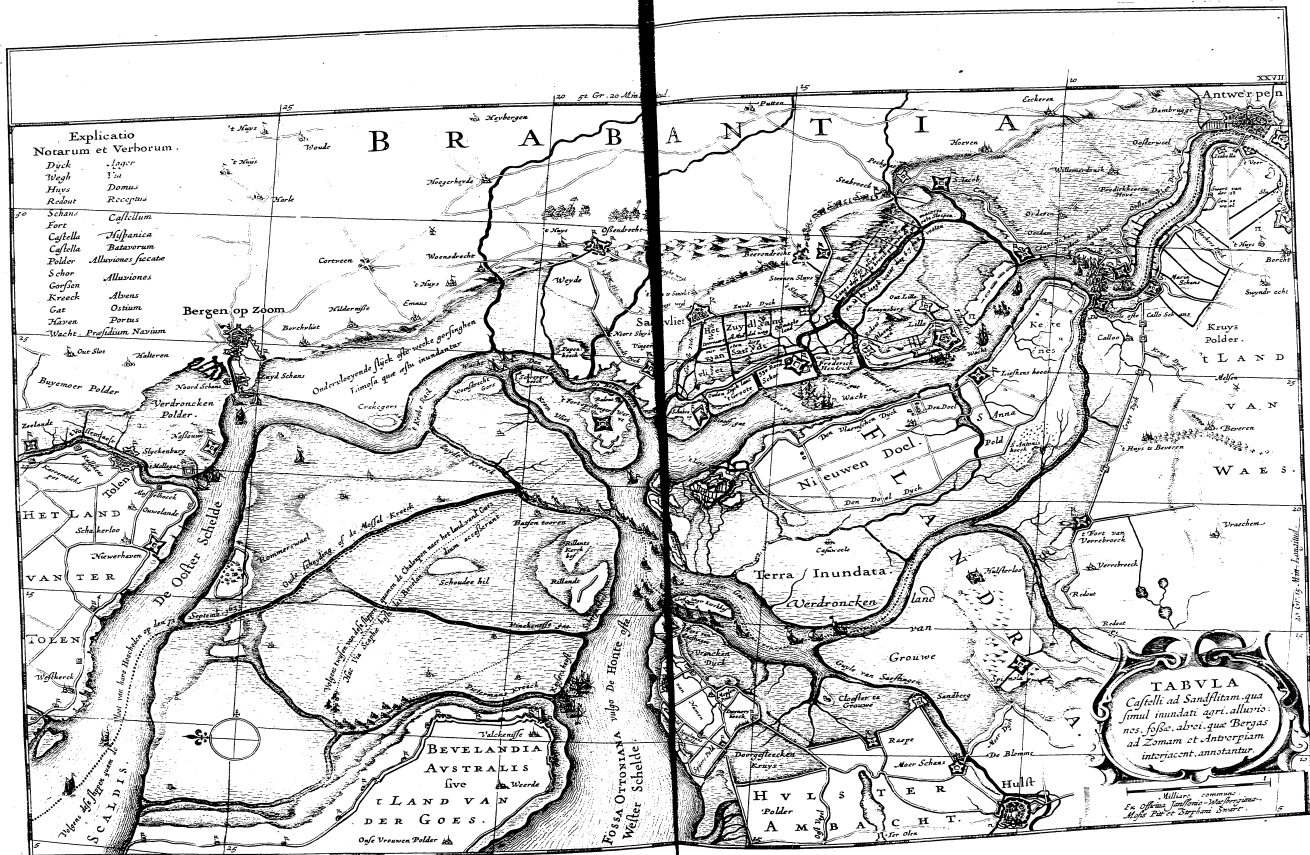
Marquisate of the Empire.

Magistracy.



Explicatio
Notarum et Verborum.

Duck	-Anas
Wegh	3 ^{us}
Huys	Domus
Redout	Receptus
Schanz	Castellum
Fort	
Castella	Hispanica
Castella	Batavorum
Polder	Alluviones fœcæ
Schor	
Gorfsen	Alluviones
Kroecf	Abrens
Gat	Ostium
Haven	Portus
Wacht	Præsidium Navium



not taken by his Son, who being a raw unexperienced youth gave but slight orders to that purpose, which were therefore as negligently executed; so that the Mariner who had advis'd and undertaken the business, found it no difficult matter to divert those few Soldiers with a small quantity of Wine who were sent to make the search. But we are told, that since that time it has been the constant custom of the possessors of this Town and Castle to make a more certain discovery of what is contain'd in the bowels of such Boats as enter here, by flogging the commodities thorow in sundry places with a long Spile.

The siege of Breda (which lasted nigh a whole year) is describ'd at large in *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, as well as by other Writers; yet may some of the most remarkable actions and passages thereof shall be very briefly related in this place. And such are these, 1. It was block'd up and closely besieg'd by that famous Italian Commander *Ambrase Spinola*, who had also made extraordinary preparations for that purpose, with an Army (as some assure us) of thirty thousand men *an. 1644.* 2. Prince *Maurice* not judging it advisable to fight him with a third part of the Forces, nor finding it possible to put any relief into the Town, endeavour'd, but in vain, to cut off all provision from the *Spanish* Army. 3. *Spinola* by opening certain Sluces drove away the place, and oblig'd him to take up his Quarters at a greater distance; but on the contrary the *Dutch* in vain attempted to drown the *Spanish* Camp, by letting in the Sea at a Spring-Tide. 4. The compass of ground taken in by *Spinola* in raising his Works is said to be incredible, and hardly to be equall'd in any other place of the world upon the like design, by which having surrounded the City in such a manner that it was utterly impossible for any man, or scarce any number of men against his will to enter in or out, he resolv'd to make no use of Batteries or Assaults, but by most extremity of hunger to gain the Town; and altho the great Rains that fell in the Summer mightily incommoded the *Spaniards* (above a thousand of whom perish'd of Camp diseases) yet all hopes of relief at length vanishing, the place was by order from the Prince surrender'd towards the end of *May an. 1625.* 5. In the progress of this siege were many new fortifications rais'd, by which *Breda* became one of the best fortified Cities in the World; the taking of it at that time being look'd upon as one of the most fatal blows could be given to the affairs of the United Provinces; which were nevertheless not many years after, *viz. an. 1637*, put in possession of it again by the indefatigable valour and excellent conduct of *Frederic* the succeeding Stadtholder of the same illustrious Family of *Orange*; who, as *Grotius* tells us, instituted an Academy here, chiefly for the *Zeeland, Flemish, and Brabantine* Youth in subjection to the States, to be educated under Professors of the four Faculties. *Breda* came to the House of *Nassau* (and so to the Princes of *Orange*) by the marriage of *Elizabeth* the seventh Earl of that Family, with *Mary* Daughter and Heiress of *Philip* the last Lord of this place, about the year 1400. About eighteen years ago, the Garrison of this important place consisted of thirteen Companies of Foot (two whereof were *English*) and four Troops of Horse.

The Fort *Lillo* is situate upon the *Scheld*, some three Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Citizens of which place it was (for the rendering of the pas-

sage up and down that River more secure) both fortified and Garrison'd about the year 1504. The fort of *Lieskenshoek*, on the other side of the *Scheld* (of which more in *Flanders*) being taken by the Prince of *Parma*, in order to the carrying on of the siege of *Antwerp*, that City well understanding of what concern the Forts of *Lillo* (standing opposite to that other on the Eastern side of the River) was to their affairs, took such especial care of having it well Garrison'd, that the *Spaniards* in vain attempted the taking of it, being after a siege of some time forc'd to depart with the loss of two thousand of their men; and the *Antwerp* it fell fell afterwards into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Lillo* (being thereupon made much stronger by the addition of divers new Works) has ever since continued in the possession of the Confederate States, under whom it has been gradually augmented to the full bigness of a small Town, and is observ'd to have become much stronger by the choking up of its Port. *Lieskenshoek* being also reposit'd, and its fortifications rebuilt by the *Dutch*, these two Forts (together with some other Holds farther towards the Sea, as either upon or near unto the *Scheld* (of which more anon in the account of *Santfliet*) have become the strongest curb to the trade of *Antwerp*, which is controll'd by them at pleasure; all Vessels being constantly search'd at *Lillo* which pass to and from that great City.

Line or *Lier* (in Latin *Lira* and *Lysa*) is plac'd in this Quarter of *Brabant* by *Brietius* and others. It is a neat and pleasantly seated Town; for which reasons it is the ordinary place of recruitment for persons of Quality, and such Merchants whom a happy temper of mind has bless'd no less with content, then fortune with riches; and lying conveniently for that purpose, was in the course of the Low Country Wars so well fortified by its several Masters (for sometimes it was in the hands of the *Spaniards*, sometimes of the Confederates) that it came at last to be reckon'd one of the strongest places in all *Brabant*. It is two miles distant from *Antwerp*, and as many from *Brussels*, (to both which Cities, as well as to *Brussels*, its friendship or enmity are therefore, during a War, of very great moment) (standing upon the *Niehe*, which River, as *Becanus* informs us, has its name from the purity of its waters. Its Market-places, both for extent of Area, and in respect of the curious Buildings that surround it, may justly contend with any City in this Province. For an account of its famous yearly Fair in the month of *November*, wherein is said to be vend'd an incredible number of Cows and Oxen; as also of its Grammar School, the magnificent Collegiate Church dedicated to *St. Gummamus*, with the Religious Houses (among which that of the *Carthusians* excels), as also for what concerns the several calamities, by War or otherwise inflicted upon it, (see *Blaeu's Theatr. Urbium*, and such Authors as have wrote of the Revolt from *Spain*).

About four small Leagues above *Lier*, and upon the same River *Niehe*, stands *Herentals*, a very strong Town in the time of *Guicciardin*, who also tells us, that it was the birth-place of one *Peter*, surnam'd *de Herentals*, very famous for his wonderful skill in the secret and specifick virtues of plants; which he is said to have efficaciously manifested by the effects of his prescriptions, tho he communicated his art and knowledge (as is usual among the mystic and ledg (as is usual among the mystic and ledg) only to his rising Brotherhood of the *Adepti*) only to his Sons, two of whom, call'd *Peter* and *Theodor*, succeeded him in his fame and practice.

Lier.

Herentals.



The Description of BERGEN OP ZOOM,
STEENBERGEN, &c.

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The Town, two Forts, call'd the North-Sence and South Sence, are plac'd for the security of Traders, towards the farthest neck of it. A certain Treaty considerations the Confederates judg'd it advifeable to add to the former fortifications, a new Half-Moon towards *Antwerp*, continu'd to the Walls of *Bergen*, with other Works more inwardly, and fufficiently capacious upon all great Guns. On the side of this Half-Moon, we learn from the fame perfon, are four Redoubts, beyond which is another Fortification well mounted with Canon; but that where this City is moft exposed, the Walls are in the best condition of the Channel, which reaches to the Sea, and by which it is no difficult matter, notwithstanding the moft powerful oppofition to convey fire, fauccons and provisions into the strong Town; for besides its Wall and Trench, it is provided of Half-Moons, Horn works, and other Structures of defence, contriv'd by such as were moft skillful in the Art of Fortification.

An. 1663, in March, there arriv'd at *Amfterdam* two Troops of two hundred were *English*, and two Troops of Horse, besides four Companies of Townsmen. The Buildings of *Bergen op Zoom* are very fair and handfome; and its three Market-places (especially the chief) are large, airy, commodious and capacious. Amongst their Edifices, the Church which is dedicated to St. Lambert and the Marquis's Palace; are by travellers particularly thought worthy of commendation. The Nunneary has been converted into a place of that Hofpital which flood without the City, and was ruin'd in the Wars; in the beginning whereof *Bergen op Zoom* was for fome years poffeffed by the *Spaniards*, tho' it very narrowly escap'd being burnt down. Soon after the violating of the Pacification of *Guanit* (whereof *Don Juan* is principally accus'd) upon a munny which happen'd among the *Spanish* Forces in *Antwerp*, occasion'd by the impoling of a new tax upon the States, for the recovery of some part of that which had before taken to the States, from the Garrison driving away their chief Commander, and afterwards following him themselves to *Bergen op Zoom*; they deliver'd the place into the hands of the States; who marcht afterwards the next day to the *Parmen* encampment in vain to recover it about the year 1588; at which time it was floudy defended by the *English* under *Druyn* and *Morgan*; the first of whom was the famous Sir Philip Sidney's fucceffor in the Government of the Town. In July ann. 1622, it was befieg'd by *Spinola*, extremely enrag'd at the bold incursions made from hence by the Dutch into the very heart of *Brabant*. Never was place more furiously defend'd, fo that after ten or eleven weeks, upon the approach of Prince Maurice with a considerable Army, *Spinola* found himself oblig'd to depare the fiege in fo much hate, that plain fighting, having loft ten thousand men by war and defences, besides two thoufand that fled over to the befieged; who are said to have made 200000 men foot at the enemy, and of whom 70000 were wounded. Count Mansfeld's approach, and joining of Forces with Prince Maurice, and the mutiny of the

Indian Soldiers in the Spanish Camp are often dreading the principal cause of *Spinola's* desisting from the enterprise. The Arch-Duchess *Jelabella* having been several years after fortified *Santia*, and having made other Works in the Shallows upon near approaches to the *Scheld*, the Confederates are justly and prudently suspecting that *Bergen* again, entered into ferocious deliberation about the rendering it to the hands of the enemy, and that there should be little danger of its falling into the hands of their ancient and inveterate enemy. In the year therefore last mentioned, they gave order for the same to be fortified, and judged most conducing to the security, and that was the procuring of a certain entercourse between the Scheld and this place, by means of a Dutch Channel whereby the three interjacent Marishes should be united and made passable; together with the erecting as many strong Forts in such places as should be found most requisite. The *Sluice* near *Steenbergen* was to be well fortified, because thereby the neighbouring fields might be quickly overflowed, and so the harrying of the Land of *Tolen*, and the laying of close siege to *Bergen* on that side prevented. The opposite side being judged very proper for the purpose, and that it was to be made Southward, by its proper Works, and fortifications. The Marquisate of *Bergen* was to be fortified with its Appendices, &c. as also all other castles, privileges, &c. which he had enjoyed before the late war was reformed. The Count *Auvergne*, one of the late wars, by the Peace of *Munster*, concluded an. 1678.

Steenbergen lies not far from the Sea, and is distant from *Bergen* or *Zoom* about two miles. It is but a small Town, and the render it capable of being a place of any tolerable contentment, it had before the abovementioned year been only far fortified by the States as was judged sufficient to keep it from being suddenly surpris'd; it was upon their first approach, by the Dutch *Spinola*; who thereupon in the year 1622, in order to the prosecuting of the siege of *Bergen* or *Zoom* from whom it was presently after the raising of that siege with as much ease retaken as it was made. This place of good strength was accordingly effected long after, and that not only by strengthening it with new Ramparts and Bulwarks, and by having divers Redouts and small forts, and a few pieces of the adjoining Country in the manner of the Dutch, but also by the raising of the above said Forts in the manner of the abovemention'd Fortresses being likewise finished and completed in the year following.

There are three places in this place from its face of these Forts stands in a place about 180 Geometrical *Santia*, and the second, which is of the same compass, is seated close upon the Sea Hills, and in the middle between the two. The third is the largest of the three, being the seat of the fame Rods in circumference, before was of the fame Rods in circumference, a Horn-work beyond that Half-moon. At the time of erecting these Forts, *Pinsius* the Governor of it was fent hither with a good body of soldiers, whom he effectually kept off from the place, and from the work from being beaten off or interrupted by the enemy, who had drawn considerable forces thither with that intent; and upon this count was one of those three Holds of the *Prins of Pinse*; the other two being by the *Prins*.

Orange denominated from the Lord of *Marmont*, deputed by the States of *Zealand* to take care of and promote the undertaking; and *de Rover* the Consul of *Dort*, commissioned for the same purpose by the States of *Holland*.

*The Fortrefs or Castle of Santvliet, with some other
neighbouring Fortifications.*

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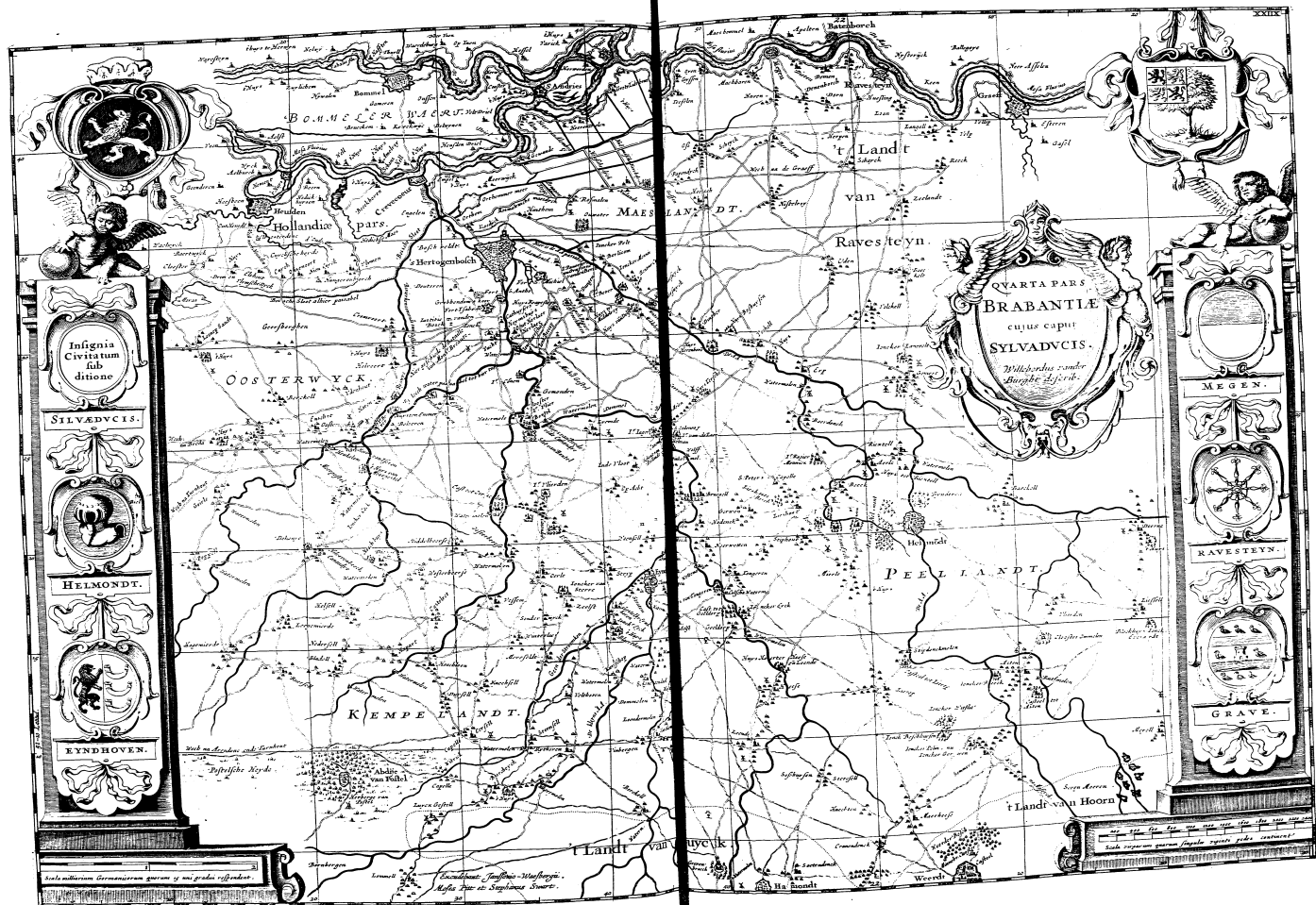
disappointing each other in their designs, but a fire which happen'd in the Fort of *Santvliet*, and consum'd whatever was inflammable there, together with the violent inundations of the *Scheld* in several places, particularly below *Lillo*, and thorow the old Dyke which led towards *Stabroek*, were exceeding prejudicial to the *Spanish* purposes and endeavours. The Prince of *Orange* having full information of all that had happen'd, pitch'd upon the largest of the Islands *Stroff*, and which are made by the waters of the *Scheld* and several adjoining Marthes. On one side of this small Island (the circuit whereof he order'd to be contracted by a Channel drawn from the *Scheld*, the same being afterwards furnished with a large and strong bank) he caus'd to be built a regular Fort with four Bulwarks and two good Fortifications within the Ditch. And in this manner came the strong Hold that takes its name from *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange* (being distant from a Fort of the Enemy near *Stroff-Gat*, about 550 Rods, and suppos'd sufficiently to secure that more considerable one of *Lillo*) to be rais'd and completed, notwithstanding the frequent Salies made by the *Spaniards* out of *Santvliet*, and their earnest endeavours to put a stop to the Work. In the year 1632 the Forts of *la Croix*, *St. James*, and *Hogerwerf*, with all others in those parts, except that of *Santvliet*, came into the hands of the Confederate States. But in 1636 the *Spaniards* recover'd the Fort of *St. James*, thirty of the Garrison being slain in the assault, and forty-eight taken prisoners; altho they met not with so good success in endeavouring to surprize that of *St. Croix* in 1640, being forc'd to depart with the loss of fifty Soldiers upon the place, besides several others that were drown'd in the retreat, out of the fifteen hundred engag'd in the expedition.

The Fourth Part of BRABANT, call'd the Quarter of Bois-le-Duc.

THE City of *Bois-le-Duc*, or as it is also nam'd by the *French* *Baldue* (being call'd in *Latin* *Sylva Ducis*, in *Dutch* *Woud van Ducs*, in *Dutch* *Herogen Bosch*, and by us the *Bosch* or *Buls*) has the honour of giving denomination to the Fourth and last Quarter of *Brabant*, and stands upon the united small streams of the *Delfe*, the *Dommel*, and the *Aa*. It owes its original to *Godfrey* the third, Duke of *Lorraine*, tho the circumvallation of it was perfected by his Son *Henry* (about the year 1196) who for that reason is account'd by us to be the real Founder of the City, which is recorded to have been at first of a round figure, and of a much narrower circuit than of latter days, as having had several augmentations and enlargements of its bounds, particularly in the years 1318 and 1453. The inhabitants are said to be very courteous and civil, altho they are likewise suppos'd to retain more of that martial disposition, for which the *Netherlanders* were considerably famous in former ages, than the inhabitants of any other place thorowout these Countries. It is at this day of a triangular form, and can scarce be walk'd round by a nimble and active footman in the space of an hour; being

on the outside of its seven large Bulwarks at least 7660 paces in compass. Several Canals, some whereof bring up Vessels of good Burthen, run thorow this City; over which lie fifty-one stone Bridges and thirty-eight wooden ones of a public nature; besides as many others of a more particular and private use. The Market-place is spacious enough, and is remarkable for the fair Buildings wherewith it is surrounded (tho the Houses of this Town are generally of a different make from those of *Holland*, the outside of them being cover'd with Boards, like those of *Edinburgh*), and the ten streets (the broadest in the City) which butt upon it. The City it self is seated upon an hill, in the midst of a feney level of a great extent, and of so oozy a nature that it is oftentimes in most places unpassable, when not quite cover'd with waters, tho it is also very apt to be overflow'd, in which condition the best part of it was found by an *English* Traveller in the month of *June* an. 1663, at which time the only avenues to the Town were upon artificial Cawleys. There were then in Garrison for the defence of this important place, twenty-one Companies of Foot and four Troops of Horse; and with such a strength it must certainly be esteem'd exceeding tenable by those who shall likewise consider its fortifications, which (to say nothing of the three Forts of *St. Antony*, *Isabel*, and *Peteleer*, of no small consideration, tho at some distance from it) are a strong Wall and a deep and broad Ditch, seconded by good Bulwarks and Ramparts, and all other such Works as the ingenuity and experience of latter ages have invented to render a Town, so commodiously situated as this is, little less than impregnable.

Bois-le-Duc enjoys a good trade in divers kinds of commodities and manufactures; an incredible number of Needles, as also of Knives of the best temper'd metal, being made here; besides a great quantity both of Woollen and Linen Cloath. The Church of *St. John* (which was made a Cathedral at the new erection of Bishops in the time of *Philip* the Second) is a tolerably splendid and sumptuous structure; in the Quire whereof are painted the Arms of many of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and over the upper Stalls, or Seats, this written in *French*, *Les tres-haut, &c.* which because it contains an account of the Author, Institution, and first model of the Order, may deserve to be translated and set down here: "The most high and mighty Prince *Philip* call'd the Good, by the Grace of God Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorraine*, and *Brabant*, in the year 1429, in the City of *Bruges*, did in imitation of *Gideon* create and institute, to the honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, and for the sake of *St. Andrew*, Protector and Patron of *Burgundy*, a Company or Society of Honourable Knights, into which might be receiv'd Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Marquisses, and other Personages, as well of his own Subjects as of foreign Countries, provided they were of noble blood and good fame; and call'd these great persons Knights of the Golden Fleece, to whom he appointed for perpetual Head, him that should be last Duke of *Burgundy*, and be possid'd of the Signory or Dominion of the Low Countries; limiting their number to twenty-four, in which was also to be comprehended the Head. And for all occasions and uses of the Order, he created four honourable Officers, viz. a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a King at Arms. And for the establishing and well regulating of this Order he made notable Statutes and Ordinances."



ances. In an instrument given into the States General *ann.* 1651 by the *Brabantins* under the League, wherein they plead for their being admitted as a distinct and Governing member of the Union, we are told that those of the *Bosch* were the first that shew'd their zeal for Religion by open preaching, and that they arrested the Chancellor of *Brabant* and Lord of *Peterheim* coming from the Governors to hinder the same, for which fact they were *ann.* 1587 prohibited by publick Proclamation; the good party as they file themselves being, upon the Prince of *Oranges* departure, forc'd to abandon the City and depart the Land. From that time it was grievously oppress'd by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* to the year 1577, when it was rescu'd by the Confederates from the High Dutch. *Ann.* 1576 this City sign'd the pacification of *Gaunt*, and *ann.* 1578 the swore to the peace of Religion, and in the year 1579 embraced and published the Union made at *Utrecht*. After the taking of *Maelricht* the *Bosch* likewise fell into the hands of the Prince of *Furms*, and then was altho the good party constrain'd to depart with their families, leaving all their goods behind them *etc.* *Ann.* 1601 it was besieged by Prince *Maurice*, but relieved by Archduke *Albert*. But in the year 1629 it was after a tedious and difficult siege (a full account whereof is given in *Histories*), and from him in *Blauw* yielded up to *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange*, from which time it was not attack'd by any Enemy before the year 1672; for then (about the beginning of *July*) it was begit by the *French*, but upon the Kings unexpected breaking up of the Campaign and departing for *France* before the latter end of that Month, *Turenne* thought it expedient to quit the siege of this place and march up higher into the Country.

The chief Magistrates of *Bois-le-duc* are two Treasurers, who are generally persons of Noble descent, one of whom takes cognizance of Civil causes as the other does of Criminal; the other of them sometimes has the power and executes the Office of the other. The Scabins, who were at first seven, have the administration of justice in Cases of both kinds. This City has also its Consuls and Jurats, or Common-Council Men, in like manner as most other Cities in these Countries; concerning whom it is therefore not at all requisite to enlarge in this place. But the Court of justice which is common to this with the rest of the *Brabantin* Cities under the Dutch, and to which all causes are devolvable by way of appeal or revision, must not be omitted. This Tribunal was instituted at the *Hage*, where is its constant residence, in the year 1591, and it consists of seven Senators, a Graphiary (as they term him) a Treasurer, and a Procurator General; and not only takes cognizance of causes brought to it in the manner aforesaid, but hears and determines concerning all matters of Fee-Farm throughout the Part of *Brabant* subject to the Union. For the Learned Men of this place (among whom *Gulielmus Enckevondius*, a Cardinal of the Roman Church, and *Georgius Macropeus*, Professor of the three Learned Languages are famous beyond the rest) the Reader may consult *Blauw*, and the other often mention'd Writers.

Bois-le-duc has a large Jurisdiction, comprehending *Campin*, *Peeland*, *Maeland*, the district of *Ostervyck*, and the Towns of *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Megen* *Ravestein*, and *Grave*. The Reader may consult *Blauw*, and the other often mention'd Writers.

Bois-le-duc is water'd by the little *Helmont*, or *Helmond*, is water'd by the little

River Aa, and is distant from *Eindhoven* three Leagues, being remarkable in *Guiccardins* time for a fair Castle. It gave birth to the Learned (as the same *Guiccardins* styles him) *Andreas Helmondanus*; as did the adjoining Village *Beek* (tho erroneously call'd by a late Writer a native of *Brussels*) to *Goropius Becanus*, a Physician, and a Man of various Learning as sufficiently appears by his Writings, tho censur'd by some as uncouth and exorbitant in their stile.

Eindhoven is a little Wall'd Town upon the *Dommel*, above four Leagues or as one tells us six hours journey by Waggon from *Bois-le-duc*, and is the chief place in the district of *Campin*. Its Church dedicated to *Saint Catharina* has a College of Canons belonging to it.

Megen gives title to an Earldom, tho there be little more to be said of it but that it was in the time of *Guiccardins* a pretty handsome Town, enjoying a jurisdiction of good extent and standing upon the left or western bank of the *Mose* about three Leagues from *Bois-le-duc*.

Ravestein as we also learn from *Guiccardins* is a neat Town, defended by a good Castle and possess'd of a tolerably large jurisdiction, and standing upon the same side of the *Mose* at the equal distance of two Leagues (tho this agrees not with the ordinary projection of our Maps and therefore must be understood of Leagues of the smallest dimension: and it is to be wish that our best Geographers would find more distinctly and more intelligibly than they usually do in things of this nature) between *Megen* and *Grave*. Its Walls were utterly ruin'd according to the Articles of peace concluded between *Charles* the fifth and the Duke of *Cleves*.

Grave (call'd also *Graf*) is seated upon the left side of the *Mose* at the distance of two small Leagues from *Ravestein* and four large ones from the *Bosch*, and by situation as well as upon other considerations is become a place of the greatest moment and concern to those that are possess'd of it. In *Grave* is a Collegiate body of Canons, belonging to *St. Elizabeth*, and the Town it self, tho but small, is said to be one of the prettiest and most pleasant, no less then strongest and most easily defended in these parts. The Prince of *Orange* is Lord of *Grave*, by one of whose Ancestors the Fee-Farm of it was purchas'd of the King of *Spain* (tho they had before a title to the Land of *Cuyck* by the marriage of Prince *William* with the sole Daughter and heir of *Maximilian* of *Egmond*, Earl of *Burgh* and heir of *Maximilian* of the States of *Brabant*, *ren*) with the content of the States of *Brabant*, without which we are told that the ancient Dukes of this Province had no power so much as to pawn or mortgage any part of their possessions. This City is the head of the small Earldom of *Cuyck*, which is not above four miles long, and half in breadth; and yet contains a mile sixteen or seventeen Villages. But to come to the description of *Grave* it self, it lies in a low ground, the Country about it consisting chiefly of meadow and pasture, forting chiefly upon a good body of Horse have generally both their Summer and Winter Quarters in this place. It commands a considerable pass upon the *Mose*, by which it is very much strengthened on that side: having on the other a great Marsh, always full of water, which makes it at all times inaccessible that way. It had it at all times before the late War between *France* and the Dutch excellent Fortifications, and those (the contrary of which appear'd in many other (the contrary of which appear'd in many other (the contrary of which appear'd in many other

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above all a great Horn-work well secur'd by a cover'd way, which reached to the very Gate; and extraordinary Ravellins, besides a good Counterfart, and a Pallifado in exceeding good Order, tho' then but newly made; as also very strong Bulwarks. Notwithstanding this excellent posture of defence in which it is reported to have been at that time, the Garrison (for what the good reason I find not) deserting the place, and leaving it to be posses'd at first by no more than the forty or fifty of the Enemies Horse. In the year 1586 it was after no considerable opposition surrender'd to the Prince of Parma; which was imputed to the Cowardice of the Governor, who upon that account was condemn'd to loose his head. But *an. 1602* by the valour and conduct of Prince Maurice it was after a siege of two months reduc'd to the obedience of the Confederate States, and in subjection to them it continu'd even to the forecald fair year 1673; for then, as is above said the French without any trouble or difficulty made themselves masters of this City, which was some time after (*viz. an. 1674*) yet more strongly fortify'd, and made their storehouse where they lay'd up all their Guns, Ammunition, provision and plunder, upon their quitting of the more remote conquer'd places; being oblig'd to do so because they were not able to convey them farther by reason that the Dutch, Imperial and Spanish forces were already in the Field. In the month of June *an. 1674* the Dutch apply'd themselves to the recovery of the City after a close siege of between three or four months, carry'd on with most furious and continual assaults, the defendants being brought to the eaning of their Horses, was yielded up, by express command from their King, as the French say, but as the others tell us out of meer necessity; there being particularly a great breach made in the hidden way by the springing of a Mine, whereby as well as upon other accounts the Town was look'd upon to be no longer tenable. Towards the beginning of the siege about thirty Barrels of Gunpowder had been accidentally blown up, by means whereof not only several houses were ruin'd, but the Castle with its Bulwark greatly endammag'd. During the siege no fewer than one hundred thousand great shot are said to have been made on the one side and the other; two thousand of the defendants, and at least five thousand of the Assaulters being slain and wounded; notwithstanding which loss this was look'd upon as to happy and considerable an acquisition by the States, that a solemn day of thanksgiving was appointed by them and celebrated with Sermons, and all usual expressions of an extraordinary joy.

This City is Govern'd by its Amtman and Scout, with two Confals or Burgomasters, seven Scabins (appointed yearly by the Prince of Orange upon the first of January) besides whom there are also eight Jurats or Common Council Men, who are not conven'd with the others but when a tax is to be rais'd, or some matter of the greatest and most publick concern debated. The people of *Grave* enjoy, as we are told, very large immunities, being particularly exempt from most kinds of Import throughout the Provinces of Brabant, Holland, Geldre, Zealand, and Frizeland; as also in several places of the neighbouring Countries.

Maastricht.

Maastricht is plac'd in Brabant by Guiccardini

derate States, the account of it may most properly be given in this Quarter of the Province. To begin therefore with the name, it is (no doubt) compounded of *Mars* and *Trecht*, and denotes a ferry or passage upon the river of *Trecht*, being, to distinguish it from *Utrecht*, term'd in Latin *Trajectum Superius*, and *Trajectum ad Molam*. It is cut thorow not in the midit but on one side by the fair River, and that letter part which lies towards *Germany*, and is call'd the *Wijk*, is subject to the Bishop of *Leige*, who has, as of latter years left both the lesser and greater division under the military custody of the Dutch, as before under that of the *Spaniards*. It was many years ago reckon'd to be some four English miles in circuit, but then was it not well peopl'd, a large space of void ground being also contain'd within it, especially towards the walls; which afforded this advantage to the Garrison in time of a siege that it had thereby all requisite convenience of making retrenchments. *Maastricht* was observ'd not many years since to be fortify'd with good works, besides a strong wall and Trench; and it is to be noted that of late as well as formerly, the situation of the walls to w're the flanks, some of a more ancient and others of a more modern form; and that one considerable advantage to any besieger is the nature of the earth about the City, which being where it is, is very commodious for the making of Trenches, or whatever the necessity of opposing requires. It was in the year 63 Garrison'd with thirty-one Companies of Foot and six Troops of Horse, and at that time the garrisons were half French, half Romanists, the greatest part of the Citizens being of the latter fort. There are here, near twenty Cloisters or Monasteries of both Sexes; and they have all along had the public exercise of their Religious worship allow'd them. The King of Spain was formerly Canon of the Church of *St. Servatius* in right of the Duke of *Brabant*; and in the same Church are kept many suppos'd Reliques, both of our blees'd Saviour and of his Virgin Mother, as likewise of many other Saints. In this Town are three Dutch Churches, and one in common to the English and French. The old Buildings of *Maastricht* are like those of the *Belghs*, but the place being since the States were masters of it exceedingly advanced in trade and riches, there were some years before the late War with France very intent upon Building many fair Brick-Houses; a large Stadthoufe, of a square figure, and resembling that of *Amsterdam*, which they had in hand at that time. The stone Bridge which unites the two parts of the City, and consists of nine Arches, is very remarkable as well for its beauty as usefulness. But in what esteem this City is among its neighbours we may learn from the *Netherland* Histories who (after his discourse of the siege in fortian who (after his discourse of the siege in seventy-two of which briefly annos) says concerning it. Thus that glorious and thorough World most Famous fortification, the Bulwark of many States fell into the hands of the French; Spain and the Empire being in reality no less interested therein than this State, who can now with more fruit employ at home that great Garrison which they were forc'd to keep so far from their borders.

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with continual labour and toil, and heat of weather, quite weary'd, and not able to make good their Guards, the *Spaniards* stolerover the Works, and (which was no difficult thing) soon malic'd, and whom they found fast asleep, made way for many of their fellows, that in a short space of time the City was absolutely surpris'd, and being taken by assault (tho' the inhabitants were great at time treating with the *Spaniards*) was almost wholly unpeopl'd, and not in a long while after restor'd to its former condition. The manner and course of the siege, with the retaking of *Maastricht* by the Prince of Orange in August *an. 1632*, may be seen at large in *Blauw's Theatre*, and as for the late siege in 72, there has been a full description publish'd of it in this place; yet will it not be improper in this place briefly to touch upon some principal matters relating to the same. It was about the tenth of June in the last mention'd year that the French closely begirt it, who within some few or eight days began to open their Trenches, and by the latter end of the month had taken all the Out-works, and were come to the outside of the Moat, and thence (as one tells us) they had nailing made any Galleries over the same nor Mine, and under the Wall, yet were to well prepar'd, that in to get at a castle, towards a storm, that in the Townsmen and part of the Garrison began to mutiny against the Governor, whom they had several times solicited to come to a Parly with the French King. He therefore at last finding himself assaulted by a strong Enemy abroad, and in yet greater danger from another within the Walls, a detestable people; and considering that the Garrison was so far weaken'd by continual storms that (besides the loss of many brave Officers) it was reduc'd to two thirds of its original number (tho' that remain'd being moreover tir'd with constant labour and watching, and small hopes of any relief appearing) sent to desire a cession of Arms for some time, which was not only deny'd him, but the French King requir'd him to have the place deliver'd up to his Mercy, tho' that prudent Monarch finding he had such men to deal with as had death in the greatest contempt, and would much rather stand it out to the utmost extremity, for as after granted them both honourable and advantageous terms, and had the City surrendred to him upon the second of July, the Garrison marching out with Baggage and complete Arms towards the *Belghs*. The French perceiving that they had by 18000 men kill'd and 4000 wounded during this siege; but their loss must certainly have been much greater, considering that in one single attack half the Regiment of the *Danish* City, and confists of nine Arches, is very remarkable as well for its beauty as usefulness. But in what esteem this City is among its neighbours we may learn from the *Netherland* Histories who (after his discourse of the siege in fortian who (after his discourse of the siege in seventy-two of which briefly annos) says concerning it. Thus that glorious and thorough World most Famous fortification, the Bulwark of many States fell into the hands of the French; Spain and the Empire being in reality no less interested therein than this State, who can now with more fruit employ at home that great Garrison which they were forc'd to keep so far from their borders.

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Liège or upon the *Maes*, he commanded the fortifications of *Tongeren* and *Mafeyck* to be utterly demolish'd. *An. 1676*, the Prince of Orange with an Army of five or six and thirty thousand men endeavour'd to recover *Maastricht* in the same manner as it had been lost. There had been then six Battions added to its fortifications, and there were in the place 4500 Foot, and no fewer than 2000 Horse, besides 500 Dragoons; and yet this strong Garrison at length appear'd to be much weaken'd by the continual assaults of the Besiegers, among whom (for the supposition of parity ought not to stifle for notorious a truth) his Majesty of Great Britain's Subjects did sufficiently signalize their valour in several desperate attacks, and in taking the divers Battions and Outworks upon the greatest disadvantage. But *Maastricht* and other Allies failing in their promise of assistance, and Marshal *Schomberg* approaching with a powerful French Army, the Dutch thought it most advisable to raise their Camp and depart, for that *Maastricht* came again into their hands, till it was restor'd by the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between them and the French at *Nimeghen* in the month of August *an. 1678*.

There is a small castle call'd Fort Engelen, as some tell us, tho' the present Engelen stands higher up, and almost midway between this place and the *Belgh* is seated upon the mouth of the River *Domme*, which taking its name from *Brabant*, and having pass'd thorow the City of *Bois-le-Duc*, by the commanding of which River it has been always reckon'd a place of great advantage to the possessors. The word signifies in French Heart-break (being render'd in Latin *Crepidulum*) and taken by the Confederates (*an. 1586*) to denote the extraordinary sorrow which the loss thereof would occasion in the *Spaniards*; by whom it was the conduct of the Admiral of *Arragon* it was retaken *an. 1599*; tho' not long after deliver'd into the hands of Prince Maurice by the mutinous Garrison. *An. 1674* it was the King of the French, in order to the carrying on of the siege of the *Belgh*, deny'd to apply themselves. It is a very considerable fort indeed, but not well to be defended if *Bommel* be posses'd by the opposite party, and therefore that place seems to be in the late War into themselves oblig'd presently alter to quit *Crescentar*, and this being a Fortres without inhabitants, they could not drive a bargain (as at other places) for a certain sum of Money to spare the House, men kill'd and 4000 wounded during this siege; but their loss must certainly have been much greater, considering that in one single attack half the Regiment of the *Danish* City, and confists of nine Arches, is very remarkable as well for its beauty as usefulness. But in what esteem this City is among its neighbours we may learn from the *Netherland* Histories who (after his discourse of the siege in fortian who (after his discourse of the siege in seventy-two of which briefly annos) says concerning it. Thus that glorious and thorough World most Famous fortification, the Bulwark of many States fell into the hands of the French; Spain and the Empire being in reality no less interested therein than this State, who can now with more fruit employ at home that great Garrison which they were forc'd to keep so far from their borders.

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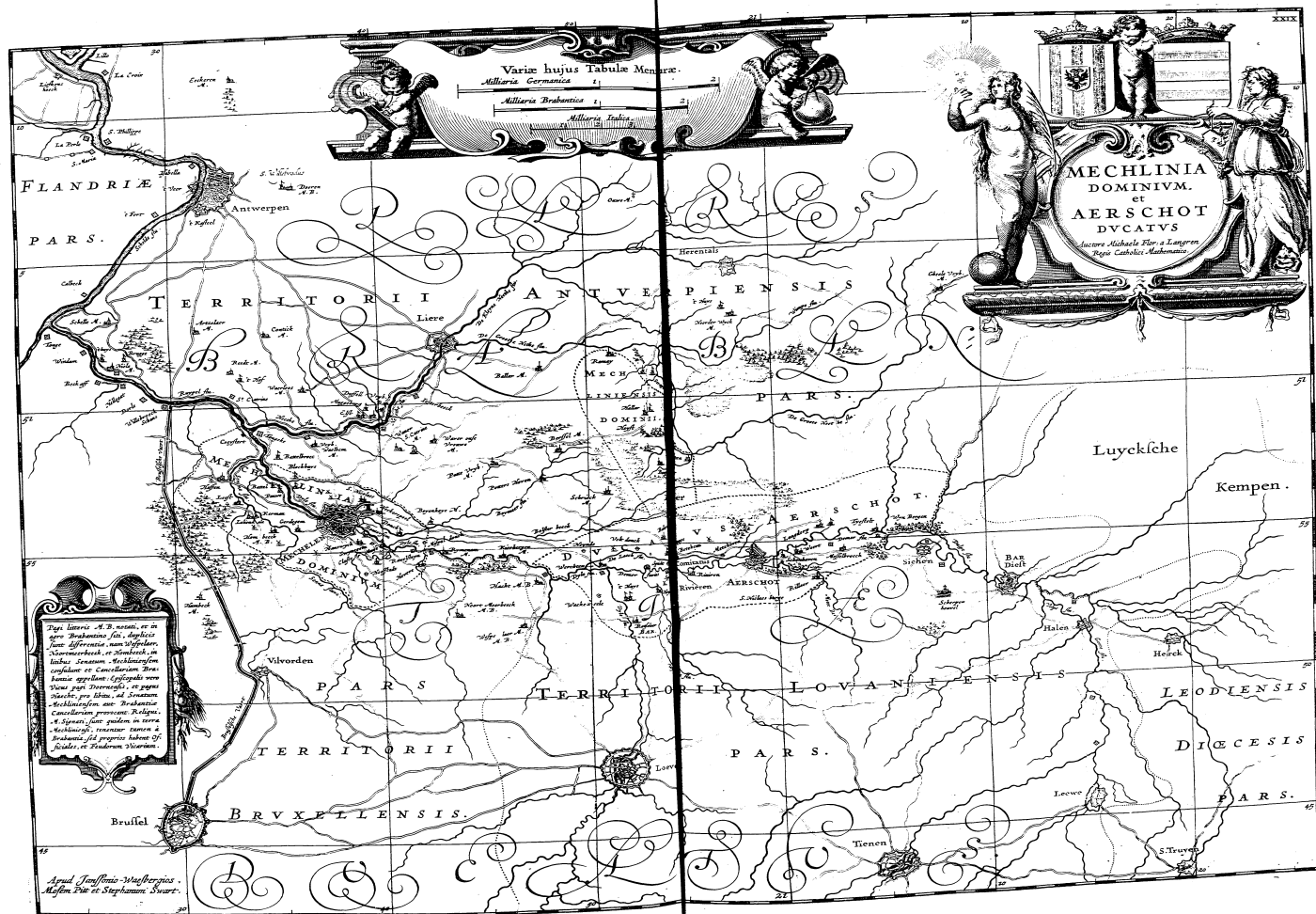
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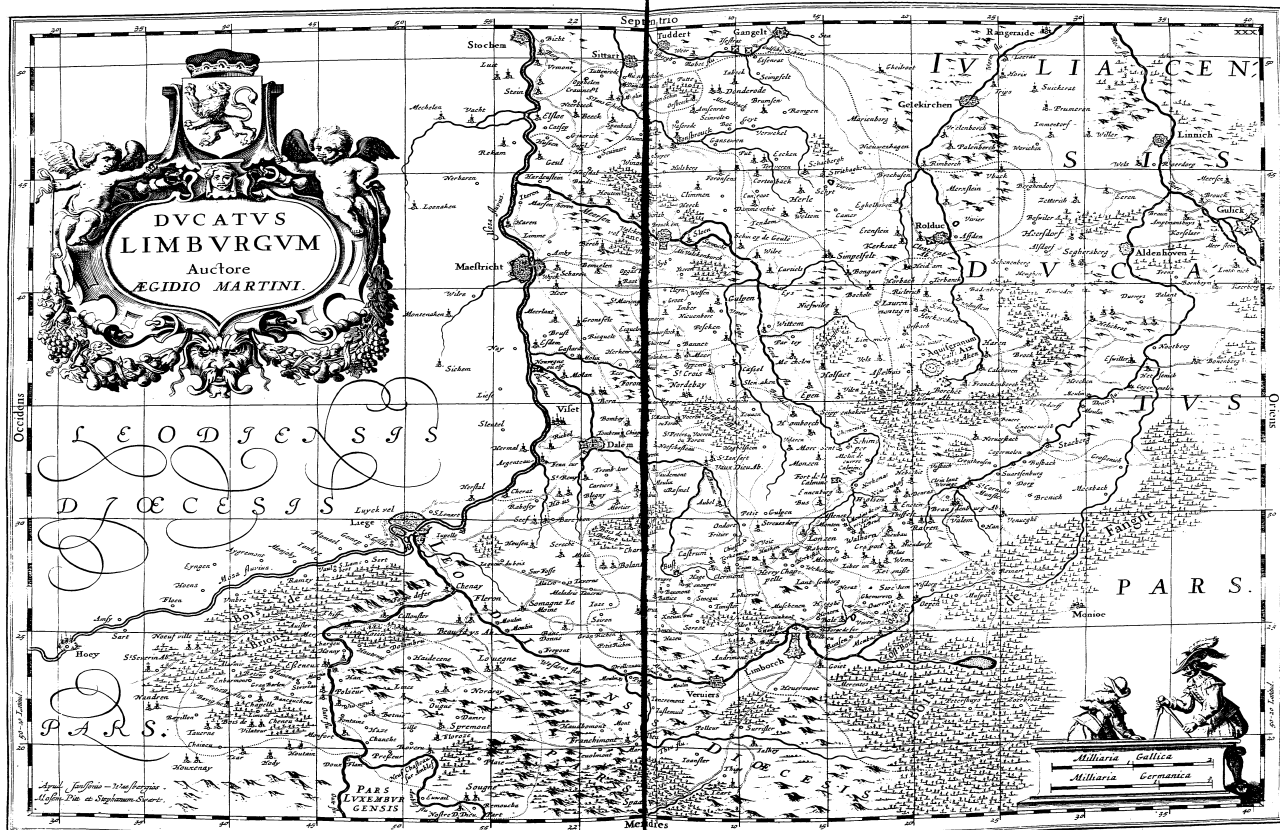
The Lordship of MECHLIN and Dutchy
of ARESCHOT.



MECHLIN is recorded to have belong'd several Ages ago to the illustrious Family of the *Burtholds*, which being at length quite extinct, sharp wars ensu'd between the neighbouring Princes concerning the Lordship of this City; but in the conclusion, the Bishop of *Liege* and Earl of *Geldre* came to an accord, and the same was divided between them, by whom it was jointly possid'd for a long time, viz. to the year 1333; for then they sold it, with all its rights and pretensions, to *Lewis of Nevers*, Earl of *Flanders*, for the sum of three hundred thousand Crowns. Hereupon follow'd great discord and contention between the two neighbour Princes, the said *Lewis* refusing to pay that homage to the Duke of *Brabant*, as Lord of the Soil, which was pretended to have been never deny'd him by the former possessors of this City; which difference was nevertheless at length amicably compos'd by the marriage of *Lewis of Maduin* with *Margaret* the second Daughter of *John* the third, Duke of the last mention'd Province; for the some disputes happen'd afterwards upon the same litigious point, yet did they in a short time vanish and come to nothing, the coalition of the two contending Principalities proving the happy effect and consequence of the foreaid marriage. After this, *Philip* the Good of *Burgundy* did nevertheless judg it requisite to cut off *Mechlin* with its Territory from the other principal members of his Dominions, and to make it distinct and separate Jurisdiction; in which nature it has continu'd quite thorow the few succeeding ages down to this present day; and the women of this small Lordship, when ready to lye in, have generally ever since been convey'd into *Brabant*, that so their Issue may enjoy the large privileges of that Province. Concerning the original of the name there is nothing of certainty to be met with in any Author, but that which seems most probable is (as *Ortelius* has observ'd) that the first rudiments of this City were (besides the Chappel of St. *Rumbold*) only two or three Inns, or public Houses, where those who travell'd between *Antwerp* and *Brussels* (from each of which, as also from the City of *Louvain* it is distant about four miles) were wont to bait and refresh themselves; and that from the Master of one of these Inns, whose name was *Michael* (call'd by the *Brabantines* *Machiel*) and who being (as we may suppose) a jolly Host and a boon Companion, became publickly known thorowout all the neighbouring Country, the place it self took its denomination. Others tell that the most noted and most frequented of those Inns had for its sign the Image of St. *Michael* the Archangel. But however it came by its name, *Mechlin* is certainly a place of great antiquity and may worthily be reckon'd in the number of the principal *Belgick* Cities, enjoying a very temperate and healthy Air, and being commodiously seated in respect of both the necessities and conveniences

of life. The River *Dele* runs thorow the midst of it, dividing the City into divers Islands, which are united in several places by means of a great number of Bridges, concerning which multiplicity of Channels and winding currents it is judg'd questionable by some, whether they are to be in the gross attributed to Art or nature. The Tide flows up the River about a League above this City, which consists in the main of Houfes very neatly built, and considerable both for beauty and largeness of structure (the Streets being also kept very cleanly) and is a place of considerable strength, being fortify'd with good walls, but much more defensible by reason of its own level situation and the flatness of the adjoining Country, which upon the approach of an Enemy may presently be layd under water. It is divided into seven Parishes, each of which (as we are told) is furnish'd with a magnificent and stately Church; that of St. *Rumbold* excelling all the rest tho not quite finish'd some years ago, at which time it was adorn'd with a very high Tower, the top whereof afforded a full prospect of many Cities and Villages, and a large tract of a pleasant Country. It was made a Cathedral with a very large jurisdiction, at the new erection of Bishopricks in the time of *Philip* the second, and the first Prelate of this See was that great Statesman, (tho much detested by the Low-Country men) Cardinal *Granville*. A short, but very significant sentence upon the Tomb of one *Janus Bernartius* in this Church is taken notice of by Travellers, and consists of these few words; *fac quod velles fecisse moriturs*. Among the Monasteries or Religious Houfes of this place, that of the Franciscans is principally commended, the same being both for curious and stately work as well as for the large extent of its structure, put in competition with the best Buildings of that nature thorowout these Countries. That also belonging to the Nuns of St. *Clara* is esteem'd inferior to no habitation any where appertaining to that Order. The Magazine of this place was formerly stor'd to admiration with all sorts of military instruments, and Engines as well for Sea as Land Service, but of late years it can boast of no such things; as it neither can of those Palaces which retain their ancient names but nothing of their former use and splendor, such as are, that call'd *Cesars* (famous in the time of *Charles* the fifth) and the others denominated from *Hoghsuet*, *Nagles*, *Eyemard*, *Arenberg*. Not far from *Machlin* and upon the way to *Louvain* was forty or fifty years ago such a Cherry Orchard as (we are told) was not to be match'd in any Country of *Europe*. Hard by *Mechlin* was also in former Ages an enclosed piece of ground, with a great deal of Building upon it, (destroy'd in the Wars with *Spain* by reason of its neighbourhood to this City) inhabited by above fifteen thousand of the female Sex, who got their living by spinning and making Cloath, and were not so far oblig'd by a vow of chastity, but that they might go forth and marry when ever they pleas'd. *Gautierdun* tells us of a dreadful tempest which happen'd at *Mechlin* in the month of *August* 1546, in which the lightning gave fire to above two thousand Barrels of powder kept in a Tower near the Sand-port, whereby not only the said Tower was so entirely blown away that scarce a stone of it remain'd upon the place, but all the water together with the fish, that seem'd half boild, was for above six hundred paces together beaten out of the City Ditch, tho the same were considerably broad and deep





all the Houses that flood within three hundred paces, being moreover beaten quite down to the ground; wherefore it seems strange that but two hundred persons should be kill'd outright and about fix hundred hurt and wounded by that terrible blow; the force whereof is also said to have been so great, that it shook the ground in manner of a continu'd Earthquake as far as *Antwerp* and *Brussels*. *Guicciardin* concludes his relation of this great calamity with the story of a fellow who being some three days after digging out of a Cellar that had been overwhelm'd by the ruins of a House, was found in a most affrighted condition, and trembling and quaking ask'd as soon as he durst venture to speak, Whether the whole Heavens were not tumbld down?

Among the seventeen principal Companies of Tradesmen and Artificers these fix have the precedence, and are of highest esteem, *viz.* the Bakers, Fishmongers, Dyers, Tanners, Brewers, and Butchers; out of whom is an annual choice made of six Scabins, which together with the like number taken out of the Nobility, constitute the supreme Magistracy of the City. But among all the Companies that of the Tanners is the most numerous, taking up formerly one quarter of the Town, (we are told by a late Traveller, that he observ'd two or three entire streets inhabited by them) and enjoying such privileges, in relation to Hunting, Hawking, and the like, as are wont in most Countries to be peculiar to the Nobility and persons of the highest quality. *Mechlin* also at this day excels in making of very fine Cloath, both Woollen and Linnen, and in cutting of great Guns and Bells. Here are said to have been formerly numbered above three thousand Weavers; and no question but they were exceeding numerous when they had the boldness to rise up in Arms against the whole body of the City; for which traitorous insolence they were afterwards by the Act of the Senate depriv'd of several privileges and immunities, whereupon there succeeded a constant decay in this Company both as to reputation and number, and yet does it retain so much of its pristine power and greatness, that it claims the first place after the fix abovemention'd Societies. The famous *Christophorus Longolus*, if an Oration inferred among his other writings and directed to the Senate of *Mechlin* be not spurious, was a native of this City; and yet the great *Erasmus* makes no manner of scruple to bestow him upon *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*. *Rembertus Dolomeneus*, a noted Physician, Mathematician, and Herbalist was also born in this place; with many more learned persons, for whom the curious may consult *Trithemius*, *Guicciardin*, and *Blaeu*.

The States of this Lordship consist of two members, one of which is made by the Magistrates and the other by the Representatives of the Common people. In *Mechlin* moreover is held the Kings great Council, instituted by *Charles* the bold of *Burgundy* in the year 1473, at which time it consisted of thirty-five persons, accounting the Prince for one, besides whom there was the Chancellor, and another certain head of the Council (not nam'd by *Guicciardin*) with two Presidents, four Knights, six Masters of the Requests, eight Ecclesiasticks and twelve Laymen, either Doctors or Licentiates. But this Council was afterwards new modell'd by *Philip* the first of *Spain*, so as to be made up of one President, sixteen Senators, two Graphiaries, eight Secretaries, and some other inferior assistants. To this high Tribunal, before the revolt of several

of these Countries, were Appeals brought from all parts of *Flanders*, out of *Artois*, *Holland*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, from *Middleburg* in *Zeeland* and *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*. Hither also were the Knights of the Golden Fleece cited in the first instance (as the Lawyers term it) and the sentence of this Court is peremptory and decisive; altho sometimes a Revision be granted.

Of the ample Nunncy which in past ages flood upon the way to *Antwerp*, enough has been spoken already; and when we have just taken notice of the large Village *Hag* (by some call'd also *Leef*) which is seated upon the top of an Hill, about two Leagues from *Mechlin*, within the jurisdiction of which Lordship it is comprehended, together with seven small Hamlets (subjected to *Leef* both in Government and situation) there remains little more to be said of this Territory (excluding the Dutchy of *Areschat*) which tho but very small compar'd with most others, must notwithstanding be reckon'd to make one of the seventeen *Belgic* Provinces.

The Town of *Areschat* is situate upon the River *Demer*, being distant from *Louvain* and from *Dijl* three leagues, from *Lire* four, and from *Mechlin* as many, but those of the largest dimension. This place together with its Territory was no more then a Marquisate to the time of *Charles* the fifth, by whom it was rais'd to the dignity of a Dukedom; which was done rather out of particular kindness to the Lord thereof, and in consideration of the large possessions he enjoy'd in *Hainault*, then for the value and estimation put upon this Seignory itself. It has nevertheless been a Lordship of great antiquity, belonging to the ancient and illustrious Family of the *Croy's*; which tho long seated in these Countries came originally out of *France*.

Areschat.

The Dutchy of LIMBURG.



THE name of *Limburg* (which Province was part of the first of the *Eburones*, and is surrounded by the Dutchies of *Brabant*, *Fuliers*, *Lutsemburg*, and the Bishopric of *Liège*) is of no very great antiquity, the first mention of it being found in certain manuscript Annals of *Geldre* about the year 1250. It was at first only an Earldom, but the *Henries* Emperors of the House of *Lutsemburg*, to gratify their neighbours, erected it into a Dutchy (tho some tell us it was rais'd to that dignity by the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* about the year 1172) by which Title it was possess'd for divers years by its proper Princes, together with the Dukedom of *Lorain*. *Henry* the last Duke of *Limburg* dying without issue, this Principality came about the year 1293, by right of purchase (and marriage as some say) to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, who was nevertheless compell'd to assert his Title by the Sword; which was effectually done by him in that memorable Battle near the Castle of *Wanancan*, wherein his competitor the Earl of *Geldre*, as also the Archbishop of *Colen* were taken prisoners; the Earl of *Lutsemburg* and two or three of his Brothers in confederacy with the *Geldois*, being

The Dutchy of LUXEMBURG.



LUXEMBURG lies between *Namur, Lorain*, and the Bishop of *Liege*, the *Moselle* with the Bishopric of *Triers*, the *Mosel* and part of the Forest of *Ardenne*; a good part of which Forest is comprehended within this Province. *Guicciardin* divides the whole into the Districts of *Arduenne* and *Moselle*, the first of which is subdivided by him into *Fanenne* and *Eisalia*; but the more common and general distribution of *Lutsemburg* is into the two larger Territories *Fanenne* and *Arduenne*. The soil of the former is indifferently fertile, and yields good store of Corn with some Wine; the bowells of the earth affording moreover good Stone and other Fossils. The other part, which lies towards the *Mosel* and *France* is more Woody and Barren; and bears no great matter of grain, but compensates the want thereof with a plentiful variety of several sorts of Venison. The language is not one and the same in all parts of this Country, for those that are nearer *Germany*, as the inhabitants of *Arslan*, *Rodemacheren*, *Theoville*, and the Metropolis it self, speak *Dutch* or *Teutonick*; but in *Montmedy*, *Marville*, *Danvillers* and other places bordering upon *France*, the speech in common use is a broken and corrupt *French*; in consideration whereof the ordinary pleadings held before the Grand Council at *Lutsemburg* are made in both Languages; each of which is spoken in its purity and perfection by their Nobility and Gentry, of which two ranks (not so much diminish'd by the Wars in this Dutchy as thoroughout the rest of the *Netherlands*) there are more in this then any other of the *Low-Country* Provinces. Nor shall you easily meet elsewhere with persons of Quality more courteous and hospitable, faithful and courageous; or whose breasts are fill'd with more vertue, or a more generous emulation in whatsoever is truly brave and praise worthy; yet are they condemn'd for the severity exercis'd over their subjects and Tenants, who (much differing in this respect from the rest of the *Netherlanders*) live in perfect Vassalage under them, and cannot brag of a jot kinder Masters or better Landlords then the poor Peasants of *France*. *Philip Cleeve*, tells us that this Dutchy has nothing very remarkable, or of any considerable fame in it, besides the Metropolis; the fame being also a Town of no splendor or beauty, tho its situation has render'd it a place of tolerable strength. Yet are both the Province and City allow'd a fairer character by others, who may reasonably think that he had conceiv'd some prejudice against this Country, and was resolv'd to make it appear of as small esteem and value as possibly he could, since he thought fit to omit all mention of *Theoville*, a Town become sufficiently memorable by the share it has had in the Revolutions of these latter Ages.

This Province contains in circuit some seventy Leagues of the second rate, that is about two hundred *Italian* miles; comprehending twency, or more, wall'd and fortify'd Towns; and ac-

cording to the ordinary computation) between eleven and twelve hundred Burroughs and Villages. The names of its principal Cities, are *Lutsemburg*, *Arslan*, *Rodemacheren*, *Theoville*, *Gravenmacheren*, *Koningenslauden*, *Dierich*, *Vireton*, *Efferware*, *Vindale*, *Bastinat*, *Montmedy*, *Neschajou*, *Danviller*, *Marville*, *Roche en Ardenne*, *Durby*, *St. Vit*, *Marche* and *Sleide*. This Dutchy contains also in it seven Earldoms, a great number of Baronies, and yet a greater of inferior feignoms, the Lords whereof have far larger jurisdiction over their Vassals then in any other of the *Belgick* Territories. The Provincial Estates are constituted by the supreme Ecclesiastics, or Prelats; the Lay-Nobles; and the principal Citizens.

The City of *Lutsemburg*, or *Luxemburg* (term'd in Latin *Lutsemburgum*, *Luxemburgum* and *Luxemburgum*) is taken by *Guicciardin* and others more modern to be the *Augusta Romanorum* of *Ptolemy*, tho some will have it to be his *Augusta Veromandorum*, and yet that City is generally suppos'd to be *Vermandois* in *Picardy*. The truth is as for the *Romandui* and their ancient seat, the discovery of them must be left to some person of more then common sagacity; but the present name is with good probability conjectur'd to have been impos'd, upon account of the special worship paid in this place to the image of the Sun the Great enlightner of the World; from whence some will have it originally call'd *Lutichburgum*; and for confirmation of their opinion, influence in divers other Cities of the Country denominated from the principal Gods of the Gentils; as particularly *Marche* from *Mars*, *Arslan* from the Altar of the Moon (supposing it term'd at first *Ara Lunae*) and *Fossis* from the oblique cases of *Jupiter*. But things of this nature cannot well be either prov'd or refuted; to proceed therefore to matters of greater certainty, we are inform'd by credible Historians that in the time of *Otho* the Great there was nothing upon the plat of the present Metropolis of the Province, but a Castle built by *Sigifridus* or according to others by *Gilbertus*, (Son of *Ricinus Arduennensis*, famous in the Annals of former Ages) who having obtain'd part of this Country from the Abbot of *St. Marne* of *Treves*, and with consent of *Brano Duke of Lorain*, Brother of the said *Otho*, enlarg'd his Territory, became the first Founder of the Earldom of *Lutsemburg*. After that *Wenceslaus*, Brother to *John of Lutsemburg*, by authority of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth (whose Uncle he was) rais'd it into a Dukedom. Upon the death of this *Wenceslaus* the Seignory of *Lutsemburg* descended to the issue of the said Emperor (elder Brother of *Wenceslaus* according to some) whose Sons *Wenceslaus* and *Sigismund* enjoy'd it successively; the latter of them bestowing it at length upon his Niece *Elizabeth*, to render her a fit match for *Antony of Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*. Some say that the having no Children either by this *Antony*, or after his death by *John* the third Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland* &c. transfer'd her interest in this Province to *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*. Yet did there great contention and hot disputes arise afterwards concerning the true title to this principality, till such time as *Charles* the Bold transacted with *Isabella*, the Wife of *Casimir*, King of *Poland*, the only remaining Heir of the Emperor *Sigismund*; and that a sum of money being pay'd her in consideration and acknowledgement of her right, there was an end put to all disputes; this Dukedom continuing ever after firmly annex'd to the other



other possessions of the house of Burgundy.

Luttenburg is commodiously seated in respect of strength; the best part of it standing on the top of an Hill, and being surrounded and made very defensible by good Walls and other proper fortifications. The old Town (where are to be seen the ruins of an ancient Monastery and which was in former times a large and well built City, but has been much impair'd by the frequent Wars of these latter Ages; the Citizens being thereby so far impoverish'd that they have not been able to restore it to its pristine condition) is now only the Suburbs to the new; the former situation being upon a level and flat bottom, and so absolutely commanded by the Hill (upon which the main of the City now stands) that it was by no means capable of holding out against the modern way of assaults since the invention of great Guns. In the new Town are only two Springs, and they are so very deep in the Earth that they are seldom used, and tho there are large Cisterns wherein rain-water is gather'd and kept for the use of the inhabitants, yet do their Maid-servants usually two or three times a day fill their pails or buckets at the River *Alzinger*, which runs at a good distance along the foot of the Hill, which is accounted to great a piece of drudgery that it is become proverbial throughout the Country to call them the Asses of *Luttenburg*. The present City is said to be indifferently stor'd with Stone Buildings; and in it is a Cloyster of Franciscans, pretended to have been founded in the life time of St. Francis; which they say is sufficiently evidenced by the date of several Epitaphs still existent in the Monastery; behind the high Altar whereof was, some years since, shewn the body of John King of Bohemia, call'd *John of Luxemburg*, Son to the Emperor *Henr.* the seventh and Father of *Charles* the fourth. It was kept in a Wooden Coffin, and remain'd very found and entire, being suppos'd to have been remov'd hither from the old abovemention'd Monastery when the same happen'd to be destroy'd by fire.

This City has suffer'd much by the injuries of War; particularly it was taken and plunder'd by the French, under the command of the Duke of *Orleans*, an. 1522; as also the year following by the same Enemy. An. 1552 the whole Country was laid waste and desolate by the Army of *Henry* the second of France, led into Germany against *Charles* the fifth: nor was it ever more barbarously pillag'd and haras'd then since the late invasion of the Dutch *Netherlands* by the same Nation; and that especially in the months of July and August an. 1673. For an account of the stately and most pleasant Palace of *Mansfield*, seat'd not far from the City of *Luxemburg*, and exceedingly well furnish'd with a great number of ancient Monuments, a good part of which were brought from the Town of *Arden*, in the same Province, the Reader may have recourse to *Blanc's Theatre d'Orbiem*.

Arden (*Arlanum*) suppos'd as is above said, to be so denominat'd from *Ara Luna*, is about four Leagues from *Luttenburg*, and six from *Montney*. It had been a neat and handfom Town but was much endamag'd by the calamities of War before *Guicciardins* time; tho it was then in a fair way of having its losses gradually repair'd, retaining still the ancient dignity and title of a Marquisate.

The Dutch of *Meselle* (so denominat'd from its lying along the course of that River between *Metz* and *Triers*) was a principality of no mean

account for the space of five hundred and twenty years, and lost its name upon the erecting of the Cattle of *Barz*, *Frederic* the Founder thereof ordering that the whole Country should from thence receive a new appellation. But the said Dutchy has in process of time been divided into divers lesser principalities, or distinct portions, in subjection to several Lords or Princes; for the neighbouring part of it as far as *Maverge* came to be under the Bishop of *Metz*, all that lies from thence as far as *Königsmaehren*, or *Königsmaehren*, belonging to the Dukes of *Luttenburg*, whose Territory reach'd beyond *Gravenmaehren* as far as the Village *Iggell*, whereabout begins the Jurisdiction of *Triers*; the remainder of the whole appertaining to the Duke of *Lorraine* in right of the Earls of *Bar*.

The noble principality of *Ardenne* is suppos'd to have been erected in the time of the *Merovingij*, the first Royal Family of the *Frankes*; and to have been govern'd originally by several brave Princes descended from *Chlodion* surnam'd the Hairy, the second Monarch of that Nation. This Country containing much of a barren soil and being cover'd at first with Woods and Thickets (by which no small portion of it is possess'd to this very day) was brought at length by constant labour and cultivation to produce all the necessities of life in tolerable plenty.

The Earldom of *Chypry* is taken by some to have been originally a Fief of the Dukedom of *Barry*, but the only, or at least the main thing on which they ground this opinion being the agreement of their Arms (which yet differ as much as three Trout in a Field Or, do from as many Barbels in a Field Azure) the same is deservedly rejected by others, and reckon'd in the number of precarious assertions. The City of *Chypry* is distant from *Luttenburg* about twelve Leagues, and was formerly a place of great account, but being involv'd in the same calamities with the rest of this Country, it was much impair'd in the Wars between France and the Empire, and was a long time destitute of Walls even before the revolt of the *Netherlands* from Spain; neither does its condition appear to have been much amended since, altho it retains the title of an Earldom, with an ample jurisdiction over certain Towns and Villages; in the exercise whereof it acts separately from the Dutchy of *Luttenburg*, and is as peremptory and independent in the decision of Causes as the Province it self; the supreme administrators of justice within both the Verges being made co-ordinate in their publick titles, and term'd *The Governor President and Senators of the Council of the Duchy of Luxemburg, and of the Earldom of Chypry*.

The Earldom of *Rouffy*, formerly call'd the Earldom of St. Paul, lies about midway between *Luxemburg* and *Theuville*; of which last memorable occurs besides the Knight-errant story which contains the occasion of the modern name, and tells us of a certain *Russian* that arriving in these parts made love to, and at length obtain'd in marriage, the sole Heiress of the Lordship.

La Roche en Ardenne is a pretty little Town, situate at the distance of about twelve Leagues from *Luxemburg*, and taking its name from the Rock upon which it stands. It gives denomination to an Earldom, made such by the ancient Kings of France, the Territory whereof is extended for several miles together, and formerly comprehended divers Lordships held in Fee of the same Kings; tho the soil of the Country be generally

Principality of Ardenne.

Earldom of Chypry.

Earldom of Rouffy.

Roche en Ardenne.

generally poor and barren, so that the inhabitants are oblig'd to use extraordinary care and industry, in order to the obtaining of Corn and provender, and other necessaries for themselves and their Cattle. The principal way in which they better and improve their ground seems much the same with that which we call *Peonish of lands*; and this is done by breaking it up with a strong Team of Horses, then ploughing it cross, and afterwards tearing off the bushes, brambles, and heath with a great harrow, and burning the same, plac'd in several heaps at a convenient distance together with in the turf of the soil. Some object that in this manner the land becomes better for a while, yet it proves much worse after about the space of three years; but good husbandmen affirm the contrary, assuring us that with the addition of a tolerable proportion of dung, Lime or Marle the most heathy and unfruitful ground will be made fertile for several years; and indeed the fire seems to do two things mainly conducing thereto, which are first the totally destroying of whatever cannot be eat by the earth before, and secondly the fixation of the salts of those vegetables which grew upon the Land, and which (with an insensibility to all species) must exceedingly contribute to the cherishing and quickening of any Seed wherewith it shall be lodg'd in the same mould. Nevertheless the fancy of this ancient Forefathers taking the denomination of *Adenaeus* as *Ardenae*, that is the earths being burnt in the forestland manner to make it fruitful) favors more of the pedant than judicious Philologist. But the hard fare and continual labour to which the sterility of the soil obliges them, do no doubt render the inhabitants both longer liv'd and of more robust constitutions than most of their neighbours. Concerning the Town of *la Roche* we are more over told that it was the place where the first Kings of France (whose dominions included the best part of *Ardenne*) made their abode, as often as the Princesly diversion of hunting drew them into this spacious Forest: and where the Governor of the Country, appointed by them, and term'd the Grand Huntman, constantly resided. The people here dwell in hollow dens in the Rock, call'd King *Pepin's* chair, because as they say he was not only wont to rest himself there upon occasion, but oftentimes gave audience from thence to his subjects of the Country, referring to him for justice.

Durby.

Marville.

Durby is such another middle rate Town as *la Roche*, being in like manner (according to *Guiccardin*) seated at the distance of twelve Leagues from the City of *Luttenburg*. This place gives also a title to an Earldom, and was in former Ages a distinct dominion under its proper supreme Lord; by whom it was independently govern'd before it came to be brought into subjection to the Dukes of *Luxemburg*. *Marville* is the Capital Town of a Lordship, and is seated as we are inform'd by *Guiccardin* about twelve Leagues from *Luttenburg* upon the River *Chier*. It is divided as to the point of subjection between the Kings of Spain and Dukes of *Lorraine*, being for that reason call'd the common Town.

In this Province are also the Lordship of *Arancy* and *Reydelebeid*; the Earldom of *Vismont* near *Maziers*, and towards the borders of France (erroneously suppos'd by some to be only a simple Lordship and a part of the Earldom of

Chypp) the ancient Earldom of *Salme*, and the noble and Rich one of *Manderfeld*, which last is seated in the *Eiffon* or *Eiffalian* part of this Dutchy, and is adorn'd and guarded by a Castle of great strength.

The ancient and noble Castle and Earldom of *Vinsburg*, lying towards the Territory of *Treves*, did formerly belong to the Earldom of *Manderfeld*, to whom supreme jurisdiction over the same did belong to the year 1270, at which time it was for a good sum of money made a Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*. It is said to have been originally call'd *Vierberberburg*, that is the Castle of four Lords; from one of its primitive Earl's dividing it as an inheritance between so many of his Sons.

Concerning the time when *Vianden* was erected into an Earldom, also concerning those who were the first possessors of it under that title, nothing can be positively affirm'd; only it seems to have been a Dominion of considerable antiquity, mention being met with in old Annals of one *Rantier*, a Monk, and son of the Earl of *Vianden*, about the year 928. The Town of *Vianden* is seated upon the small River *Ort*, about six leagues from *Luxemburg*; and is suppos'd to have taken its name from an ancient Castle at the first Edifice upon the place, and some Ages ago possess'd by the Knights Templars, erected by the *Vandals* about the year 883 (at which time they and the *Normans* appear to have miserably wasted this and the neighbouring Countries) and from them denominated *Vandales*; from whence came in process of time to be call'd *Vienne*, *Vianden*, and *Vienthal*. This Earldom did lately (and I suppose does still) belong to the illustrious Family of *Orange*.

Rodemachren is a handsome Town of its bigness, with an indifferent good Castle, being seated at the distance of three Leagues from *Luxemburg*.

Theonville (in Latin *Theonvilla*, *Theonis Villa*, in Dutch *Diedenboven*, the name signifying as it is suppos'd the City of the Gods) is a city of the same name, and is seated on the western bank of the *Moselle*, being about four leagues distant from *Luxemburg*, and as many from *Metz*, the Metropolis of *Lorraine*. *Charles* the Great made this City one of the three Imperial Seats in the Lower Germany, and it was formerly well fortified that for some Ages no enemy attempted the taking of it; nor was it surrendered to *Francis* of *Lorraine*, Duke of *Gusse*, in the year 1558, before the Garrison had quite weary waded away by continual assaults, the French being also very well satisfied that they had bought the place at no cheap or ordinary rate. Being afterwards by the Articles of Peace restor'd to the *Spaniards*, they added to its ancient fortifications (said to have been rais'd by *Charles* the Great) six Bulwarks, encompass'd with a Brick and Stone Wall, and strengthened with four large Horn Works; the broad and deep Ditch which surrounds it not being destitute of water even in the greatest drought of Summer. The outward sloping terraces were all along thick set with strong stakes or pallisades, and before the Gate that opens towards *Luxemburg* was moreover rais'd a vast Horn-work. In this conjunction of defence *Rodemachren* was assaulted by the French Army under the Duke of *Burbon*, an. 1643; who tho they had attack'd it in vain, and to their own considerable loss about four years before, yet now became matters thereof, after a siege of seven or eight weeks, a more full account whereof may be had in *Blacau's* *Theatrum*

Theatrum Urbium, and from such Authors as have written of those Wars.

Balfont stands upon the skirts of the Forest of *Ardenne*, and is distant from *Nesfchaffene* three, and from *Luxemburg* nine leagues. So considerable a Town it was in *Guiccardin's* time, that we are for that reason it had got the name of *Paris en Ardenne*; being especially enrich'd by its vast Market of Corn and Cattel, to which the inhabitants of the adjoining Countries resorted in great numbers. Between *Balfont*, *Alton*, and *St. Huberts*, that is almost in the middle of the *Ardenne*, by divers Villages, among the inhabitants whereof has obtain'd the barbarous custom of the *Spanish* and *Jelly* women at the funerals of their husbands, to wear black weeds for here they in like manner are waded upon to the Church or burying-place with dreadful shrieks and howling, and other the most clamorous lamentations; only the women of this Country are not altogether so intemperate in the expressions of their sorrow as to hinder or disturb the celebration of Divine Service at the time of Burial, which is said to be ordinarily done, to the great offence of the Congregation, in the Funerals of Spain.

Nor far from *Manderfeld*, in the Lordships of *Reyle*, *Cromwell*, and *Sleide*, and in the Valley call'd *Hellenhall*, are good Iron Mines; out of which are made in the neighbourhood great numbers of Anvils, Furnaces, and several Iron Utensils and Instruments, which bring considerable profit to this Country both from the Lower and Higher Germany.

Nesf-Chatteau, or the New-Castle, is seven miles distant from *Luttenburg*; and is recorded to have been anciently a place of greater strength and beauty than in these latter Ages.

Vinton and *Echtternach* lie on two opposite sides of the Metropolis, and at almost the equal distance of five leagues from the same; from whence *Grauenmachren* and *Koningmachren* (two small Towns upon the *Moselle*, and about a league distant from each other) are each of them at the distance of four miles. The distance between *Luttenburg* and *Dichrich* (a very small Town upon the *Saar*) is about five leagues.

Danvillers is distant from *Luttenburg* twelve leagues, and from *Verdin* but four. This place was not only taken and plunder'd, but raz'd to the very ground under the command of the Duke of *Orleans* an. 1542; and tho rebuilt from asier, and put in a better posture of defence, was about 1552 besieg'd and retaken by the same enemy, to whom being also very surrender'd after a siege of about a months continuance, in the year 1637.

Monmady is conveniently seated upon the top of an high hill, the foot whereof is wald by the River *Chier*. It has been formerly accounted a place of very good strength, tho oftentimes taken by the French in the wars of these latter Ages; which was generally imputed to its want of provisions and a sufficient Garrison.

St. Vitz is fill'd a little pleasant Town, and reputed distant from *Luxemburg* some twelve miles; from whence at about a miles distance stands *Sleide*, an unwall'd but neat and handsome Town, giving Title to an Earldom, and enjoying an ample jurisdiction over seven Villages, and yet more considerable for being the birth-place of the famous *Johannes Sleidanus*.

La Ferte is also destitute of Walls, and in these last Ages is become of very mean account. It stands upon the River *Chier*, and is separated from *Luxemburg* by the distance of 12 leagues.

Iscoi, another unwall'd Town, is seated upon the same River, and at much the same distance from the Metropolis of the Province, but within four leagues of *Monmady*. This place has all along had a large share in the calamities of War, but being (thro the safe cowardice of the Imperialists, whom Count *Mansfeld*, Governor of this Province and of the County of *Namur*, could not persuade to strike a stroke) taken an. 1552 by *Henry* the second of France, it was afterwards by the Articles of Peace restor'd to the *Spaniards* upon the same terms as *Treouenne* was to the French, viz. that it should be walled and difmunn'd, and never fortified or wall'd about for the future.

Mars en Jamenne (call'd also *Marche en Jambe*, and in Latin *Martia*) is suppos'd to have taken its name from *Mars* the God of War, to the worship of whom this place was in ancient times particularly devoted. It is fourteen miles distant from *Luttenburg*; and has of late been only remarkable for its antiquity; tho we find that the French contriving an. 1675 to surprise it, were by the care and vigilance of the *Spaniards* disappointed in their design.

Thus have we by the guidance of *Guiccardine* especially (who tho aged has I hope but seldom, it at all, run over the names of the Towns of this Province, the number of which far exceeded by their calamities) must make amends for their defect in condition and quality. Those which we have omitted are chiefly such as are subject to the Bishop of *Liege*, in the number of which is the Territory of *Bulles*, which is a Castle upon a Rock; *St. Hubert*, to whom the Huntsmen make particular addresses in their devotions; and *Rochefort*, within sight whereof the *Spaniards* were beaten by the French in the year 1635. For an account of what places in this Dutchy belong to the French King, the Reader must have recourse to the Chamber of *Metz*, tho possibly a few months, and the success of the next Campaign, may answer the Question, and give the Christian world an unwelcome satisfaction as to that point.

The Earldom or Province of HAINAULT.



HE Province of *Hainault*, or at least a good part of it, was in former Ages, possess'd by the *Edwardes*, one of the five principal Nations that leaving Germany had before *Cassius* time seated themselves in and about *Gaul*; their principal City appearing to have been *Verney* in *Flanders*. This tract of ground oftentimes chang'd its name, being at first call'd *Pannonia* (from the worship paid by the inhabitants as some will have it to the god *Pan*) as afterwards *Salutis Carolianus*, from the great quantities of Charcoal made formerly in several parts of it; then the Lower *Picardy*, and lastly *Hainault*, not as some dream from an imaginary Trojan call'd *Hano*, but from the River *Haine* which runs through it, which words put together denote a Wood or Woody Country upon or about the *Haine*; the Province being also from that River and from the old German word *Gow* (which signifi-

sies a Country) call'd *Hainegaw* and *Henegow*. It is surrounded by *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and the *Scheld*, *France*, *Namur* and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, being extended in length about twenty Leagues and in breadth sixteen. It is blest with a clear and sweet Air, and a fertile soil, water'd by many good Rivers, among which the *Scheld*, *Sambre* and *Dendre* are of principal note; nor is it destitute of Woods and Forests, the chief whereof are *Monsault* and *St. Amand*. It abounds in Lakes, Ponds, and Springs; and is replenish'd with both pasture and Corn grounds, so that it enjoys plenty of all sorts of grain (particularly excellent Wheat) and herbage; neither is it defective in fruit trees, wherewith the gardens and Orchards of the inhabitants are well stor'd; the Country in short affording all other such things in great abundance as are reckon'd among the necessities of human Life. Nor are the Bowels of the Earth in this Province less fruitful then the surface, for by them is yielded very choice both Iron and leaden Ore, besides divers sorts of Marble, and that hard Stone call'd by the Latins *Index*, and by the *Dutch* *Touch-stone*, that is (as we likewise term it from the use) *Touch-stone*: and lastly great quantities of Pitcoal, tho the same by reason of the thick and offensive fumes that proceed from it in burning, be accounted inferior to that of *Liege*. The lordly Towns of *Hainault* are in number twenty-four, viz. *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Quesnoy*, *Conde*, *Landrevy*, *Avesnes*, *Chimay*, *Marienburg*, *Philippeville*, *Beaumont*, *Maubeuge*, *Barvy*, *Bins*, *Roux*, *Soigny*, *Braine le Comte*, *Engien*, *Halle*, *Leffins*, *Chavre*, *Aix*, *St. Guiljan*, and *Leuze*. There are moreover reckon'd to be no fewer then 950 neat, pleasant, and Rich Villages in this Province; wherein, as *Gaucciardin* informs us, are comprehended, three Principalities (*Chimay*, *Ligne* and *Brabant*) ten Earldoms, (others say thirteen) twenty-two Baronies, twenty-six Abbies or Religious Houses, twelve Signories belonging to such Personages as they call Peers; with divers high Offices and dignities, the chief whereof are those of Marshal, Seward and great Huntsman. It is reported to be an ordinary, tho very arrogant saying among the inhabitants of *Hainault*, that they are *subject to none but God and the Sun*.

The Provincial Estates consist of five members, the first whereof is constituted by the twelve Peers; the second by the Prelats and Ecclesiastical Colleges; the third by the ordinary Lay-Nobility; the fourth by the grand Officers of the whole Country; and the fifth by the Magistrates of the chief Cities; among which,

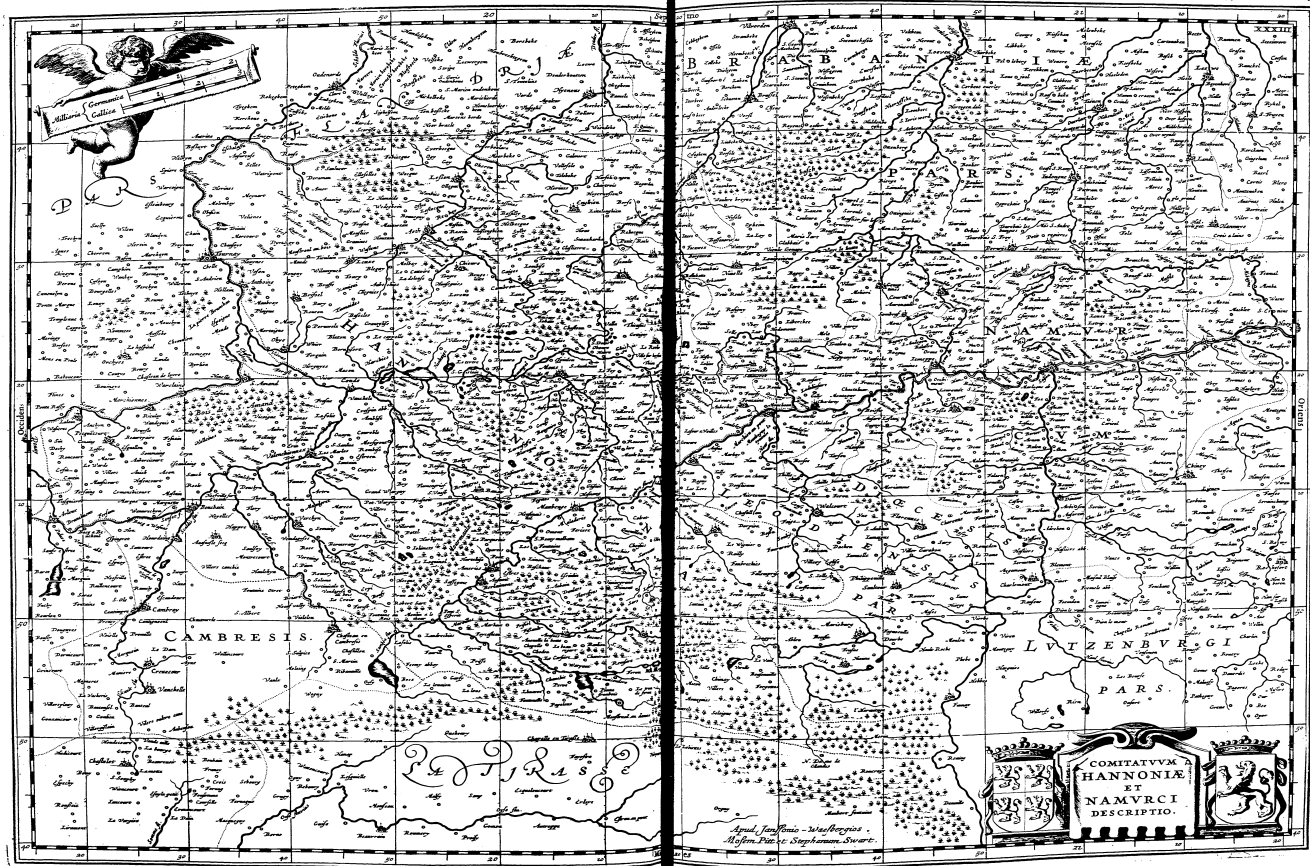
Mons (call'd also *Montes*, and *Berghen*, and *Berghen in Hainegaw*) excels all the rest, being one of the principal Cities thorowout the Low-Countries. It has its name from its situation, which is upon a higher ground, but with such a gentle rise to it that it cannot be properly term'd Mountainous; yet one corner of it runs up to the top of a very great ascent, upon which lies a spacious plain affording a pleasant prospect, and being the usual place, where the youth of the City exercise themselves at divers sorts of games and pastimes. The place is wonderful strong by its very situation, the Country round about being easily overrun for a great space by the waters of the *Haine* and *Fulde*, towards the confluence of which two Rivers the City stands, the latter of the two cutting it thorow on the lower side. It is also furrounded by a very good stone Wall with a triple broad Ditch; and is defended by a strong Castle. The build-

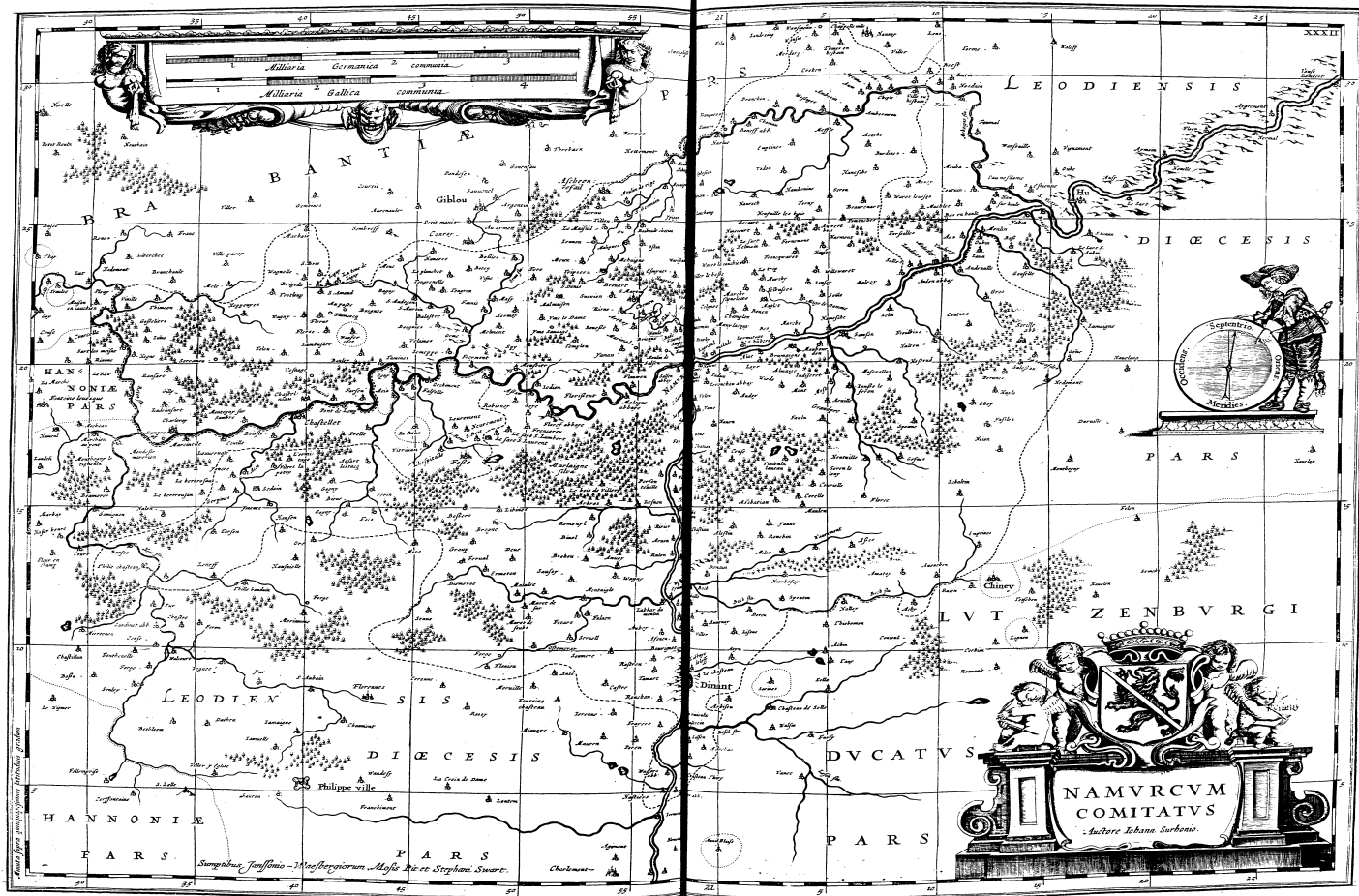
ings of the Town are both stately and beautiful, the Streets being large and the Market-place spacious; and scarce any place is better provided of Conduits, which continually supply the inhabitants with water. Here is a famous Colledge of Canonicks, which are not in the nature of ordinary Nuns, as not being ty'd by a perpetual vow of chastity, but left free to depart and marry when they judge it convenient. It was founded by *Gualtrade* Princeess of *Lorraine*, and according to its primitive constitution only persons of noble descent are capable of being admitted into the society; to the higher Quality of whom the original plentiful endowment of the foundation was made proportionable. In the morning they very devoutly attend at Mass in a Religious habit, but after dinner they put on a much different dress, and as if their very persons were alter'd with their garbe, sing, dance, and are as sociable as the most Courtly dames. The Earl of *Hainault* are the Patrons of this Colledge, in whose disposal is the Office of Lady Abbess or Governess (an honourable and rich preferment) by whom every new Earl was formerly wont to be solemnly sworn at his inauguration, at which time he particularly oblig'd himself to defend the privileges of this society. Here are likewise some Canonicks belonging to men, but these are no more then are just sufficient to perform the solemn acts of devotion, and to manage the Womens affairs. In the Church of this Religious house is to be seen the image of a dead body just beginning to putrefy, to artificially painted, that the sight of it is said to be very offensive, especially to a squemish stomach. *Mons* is moreover a place of good trade, which consists in divers commodities and several sorts of manufactures, especially in those kinds of stuffs which we call *Seyes*. In this City (for the Government whereof the Reader may consult *Goltitz's* Itinerary. P. 139. 140.) is also the seat of the Provincial Council, from whence there is no recourse to the Grand Council of *Mechlin*, and to which appeals are made from all places of *Hainault* except *Valenciennes*. Concerning the surprisal of this place (an. 1572) by means of twelve Soldiers pretending to be Merchants, and to have great quantities of Wine upon the road (for the conveying whereof into the Cellars ere the heat of the day should come on, they desir'd and obtain'd the keys of the City before the usual time of opening the Gates; and so let in some forces of Horse and Foot under *Lewis of Neffers*, Brother to the Prince of *Orange*) see *Mézeray* lib. 4. and *Mourfous* lib. 3. *Revue Belgie*. And as for the baffle given towards the conclusion of the peace in '78 to the French designs upon this place (which enterprize was entirely defeated by the Prince of *Oranges* guards, and the King of great *Britann* subjects under that excellent Soldier the Earl of *Ojery*) it is yet very fresh in the memories of men; and deserves the best of Historical pens to deliver it to posterity in a peculiar manner, and among the greatest and most glorious actions of this present Century.

Bajsa is about two miles and half distant from *Mons*. It is a very neat Village, and has the fairest Castle not only in *Hainault* but in all the *Belgie* Provinces; upon account whereof it was rais'd by *Charles* the Fifth to the dignity of an Earldom.

Valenciennes owes both its name and being (as is suppos'd) to the Emperor *Valentinian*; being induc'd to the building thereof both by the goodness of the air and the fruitfulness of the







the neighbouring foil. It is seated at the distance of seven leagues from *Mons*, and as many from *Lille*, (standing upon the *Scheld*, by means whereof and the little River *Rouelle* it is encompass'd and divided by so many interspers'd Channels, that not only most streets have their distinct currents, but the place it self is render'd exceeding defensible, as being furnish'd with water in great abundance, and divers Sluices commanding the same; and thereby, if occasion be, in a little time drown'ing all the Country round about it. But besides these advantages of its situation, *Valenciennes* is posses'd of what additional strength Art could bestow upon it, that fate of it particularly which stands upon an ascent of ground being fortified with very strong walls and a rampart encompass'd by extraordinary broad and deep Ditches; and by reason of the great difference which is found in the several parts of this City, in respect of situation, at least two distinct Armies are judg'd requisite to carry on an effectual siege of the same. The Church of our Lady, call'd *Nôtre Dame la Grande*, is not an artificial Building (being erected upon stately Arches and Pillars of Marble and Porphyry) notwithstanding is antiquity; which sufficiently appears by its being so contriv'd as to admit but a glimmering light, not unlike that of Thickets and Groves; which in ancient times was accounted not a little to contribute to the advancement of devotion. Here is a large and fair Convent of *Franciscans*, as also another of *Dominicans* (which latter contains no fewer than eighty Friars), and among their several Buildings for pious uses is one for the education of Orphans of both Sexes, who are liberally maintain'd and carefully instructed in several Trades and Occupations. The Arsenal is a fair structure, but was observ'd some years since to be very ill furnish'd. The Palace call'd *La Salle du Comte* stands upon the *Scheld*, and is so pleasantly and healthily seated, that the ancient Earls of *Hainault* made it their usual place of Residence. The Town-house stands in the chief Market-place, to which is neatly carv'd Frontpiece is no small ornament; the adjoining Church dedicated to *St. Peter* being also remarkable for the like curious work, as is also the Clock plac'd on high, which discovers at a distance not only the hour, but the course of the Moon and other Planets, the Month, season of the year, and length of the day. Within the same extent of Buildings, attributed to *William* the Good, Earl of *Hainault, Holland, and Zealand*, are comprehended the Corn and the Cloth-Market, the common Prison, divers spacious Halls and large Rooms, sufficient for all the public uses of the City. Over the *Scheld* are built ten Bridges, upon which stand stately and commodious Houses, inhabited for the most part by the Treasurers of the Court and by those of the Land of *Hainault*, with some other public Officers; who are all exempted from the ordinary Taxes paid by the rest of the City. *Valenciennes* has the Staple of French Wines, and here also is made fine Linnen Cloth, equalling that of *Cambray*, with water Tabbies and Mohairs, and other the like Commodities. This was the first place in all these Countries that deny'd obedience to the Princes of *Parma*, refusing to admit a Garrison sent hither by her as Governors of these Provinces; but referring the Reader for an account of the fortune it ran in those Wars to such as have writ at large of the same, I shall only add here, that it was surrounded in *March 1677* by the French with an Army of fifty thousand men, and after a short

siege was carried by one single assault (the Order for which, with the whole method of managing the same, are said to be written by that great Monarch in his own hand) whereby no more was intended than the taking of a Horn-work, and by that means the farther straitening of the place. The King would not expose the Town to the fury of the Soldiers, tho it had been carry'd by storm; but made the inhabitants pay forty thousand Crowns as a ransom for their Goods and Lives; which sum he design'd to lay aside for the building of a Citadel in the place, the taking whereof did exceedingly advantage the French in the prosecution of their designs upon *Cambray*.

Bouchain is situate upon the bank of the *Scheld*, between *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, to the maintaining of communication between which two places it very much conduces in time of War. It is a strong tho but small Town, and was provided of a good Garrison when besieg'd by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1676; to whom it was nevertheless yielded up after one assault, the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Armies being come as far as *Valenciennes* in order to its relief.

Quefroy (*Queretum*) is a small Town, about three leagues distant from *Valenciennes*. It is indifferently well fortified, and enjoys a good trade, maintain'd especially by the half-Silks and great quantities of Linnen made in it.

Conde (*Condantum*) stands about a mile from *Valenciennes*, upon the right bank of the *Scheld*, being a pretty little Town, with a small Castle.

Landrevy is a strong place, and is very more considerable for its lying upon the frontiers of the Province, and so being an inlet into the *Spanish Netherlands*. It is seated upon the *Sambre*, and is about six leagues from *Valenciennes*. It was render'd famous in the last Century (*viz. an. 1543*) by holding out in a wonderful manner against *Charles* the Fifth; and being the year following restor'd by the Articles of Peace to the Duke of *Arschot* the supreme Lord of it, it was by him exchange'd for an equivalent; as was also about the same time the tolerably handsome and strong Town of *Avesnes*, seated at the equal distance of four leagues from *Meaubeuge* and *Landrevy*. At *Avesnes le sec*, a small Village between *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*, and not far distant from the former, is a fort of most beautiful Stone dug, for whiteness almost equalling the finest Marble, and of such softness and firmness withall, that it is easily wrought into any shape or figure without the least danger of cracking; but then to fortify it against the injuries of the weather, they cover it over with several layers of Gums and Oils, whereby it becomes so incrustated that it is made almost eternal.

Chimay (*Chimacum*) is situate in a Wood upon the little River *Blanchet*, consisting of indifferent beautiful Buildings in *Guicardine* time, among which was one of the Princes Palaces, with pleasant Gardens and Labyrinths adjoining. This place descended about the same time to the Family of *Arenberg*.

Marienburg (*Marienburgum*) was so call'd from its Foundress *Mary* Queen of *Hungary* and Sister to *Charles* the Fifth, by whom it was built about the year 1542. It is distant from *Mons* ten leagues and from *Chimay* but three, and was (besides the advantage of its situation) so well fortified at first with a very strong Wall and four good Bulwarks, that it was look'd upon as impregnable, if provided of a sufficient Garrison of considerable men; the loss of it (to the incredible prejudice of all these Countries) in the year

Bouchain.

Quefroy.

Conde.

Landrevy.

Chimay.

Marienburg.

1554 being imputed to the bafe and unworthy behaviour of the defendants.

Philipville. About a league and half from *Maryburg*, and but a league from *Charlemont* stands *Philipville*, another strong Fortrefs, built not long after the first of these two places was in manner afforded taken by the *French*. It was order'd, for the better securing the frontier of this Country towards *France*, to be fortified with five Royal Battions, besides Walls and other good Works, and honour'd by *Philip* the Second of Spain with his own name.

Beaumont. Beaumont (so call'd from its delicate situation upon an hill) is a very little but pleasant and fair Town, belonging to the Dukes of *Guelders*, but anciently the seat of the second Sons of *Hainault*, upon which account it was erected into an Earldom. It is four leagues distant from *Chimay* and *Binche*, and seven from *Mons*.

Mabenge. *Mabenge* (*Malsodium*) stands (about four leagues from *Mons*) upon the *Sambre*, which River running thorow it, affords the grand requisite of trade, the convenient transportation of commodities, the chief whereof here is Woollen Cloth.

Baroy. *Baroy* (call'd *Barois Wallon* to distinguish it from *Barois in Flanders*) is at present a place of very mean account, tho' some writers contend earnestly for its having been the ancient, large, and powerful City *Belgium*, from whence all these Countries took their denomination.

Binche. *Binche*, standing upon a branch of the *Haine*, is distant from *Mons* some three leagues, and was formerly a well peopl'd place, but has suffer'd exceedingly in the wars of the last ages, being particularly burnt down and utterly ruin'd by the *French* in the year 1544. It was made a Seat of pleasure, being adorn'd with a fine Palace and delicate Gardens by *Mary Queen of Hungary*, on whom it had been bettow'd by *Charles* the fifth, whose Deputy he was for some years in the *Netherlands*.

Halle. *Halle* (call'd *Nôtre Dame d'Haals*, and in Latin *Halle*) is the first place towards *Brabant* where *French* is spoken. The word signified at first a large Repository for Merchants, and has now for a long time both in *France* and *Flanders*, as well as in *England* and other Countries, been us'd to denote a person of Quality's Mansion House. This place is seated upon the very borders of *Brabant*, being distant from *Mons* about three of their miles, and is not considerable either for space or building, altho' it be water'd by the *Senne* which runs thro' it, and stands in a rich and fruitful Country; the principal ornament, and main support of the Town being the Chappel of the blessed *Virgin*; whose statue (of so great fame thoroughout the Christian world) is about two foot long, Crown'd with a Diadem of pure Gold, the whole of it being cover'd over with the same Metal. In one hand she holds our Saviour, and in another a good Rofe. Great is the confluence of *Voraries* here upon the first Sunday in *September*, upon which day *Aeth*, *Tourmay*, *Valenciennes*, *Condoy*, *Namur*, and several other Cities and Towns fend their Deputies besides with their respective Offerings. The usual offering formerly was a new Gown for the *Virgin*, of which there is now far more great store that they are distributed to *Voraries*, who offer for them a certain sum of money. The most precious Ornaments and Utensils of this Chappel were given by *Philip* the Good and his Dutchess, *Charles* the fifth, *Archduke Albert*, and *Maximilian* the first; the latter of whom gave

the Rofe-tree of pure Gold, two foot high, branching out with variety of sprigs and flowers, the same having been consecrated and sent to him by the Pope. Here is to be seen a *Silvers* pen, hung up by a chain of the same Metal, with a copy of verses, wherein he acknowledges the Patronage and assistance of the *Virgin Mary* in all his performances. There is a multitude of other curious and rich offerings to be seen in this Chappel, except the facinorous violence exercis'd by certain Soldiers upon the same an. 1675 (at which time the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Armies lay encamp'd thereabout) convey'd them away beyond recovery; some of the Complex in this gaitl Robbery being afterwards taken and punish'd with death.

For an account of *Braine le Comte*, three miles from *Halle*; of *Lessen* towards *Flanders* upon the *Denders*; and *Roelx* or *Roux* (in Latin *Rodium*) near *Mons* and *Binche*; as also of *Soligny*, *Singhien*, *Cheuvre* (*Cervia*) *Leuze*, *Aeth*, *Fountain F'Évelque*, and other places in *Hainault* of inferior note, the inquisitive Reader may have recourse to *Guicciardin* and *Blauu's Theatrum Orbium*.

The County of NAMUR.



NAMUR, in Latin call'd *Namuracum*, and by those who affirm its chief City to have been originally a strong Hold built by the *Romans*; and by them denominated *novus Murus* (*Namurum*), is bounded by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg* and

the Bishoprick of *Liege*. In fruitfulness of soil, abundance of Fowl and Venison, good Veins of Coal and Iron, (with some of Lead), and excellent Quantities of dark colow'd and black Marble (the last whereof is call'd *Jaspur*), with several other productions and native commodities, it is not inferior to the neighbouring Country of *Hainault*; its Earth moreover yielding abundance of Fossil nitre, which is also very serviceable to mine in the transportation of that beneficial manufacture, which together with divers sorts of curious Marble (dug especially about *Dinant* and *Agimont*) are first convey'd by the *Mofe* and *Sambre* to the Metropolis of the Province.

There are but four *Wall'd Towns* in this Province, viz. *Namur*, *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, and *Valencourt*: with about 182 Villages, and several Monasteries and Religious houses, among which that of the *remontrances*, at *Pleur* upon the *Senne*, extends all the rest. The supreme Government of the whole Territory belongs to the chief of the Ecclesiastics, the Nobles, and the Deputies of the principal Cities. *Namur* lies in a flat bottom, below an almost continual descent of three miles from *Gemblois*. It is seated upon the confluence of the *Mofe* and the *Sambre*, on the left side of which last River (that is towards *Brabant*) stands the best part of the

the City; the passage over both of them being by two Stone Bridges, which make the place both more commodious and more beautiful. On the right hand, or opposite side the *Sambre* washes the foot of a Mountain, or very high Hill, where stand many private houses, and above them a flatly and strong Castle, render'd very defensible by its situation. That above mentioned larger part of the City is adorn'd with the Market-place, Court, or Guild-Hall, divers Churches, and a great number of good Stone Buildings. Beyond the *Sambre* and between that and the *Mos* is situ'd the chief Parochial Church: from whence may be collected that the body of the City did originally stand between the two Rivers, just above the place where they mix their waters. Intimable was the damage done to *Namur* by the swelling of the *Sambre* into 1571, which time the waters rising to an incredible height (recorded by marks yet to be seen upon the Fronts of their houses) not only bore down what ever flood in their way, but drove forth a quantity of Flints before them as well upon the *Champs*, as into the sea, and left a small Island yet remaining and to be seen at the confluence of the two Rivers. This City is reputed to be distant from *Loven* eight leagues, from *Liege* ten, and from *Brussels* eleven. The College of Canons, founded by one of their Earls, is commanded by *Travellers*, besides which there are two other Collegiate societies, to one whereof belongs the Church of *St. Alban*, erected, at the request of *Philip* the second into a Cathedral by *Paul* the fourth. Among the Religious houses, appertaining to both Sexes, in this City, that of the *Franciscans* exceeds all the rest, and is accounted a sumptuous and stately structure; being also made more remarkable by the Learning and piety of several of its Friars. In *Namur* is the residence of the Provincial Council from whence the only appeal is to the high Court of *Mechlin*. The Citizens are well train'd, and of a martial disposition; having but few Merchants and Artificers among them. Their Language is a corrupted *French*, and in *Guelders* signifies a great number of Nobles, and persons of higher rank, but many of them (as he tells us) of a seditious and illegitimate descent, being their residence in *Namur*.

Bovines Boevige (*Bovine*) is a small Town, oftentimes well nigh ruin'd by the injuries of War, particularly an. 1554, about which time the forces of *Henry* the second of *France* miserably wast'd divers parts of these Countries. It is chiefly considerable for its being a pass between *Namur* and *Luxemburg*; and yet was it taken an. 1676 by *Marshall Crequi*, without the striking of one stroke; the Garrison throwing down their Arms and refusing to fight, notwithstanding the earnest intreaties of the Governor, that they would not so basely give up the place.

Charlemont is a strong fortrefs built an. 1555 by *Charles* the fifth (from whom it took its name) as a curb to the incursions of the *French* (then posses'd of *Marinburg*) in these parts. It is distant from *Brabant* three leagues, and from *Namur* seven, and is very conveniently seated upon a Hill, near the left bank of the *Mofe*, not far from *Giver*, a place of great note as *Guicciardin* informs us.

Valencourt or *Valencour* (*Valencurium*) is distant from *Namur* seven leagues, being a little Town of mean account, tho' seated in a very Pleasant Country.

The principal of the Villages in this Province is *Dave* or *Dewe*, standing on the *Mofe* in the way to *Bovines*, and being defended and adorn'd by a strong Castle, with a large garrison, and the title of a Vicounty. Of other places, such as are *Floren*, *Valey*, *Samfon* &c. nothing occurs fit to be commemorated; and as for *Dinant* an account of it may be had in the description of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the famous having for a long time been under the jurisdiction of that Principality. But we must not pass by the Fortrefs of

Charlemy, (so call'd in honour of the present King of *Spain*) which is seated upon a rising ground in the exterior and western Angle made by the meeting of the *Pieton* and the *Sambre*, and in or near the place where formerly stood a small Village call'd *Charney*. It was built by the Marquiss of *Catle Roderick*, a little before the invade made by the *French* into the *Spanish Netherlands* an. 1667, on purpose to curb the excursions of such Garrisons as the *French* King had betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Mofe*, but being made hardly ten days, it was upon the approach of the foretold Enemy quitted by the *Spaniards*, the body of its fortifications being first flighted, and only the Outworks left entire. The *French* King immediately after taking possession of it, and considering that it was seated not above six Leagues from *Namur*, and as many from *Mons*, and some twelve or thirteen from *Brussels*, and therefore apprehending it of great consequence towards the prosecution of the designe he had upon *Brabant* and the remainder of *Hainault*, judiciously chose to employ his much reduced Army for the space of fifteen days in repairing the ruins of this Fortrefs; and having put the same in a good posture of defence, and left a sufficient Garrison in it, order'd the Governor to proceed with all diligence in the farther strengthening of the same, so that in a little time it became one of the most considerable Holds in all these Countries. And yet there are not wanting those in the polick and sharp-sighted fraternity who have observ'd all this labour and expence very ill employ'd, and who positively affirm that if that victorious Monarch had in the foretold year either set out one month sooner, or not stopp'd at all in the fortifying of this place, he might in half the Campaign have master'd *Brussels*, *Gant*, and *Antwerp*, that is (in effect) of all the *Spanish Netherlands*.

At *Charlemy* begins the bounding line of the *French* late Conquests, that is between the *Netherlands* and the Ocean; the same running thorow or near the following places; viz. *Fountain*, *Marimont*, *Mons*, *Cheuvre*, *Aeth*, *Oudenarde*, *Cortryck*, *Roufelaer*, *Dismade* and *Nesperet*.

This Seignory has undergone frequent changes of its Lords and Masters in the course of these latter Ages; the pretensions of several Princes as well as other accidents expelling it from time to time to the hardihoods and miseries of War. We are told that *Philip* the Brother of *Baldwin*, Emperor of *Constantinople* was about the year 1200 posses'd of the Marquissate of *Namur*, which in process of time and under some of the succeeding Marquisses appears to have been rais'd to the dignity of an Earldom; but whether the same came to *Philip* the Good (and so to the houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*) by purchase or by pure right of inheritance, remains still (as *Guicciardin* tells us) a matter of dispute.

The County or Province of Artois or ARTHOIS.



THE Province of Artois (call'd in Latin *Artesia* and *Arthefia*) was in the time of *Cæsar*, and the founding of the *Roman* Empire, inhabited by the *Atrebatians*, the principal City of which people was the present Metropolis of the Province, term'd anciently *Atrebatum*, and of latter Ages by the *French Arras*, by the *Italians Arrago*, and by the *German Arrethi*. The Country it self is at this day (having been sometimes, particularly in the Reign of the Emperor *Charles* the Bald, accounted part of *Flanders*, and at others variously bounded according to the different success of the Wars of the last Centuries) circumscrib'd by the Countries of *Cambray*, *Picardy*, *Flanders*, and *Hainault*, so that it enjoys a very mild and temperate Air, with a fertile soil, producing all sorts of grain and fruit and other necessaries and comforts of Life in more than usual plenty; Wine only excepted, the defect whereof is to be imputed to the natural sloath and idleness of the inhabitants, or rather their refusal of negligence as to such things, occasion'd by the small hopes they had of reaping the fruits of their labours, expos'd to the frequent and almost yearly incursions of the neighbouring *French*, under whose dominion having been of late years, they have (probably) apply'd themselves with more diligence both to that and other points of good husbandry. The soil however of this Province has been long since of noted fame for the production of excellent Wheat in so great abundance, that several of the adjacent Countries, particularly *Flanders*, *Texelund*, and *Brabant*, were supply'd therewith. The wall'd Towns of this Province were in *Guicciardin* time reckon'd to be twelve (accounting *Renty* for one) the Villages being 854, tho many of them almost ruin'd by War. The whole (which comprehends a great number of Monasteries and Religious houses) is divided into nine Chastellanies, or Territories, so call'd from their appertaining originally to certain Castles or strong Fortresses within each District. The Estates of Artois consist of four members, viz, the Prelates, Nobles, and the Deputies of their Chapters and principal Cities.

Arras.

The Capital City of Artois is *Arras*, which being seated upon the *Scarpe* is distant from *Doullens* eight, from *Cambray* nine, from *Duyn* (to which place the River has been made, since the late conquests of the *French*, commodiously navigable) six, and from *Amiens* fourteen (but those smaller) Leagues. *Arras* is a place of a large circumference, consisting of two distinct Towns, separated formerly by a wall (which was long since thought fit to be demolish'd for the security of both parts) and call'd by the different names of *la Cite*, and *la Ville*, the former of which is in a peculiar manner subject to the Bishop, as the other is to the secular Prince. *La Cite* is the least, but withal the most pleasant part, being also very well fortify'd with good Bulwarks and Trenches, and containing among other fair Buildings the beautiful Cathedra-

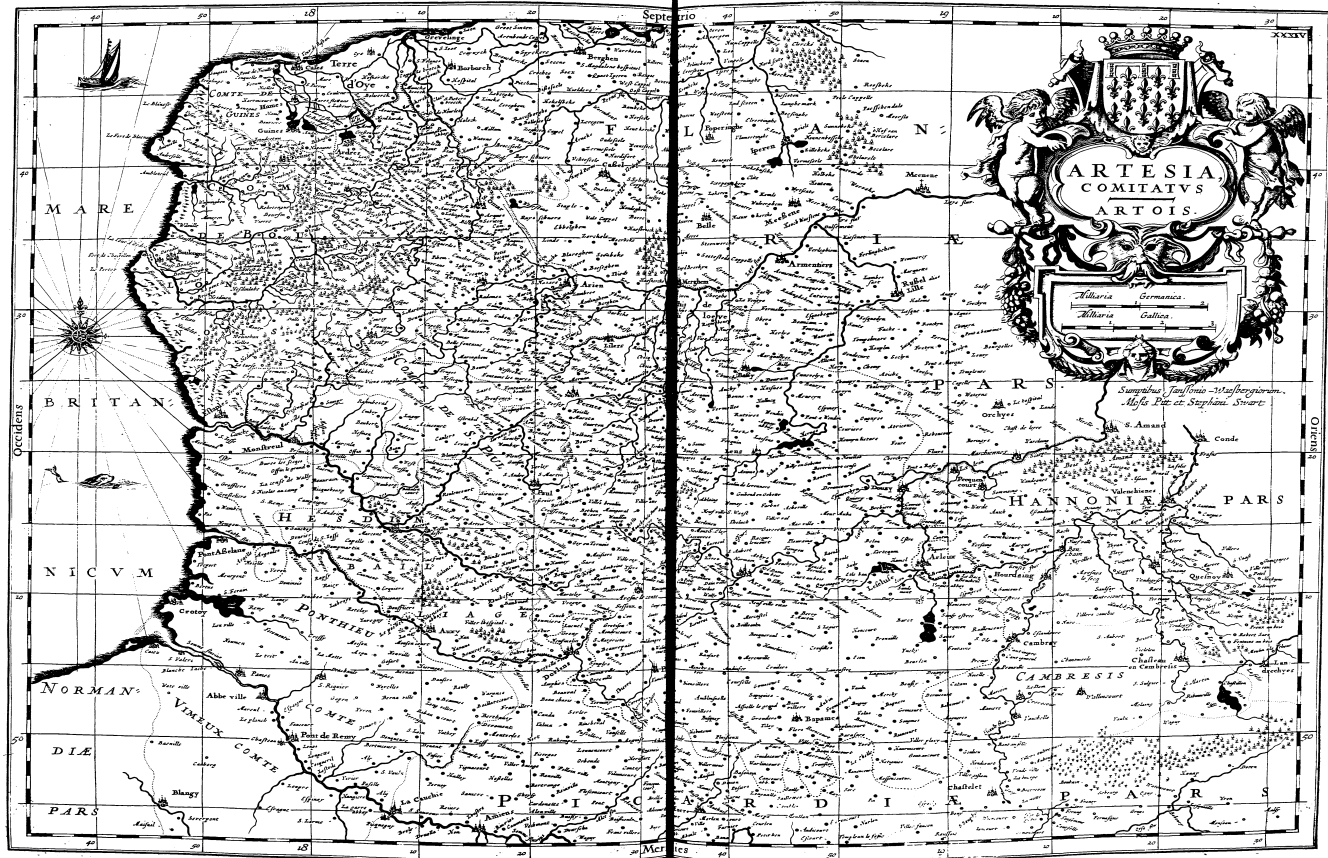
l dedicated to the blessed Virgin, wherein belongs a Library excellently stor'd with variety of Manuscripts, especially such as treat of Theological matters. The Bishoprick of *Arras* Founded an. 531, and afterwards united with that of *Cambray*, was restor'd at length to its original seat by Pope *Urban* the second, who is said to have been partly induc'd thereto, that he might shew his displeasure against the people of *Cambray*, for their siding with the Emperor *Henry* the fourth, the mortal Enemy of St. *Peters* Chair. In the above-mention'd Cathedral (to pass by the holy Candle which formerly, as they tell us, dropp'd down from Heaven, and has a peculiar Chappel and conservatory in the other part of this City) is carefully preserv'd a fine sort of Manna, resembling wool; and plentifully shew'd down (as he, they say, relates himself in some of his Epistles) in the time of St. *Jovin*. The same (which lies richly incas'd in a bed of Jewels) at certain seasons, but especially in times of extraordinary drowth, is with great solemnity expos'd to the publick view of the people, whose devotion is suppos'd to be thereby rais'd, and their prayers render'd more fervent and efficacious towards the obtaining of rain. The other part of *Arras*, term'd *La Ville*, was even in *Guicciardin* time by its situation, together with its walls, Bulwarks, and deep and broad (tho dry) Ditch, so strongly fortify'd, that it was esteem'd capable of enduring the sharpest and longest siege; yet was it an. 1640 in the space of about seven weeks taken by the *French*, at which time were found written over one of the Gates these two verses, sufficiently expressing the haughty confidence of the inhabitants:

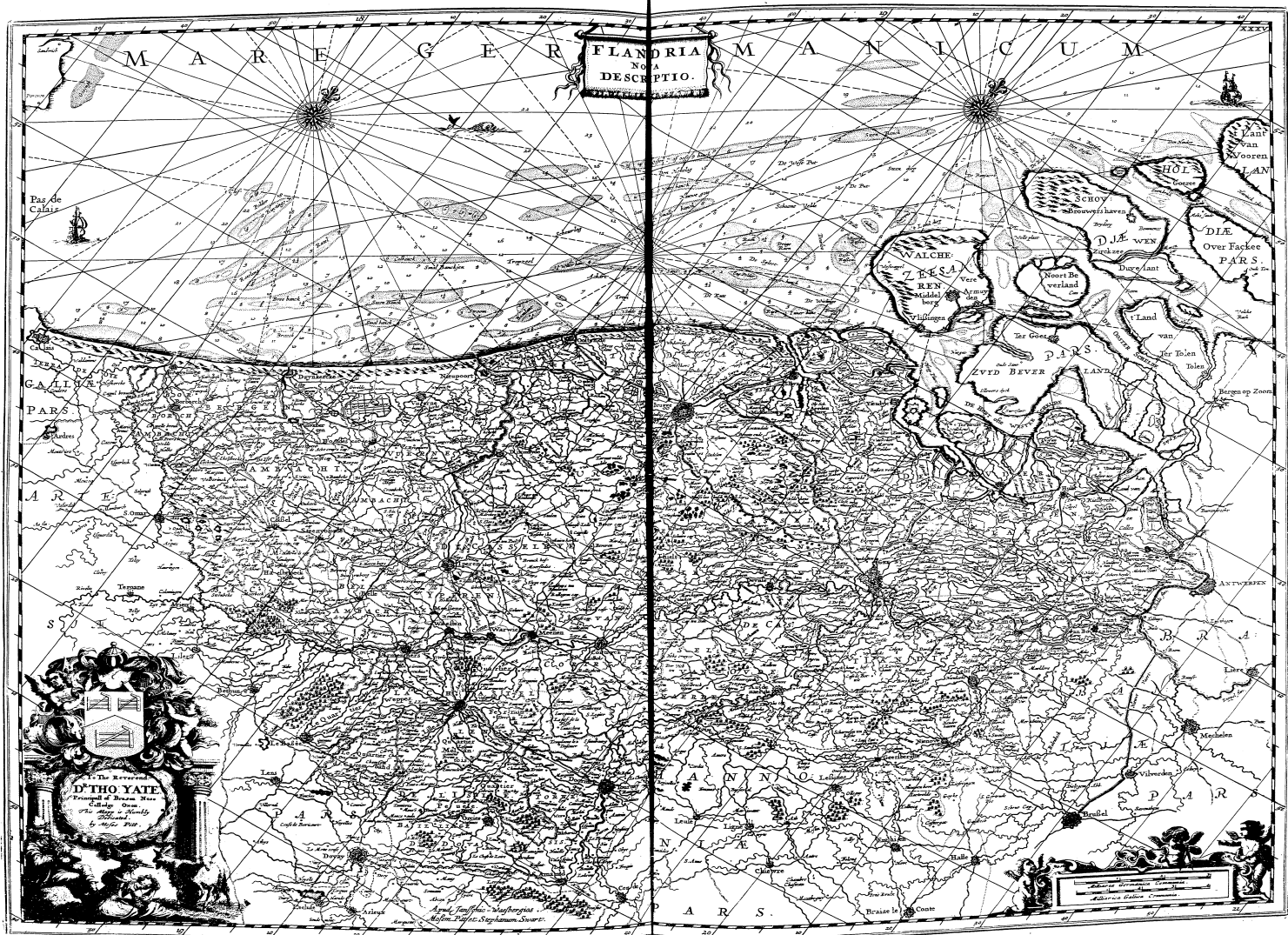
*Quand les Francois prenderont Arras,
Les souris mangeront les Chats.*

That is, the *French* shall never be able to take *Arras*, till such time as the Mice devour the Cats. In this second part of the City, (which has the convenience, and ornament of broad Streets, with a fair and spacious Market-place) stands the august and wealthy Abby of St. *Elphasia*, the yearly revenue whereof amounts to the sum of 20000 thousand Crowns. This place is also furnish'd with other Churches, the structure whereof is stately and sumptuous; and the Citizens houses are said to be very commodiously built, having particularly deep and large Cellars, or pav'd under-ground Rooms, intended at first (as *Guicciardin* tells us) for places of retreat in the time of war, and therefore so contriv'd that the Citizens with their whole Families may be lodg'd in them, and so secur'd from the fury of a Besiegers great shot. There are several wealthy Tradersmen and Artificers in this City, which was long since famous for making great quantities of *Saxen*, but much more for being the place to which the rich Tapestries and *Arras* Hangings, so well known thorowout the world, owe both their name and original. For an account of the learned men who acknowledge this Town for their birth-place (among whom is the famous Heribald *Carthus* *Chaplain*) the Reader may have recourse to *Guicciardin* and *Blauw*.

St. *Omers* had its name from St. *Audemarus* (being stild in Latin *Fannus Sancti Audomari*) a Native of *Constance* in *Germany*, and Bishop of *Tervuer*, who built at first only a Monastery upon the place (where before stood no more than an ordinary Cattle, call'd *Sibibi*) with a fair Church that took its denomination from him; the opinion of whose great sanctity drew multi-







multitudes of people thither, and occasion'd the erecting of so many Buildings that in a small time they came to equal in extent a very considerable Town. But whatever was the beginning and original of this City, it has in these latter ages been one of the principal places not only of *Artois* but of all the *Spanish Netherlands*, having been particularly considerable for the inconvenience it always occasion'd to *France*. Hold an Enemy was much advantag'd in making incursions into, and levying contributions upon the neighbouring parts of that Kingdom; the fame being sufficiently experienc'd a few years ago, when all *Brabant* was thereby made desolate, the commerce with *Calais* being cut off, and a prejudicial separation made of the *French* Conquests between *Aras* and *Dunkirk*. This City is seated on the River *Aa* and is well fortified with Walls, Bastions, Half-Moons, Ditches, Martes, and Lakes; in the latter of which are little floating Islands affording good pasturage for Cattle, and shelter for Fish, which in great numbers seek covert under them in the extremity of heat and cold; these Islands, as is related by *Guicciardin*, (who mentions only one great Lake) for a certain ruth, being easily drawn from one place to another by a small cord y'd to the Buoy which grow upon the same. Upon the said Lake, stands among other Edifices a noble and large Monastery of the Order of St. Bernard by whom also it is reported to have been built. The believe, chiefly upon the authority of Tradition in this Country, that St. Omers is the famous *Icius Portus* of *Julius Caesar*, where he embark'd with his Army for the invasion of *Britain*; and they argue from the nature of the sand and gravel hereabout that the Sea heretofore did flow thus far. Saint Omers was an. 1677 at the same time assaulted by Monsieur that the French King himself besieg'd *Cambray*; and the Prince of *Orange*, who advanc'd to its relief with an Army of thirty thousand men being defeated near *Cassel*, the Defendants unwilling to run the hazard of having it carry'd by storm, capitulated and upon Articles yielded up the Town. To conclude our account of this City, the Riches of the people, the Canal for Commerce, call'd the new *Fosse*, the Abby of St. Bertin, and more especially the *English* Seminary of Jesuits, have render'd it a place of publick note and of no common fame throughout the World.

Bezuwe is distant from *Arien* or *Aire* some five leagues; and is no contemptible Town either in respect of strength or beauty; the chief commodity of the place being excellent Cleeves, of which a great quantity is transported and vend'd out of the *Belgick* Provinces.

Aire or *Arien* (*Aria*) stands upon the *Eys*, about two leagues from *Tereuan*, and is a very strong place, being environ'd on three sides by a moorish level, and fortify'd with good Ditches, Bastions, Halfmoons, Redouts, Hornworks and Countercarps. It can be closely besieg'd but on one side, and there it is defended by a strong Fortress call'd the Fort of St. James, having five Bastions, two Halfmoons and a deep Trench. This Town was besieg'd and taken by the *Spaniards* and not long after recover'd by the *Spaniards* an. 1641. Since that it was besieg'd by the *Marshall of Hamieres* in July 1676, and the said Fort of St. Francis with most of the Outworks and being taken, the *French* play'd their Bombs and Grenadoes so incredibly thick, that the Citizens (who suffer'd great damage thereby) began to mutiny, and the place was surrender'd upon

NETHERLANDS.

good Articles, which were the more readily granted by the *French* because the Duke of *Villa Hermosa* was upon his march for the relief of the same.

Esapaule (*Esapaule*) is a small Town six leagues distant from *Aras*; and is a place that cannot conveniently be besieg'd, there being no Springs or Rivers within three leagues round about it.

The Castle of *Renety*, with a fair and large Village adjoining to it, stands upon a small rivulet, and was in the last Century a Fortress of very great strength, being an. 1554 besieg'd by the *French* King and reliev'd by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth.

The old *Heslin* (which stood upon the *Canche*, some four leagues from St. Paul, and was anciently the seat of the Earl of *Flanders* and *Artois*) being found inconveniently seated upon account of the modern way of assaults with the use of great Guns, was by the command of *Charles* the fifth raz'd to the very ground about the year 1553; order being given at the same time for the building of the new *Heslin*, call'd *Heslin-fert*, which stands also upon the River *Canche*, (navigable as far as *Montreuil*) but enjoys a far better situation, and is a regular Hexagon, so well contriv'd and fortify'd that it is esteem'd one of the strongest Holds in all these Countries; yet was it taken in less than the space of six weeks by the *French* an. 1639; the fury of it in so short a time being imputed to the Garrison have been too lavish of their powder, of which they were by that means become almost destitute.

The County of St. Paul (within the Province of *Artois*) is a Seigneurie of great antiquity; the Earl whereof having oftentimes play'd fast and loose with *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, and kept these Princes for many years at continual strife; the last mention'd of them was even with him at long run, and having got him into his hands, requited his treachery with the loss of his head. But for a farther account of this Earldom, and particularly of the City of *Tereuan* (long since quite ruin'd and demolish'd) at the siege whereof *Maximilian* the Emperor serv'd in person under the *English* colours an. 1513) and some other places in *Artois* with the account of the success of its Earls, and the descent of the Province it self to the house of *Burgundy*, the Reader must consult *Guicciardin*, *Blau*, and others, the nature and circumstances of whose business and undertakings oblig'd, or at least permitted them, to be more large in their Writings.

The Earldom or Province of FLANDERS.



THE Province of *Flanders*, since the County of *Artois* was taken out of it, has been bound'd by the Western branch of the *Scheld* call'd the *Hout*, by *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, *Picardy* and the *English* Ocean. The opinion that this Country in ancient times was united to *England* seems very improbable, for its having been separated and thrown at so great a distance from the fame by an Earthquake is no likely matter, and the supposition that so great

O o o

Esapaule.

Renety.

Heslin.

County of
St. Paul.

a distance as is even between *Dover* and *Calais* may have been the effect of the gradual encroachments of the Sea, is altogether inconsistent with the Age of the World according to any hypothesis that supposes a creation. That *Flanders* and the Island of *Walcheren* were at first divided from each other only by a small Channel, cut about the year 982, by the command of *Otho* the third, and design'd for a boundary between *France* and the Empire (tho' so much enlarg'd since that time by the impetuous rage of the *Scheld* and Ocean) is recorded by feveral, and lays a much fairer claim to our belief.

Ancient inhabitants.

As for the ancient inhabitants of this Country (among whom were the *Morini* and *Nervi* with the Clients and subjects of the latter the *Centones*, *Grandij*, *Gordani* &c.) the Reader will have a full account given of them in the Volume appropriated to matters of that nature; and as for its name, the conjectures about the etymology of it are so various, uncertain, and far fetch'd, that it is not easily told which outweighs the rest by one grain. Some say it except it may be compounded of *Vele* or *Veel* and *Anderen*, which words signify *many* and *others*; so that the denomination of *Flanderen* must have been intended to denote the conflux of strange Nations, as *Armenians*, &c. in like manner *Alle-mans*, the modern name of *Germany*, is taken to signify the great mixture of its present people, occasion'd by the late inundations of barbarous invaders.

Air, soil &c.

Flanders well nigh thoroughout enjoys a good and wholesome Air; but that of the most Southern part of the Country is accounted best. It is water'd by a great number of Rivers, and lying almost entirely upon a level is in few places hilly, and in none can properly be said to be mountainous; the soil in general being tolerably fruitful, but in those parts that lye next to the Sea and *France* exceeding in fertility most Countries of *Europe*. It is usual for the inhabitants to purchase great numbers of Cattle and young Horses out of the neighbouring Countries; the fame being in a little time wonderfully improv'd by the grafs and air of *Flanders* both in shape, fleetness, and dimensions. *Flanders*, *Flammingange*, or that part of the Province which is strictly call'd *Flamand*, produces no great quantities of Wheat, but (besides plenty of good Fruit) abounds in Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Hemp, and Flax, of the latter of which, and the profit made thereby of their most barren ground, enough has been spoken already in the description of *Brabant*; and as for *Flanders Gallican*, the foil of it yields an unparallel'd store of the best Wheat, also of Madder and Wood, and as rich pasturage as can be desired. The inhabitants are generally of good stature and complexion, and their women not contemptible either for beauty or proportion of parts; their Merchants and better sort of Traders being courteous and affable, and their Artificers and Handicraftsmen diligent and industrious. In short a character of the *Flemmings* may be gather'd from our general discourse concerning the nature and manners of the Low-Country people; only some variety in the humours and dispositions of these and the inhabitants of several of the other Provinces must be produc'd by their disagreement in the two grand points of Religion and Government: a difference also being found in the Customs, behaviours, and inclinations of the meer *Flemmings*, according as they apply themselves less or more to trade or War, or live at

a nearer or greater distance from *France* or *Flanders*. One thing is remarkable in their humour, viz that they are never so much afflicted with what they suffer, as comforted with the thoughts of what they have escap'd, and therefore if a man happens to break his leg, he thanks his good fortune that his neck is safe; no calamity being by them esteem'd great, if there were a possibility that it might have been greater.

For the laws and Language of the *Flemmings* (tho' something has been said of the latter in the first general discourse of this Volume) is also for an account of their three Estates (consisting of the Ecclesiasticks, Lay-Nobility, and the Class of the four members of *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Ipres* and the *Counties* called *the four Frisland*) the Reader may consult *Marchantius* and *Gauvainius*; but a brief relation of the ancient division and Government of this Country must be deliver'd here. The whole of *Flanders* then was (after the lopping off of *Artois* from it) divided into three parts, one of which was subject to the King of *France*, the Earl thereof being a Peer of *France*, and Sword-bearer at the Royal inaugurations; but we are told that the fame was freed from all obedience and homage to that Crown by the renunciation of *Philip* the first when taken prisoner by *Charles* the fifth at the battle of *Pavia* in *Italy*. A second portion of this Country was reckon'd to depend upon the Empire, being particularly call'd the Lordship of *Flemra*; and the third was term'd *Flanders Proprietary*, as belonging to its proper Prince, whose right and power were accounted supreme and independent. The most ancient Governors of this Country were (from the foil's being in those Ages wholly overrun with woods) call'd Foresters, and the Territory of *Flanders* is said in their time to have taken in *Artois* and part of *Picardy*; the first of those Foresters being *Lidric de Bus*, Earl of *Harlebeck*, on whom the fame was bestow'd by *Dagobert* King of the *French*, who to be his neighbouring Sovereigns of that Crown, and this is said to have been done about the year 621 tho' Writers differ very much, especially as to the point of Chronology, in their relations of this matter. The first Earl of *Flanders* was *Baldwin* his first son, by which name *Charles* was this Dominion erected into an Earldom. This *Baldwin* dy'd an. 877. 2. *Baldwin* the second, call'd the bald: Son of the former. He is said to have Wall'd about *Bruges*, and other Cities. He dy'd an. 919. 3. *Arnold* or *Arnulphe* the first; deceased an. 964. 4. *Baldwin* the third dy'd an. 967. 5. *Arnold* the second deceased an. 988. 6. *Baldwin* the fourth, firm'd dy'd an. 1034. 7. *Baldwin* the fifth dy'd an. 1067. 8. *Baldwin* the sixth dy'd an. 1079. 9. *Arnold* the third was slain in battle an. 1072. 10. *Robert* firm'd the Frizze, brother of *Arnold*, put by his young Nephew *Arnold* and usurp'd the Earldom. 11. *Robert* the second, call'd *Robert of Jerusalem*, Cousen-German of *Arnold*, dy'd an. 1117. 12. *Baldwin* the seventh, had (by reason of his severity against Robbers and Infesters of the publick roads) a surname given him from the hatchet. 13. *Charles* the first, til'd the good and the Godly, was Cousen-German of *Baldwin* the seventh. He dy'd without issue. 14. *William* the Norman, ejected

for his Tyranny. 15. *Theodrick* of *Allace*, dy'd an. 1168. 16. *Philip* the first his Son. He deceased without Issue an. 1192. 17. *Margaret* Countess of *Flanders*, Sister of *Philip*. 18. *Baldwin* the eighth, Son of the said *Margaret*. 19. *Joanna* of *Constantinople* (as she was firm'd) Daughter of *Baldwin*. She dy'd an. 1222. 20. *Margaret* the Sister of *Joanna*; marry'd *William* of *Burbon*, and deceased an. 1270. 21. *Guido* Dampierre, the Son of the said *Margaret*: dy'd an. 1304. 22. *Robert* the third, Son of *Guido*. He deceased an. 1322. 23. *Lewis* the first (firm'd) of *Crusay*, Grandson of *Robert* the third. 24. *Lewis* the second, call'd *Lewis* of *Malain*, Son of the former *Lewis*, was Earl of *Flanders* and *Rethel* in right of his Father, and of *Artois* and *Burgundy* in right of his Mother. 25. *Margaret* the third, Daughter of *Lewis* of *Malain* marry'd to *Philip* the bold, Duke of *Burgundy*; and in this manner this Earldom (with other Dominions) defended to that House, from which (as is elsewhere related) the same afterwards came to the potent Family of *Austria*. The number of Cities and Villages in this Province is already deliver'd in the general Description of these Countries.

The City of DUNKIRK.



HE City of *Dunkirk* (suppos'd to have been built by *Baldwin* the third, Son of *Arnold* who was the first about the year 966) took its name from a neighbouring Abbey, as that did from the adjoining Sand-hills, who call'd it *Sandwich*, and in two deperate storms, (the last whereof continu'd six hours) endeavour to regain the fame. The year following (viz. an. 1658) Don *John* of *Austria* advancing with an Army of sixteen thousand Horse and Foot to relieve *Dunkirk*, was met by the united Forces of England and France, the first of whom without any assistance of the latter having after a brisk encounter defeated the body of the Spanish Infantry (notwithstanding their numbers and advantage of ground) their Horse likewise immediately left the Field, and then struck in the French Cavalry and pursued, and made slaughter of them, as far as *Furnes*. This overthrow, follow'd by the loss of the Marquis of *Erba* Governor of the City, slain in a bold fight made by the besiegers, occasion'd the speedy surrender of the place, which being yielded up upon terms to the French, was by them (according to Art. 10. of the Peace) put into the hands of the English; wherein it remain'd till after the happy restoration of his present Majesty; it being then for reasons not to be enquir'd into by the reader deliver'd up to the French King. It must indeed be confest that the inexhaustible treasure of that rich Monarchy was only able to bear the constant charge requisite for raising and maintaining the City, as well as the Harbours, and securing the same as well as the vessels, which were frequently driven upon them by stormy winds in vast quantities. And accordingly has been his experience in finishing that

between the splinter Sands and the Land, upon the shore whereof stood a good Fort, that afforded them a considerable defence; this situation of theirs being therefore term'd *'t Scherpen*. *Charles* the fifth rais'd a Fortrefs here an. 1535, which was afterwards made stronger by *Spinola*. An. 1558 *Dunkirk* was taken from the Duke of *France* while the inhabitants were call'd, and brought wholly to neglect the defence of the place by the appearance of a treaty about the Articles of surrendry; and an. 1583 it was surpris'd by *Comus* who in the name of the Duke of *Anjou* commanded a Regiment in the Town, and under the pretence of a quarrel fell upon the *Flemish* Garrison and drove them away. This happen'd at the same time that *Antwerp* and many other Cities in *Flanders* and *Brabant* were contriv'd to be seiz'd upon by the friends and Patrons of *France*; by whom *Dunkirk* was not long after yielded up to the Prince of *Parma*, having endur'd all the extremities of a siege. An. 1590 Prince *Maurice* endeavour'd in vain to surprisze it by *Scalade*, but to come nearer home to the present time it was an. 1647 after a troublesome siege taken by the Prince of *Conde* with a great loss of men, and the expence of some English blood of the *Oxford* Garrison disbanded the year before. After this, viz. an. 1658, it was besieg'd by Archduke *Leopold*, and (being disappointed of relief by means of some English Frigates under *Blake*, who intercepted several of the French Ships sent thither with succors, and detain'd them as reprisal for goods taken from English Merchants by French Privateers) came to a capitulation, and soon after to a surrendry. But it was not long ere *Cromwell* entering into a league with *France*, a good body of English was sent over to assist the Emperor near *Ally* in *Flanders*; which was effectually done by them in the taking of *Montmedy*, *St. Venant*, and the strong Fort of *Marlike*; and in obstinately defending the latter, and repelling the *Spaniards*, who with a very strong Force did in two deperate storms, (the last whereof continu'd six hours) endeavour to regain the fame. The year following (viz. an. 1658) Don *John* of *Austria* advancing with an Army of sixteen thousand Horse and Foot to relieve *Dunkirk*, was met by the united Forces of England and France, the first of whom without any assistance of the latter having after a brisk encounter defeated the body of the Spanish Infantry (notwithstanding their numbers and advantage of ground) their Horse likewise immediately left the Field, and then struck in the French Cavalry and pursued, and made slaughter of them, as far as *Furnes*. This overthrow, follow'd by the loss of the Marquis of *Erba* Governor of the City, slain in a bold fight made by the besiegers, occasion'd the speedy surrendry of the place, which being yielded up upon terms to the French, was by them (according to Art. 10. of the Peace) put into the hands of the English; wherein it remain'd till after the happy restoration of his present Majesty; it being then for reasons not to be enquir'd into by the reader deliver'd up to the French King. It must indeed be confest that the inexhaustible treasure of that rich Monarchy was only able to bear the constant charge requisite for raising and maintaining the City, as well as the Harbours, and securing the same as well as the vessels, which were frequently driven upon them by stormy winds in vast quantities. And accordingly has been his experience in finishing that

that noble Citadel begun by the *English* while this Town was in their possession, and which has the Sea on one side of it, the Haven on another, and the Sand-hills (some of which are taken in by it) towards the Land. It is now almost a year since the new Trench, cut also at his cost for a mile together thorow the splinter Sands, was so far advanc'd that it would upon the head of the tide receive an hundred men of War of forty-five Guns apiece, and when quite finish'd (which was in May last suppos'd possible to be effected, together with the completing the Castle at the mouth of the fame, upon which were to be planted 200 pieces of Canon, in the space of a year; there being then some fourteen thousand men employ'd in and about the work) must be capable of at least 150 Vessels of seventy Guns. On the west side of this Harbour was rais'd a vast pil'd and planck'd work, to intercept and lodge the Sands, and as for such Sands as should be driven in at the mouth of the fame, they were to be forc'd out again by vast flashes of water to be let down the Channel from three great Sluces, built a little above the Town for that purpose, upon as many Currents, which afterwards run together with their united streams into the Harbour. But providence has lately manifested it self more powerful then the *French* King, and that both by afflicting the poor *Netherlanders* in a more severe manner then he was with his three mighty Armies able to do in the dreadful invasion of seventy-two, and at the same time evidencing the vanity of those his vast designs and expensive undertakings; the late unparallel'd Tempest, and Inundation, having well nigh choak'd up the Harbour and ruin'd the Works of this place, rais'd by that wealthy Monarch (beyond the possibility as was imagin'd of being so far endammag'd) with a greater charge then he has sometimes been at in conquering whole Provinces. Concerning this sad calamity (a punctual account whereof is every day expected from those that have been the greatest sufferers by the same) we shall only observe in this place that several things seem to have concurr'd towards the rendering of it very extraordinary, the chief whereof were these 1. The continuance of stormy weather and very high winds for several days together. 2. The fame bearing from Northwest, the most fatal point of the compass, as has been elsewhere observ'd, to these Countries. 3. these storms happening about the full of the Moon; when the tides rise above their ordinary height. 4. Great and continual rains falling at the same time both in *Flanders* and *Germany*, whereby their great Rivers the *Scheld*, *Mose*, and *Rhine*, were swollen in a more prodigious and unusual manner.

The West part of FLANDERS *Teutonick* or FLEMISH.



THE distribution of this whole Province according to the order and number of our Maps, is in- to the Western and Eastern parts of *Flanders Teutonick*, into *Flanders Gallican* or *Walloon*, and *Flanders Imperial* and *Proprietary*. The first of these Quarters term'd the West part of *Flanders Teutonick* or *Flemish* (so call'd because that Language is in common use among the inhabitants) is encompass'd by *France* and *Artois*, *Flanders*

Gallican, the Eastern part of *Flanders Teutonick*, and the *British* Ocean. It contains several good Cities, and a great many noble Villages; the principal within its precincts (omitting *Dunkirk*, of which enough has been spoken already) being:

Graveling, which stands about three miles from *Dunkirk* and as many from *Calais*, upon the mouth of the River *Aa*, which divides *France* from *Flanders*, and therefore this being a frontier Town, upon the approach of strangers towards the Gate, notice is given of their numbers by a toll of a bell for every Horse; all the Wood which is brought out of *England* or *France* paying also custom here. It was fortify'd by *Charles* the fifth *an*. 1528 with five strong Bulwarks and a Citadel, to serve as a Rampart to *Flanders*, and a bar of defence against *France*, and was thereupon judg'd impregnable; all necessary provisions of Soldiers, victuals and Ammunition pre-suppos'd. As for the Town it self it is neither large nor well built, being moreover not many years ago but thinly inhabited; yet stands it in so low and plucky a level, and is environ'd with so many Outworks and Ditches of water, that it seems strange it should in so short a time be yielded up to the *English* and *French* in the year 1658. At this place was (an. 1558) a signal overthrow given the *French* by the Arms of *Philip* the second under the conduct of the same Count *Egmond* that afterwards became a principal Abettor of the revolt from *Spain*, for which the Duke of *Alva* took off his head. An. 1586 our famous Sir *Philip Sidney* undertook to surprise *Graveling*, but his hopes were disappointed by the valour of the Garrison, and himself compell'd to fall back again with his Forces to *Flushing*. It was taken by the *French* in July 1644, and an. 1652 with the loss of 2000 men retaken by the *Spaniards*, by whom it was (as is above said) yielded up to the *English* and *French* an. 1658.

Ipres, call'd by the *Flemish* *Iperen*, and in latin *Ipra*, takes its name from the River upon which it stands, and is distant from *Bruges* nine, and from *Ghent* about thirteen leagues. It is an indifferent rich Town, driving a good trade (especially in the annual Lent Fair) with its *Sayes* and half-Silks, and other the like commodities; and is also a well built place, tho the Wooden Fronts take away from the beauty of the houses, which are universally so well serv'd with water, convey'd to them in leaden pipes, that the foundations of *Ipres* are usually said to be of that metal. There are several Convents in this Town, and among the Churches the Cathedral of *St. Martin* has the prebeminence. Its Market-place is one of the fairest and largest in all these Countries; and here stands their Hall, or repository for Wool, which tho old is nevertheless a handsome piece of building. *Ipres* makes the third of the four members which constitute the third Estate of *Flanders*, and is honour'd with the title of a Vicounty, and enjoys a jurisdiction of a very large extent; the soil is *Capitulans*, or Territory, being the richest and most fertile of the whole *Teutonick* *Flanders*.

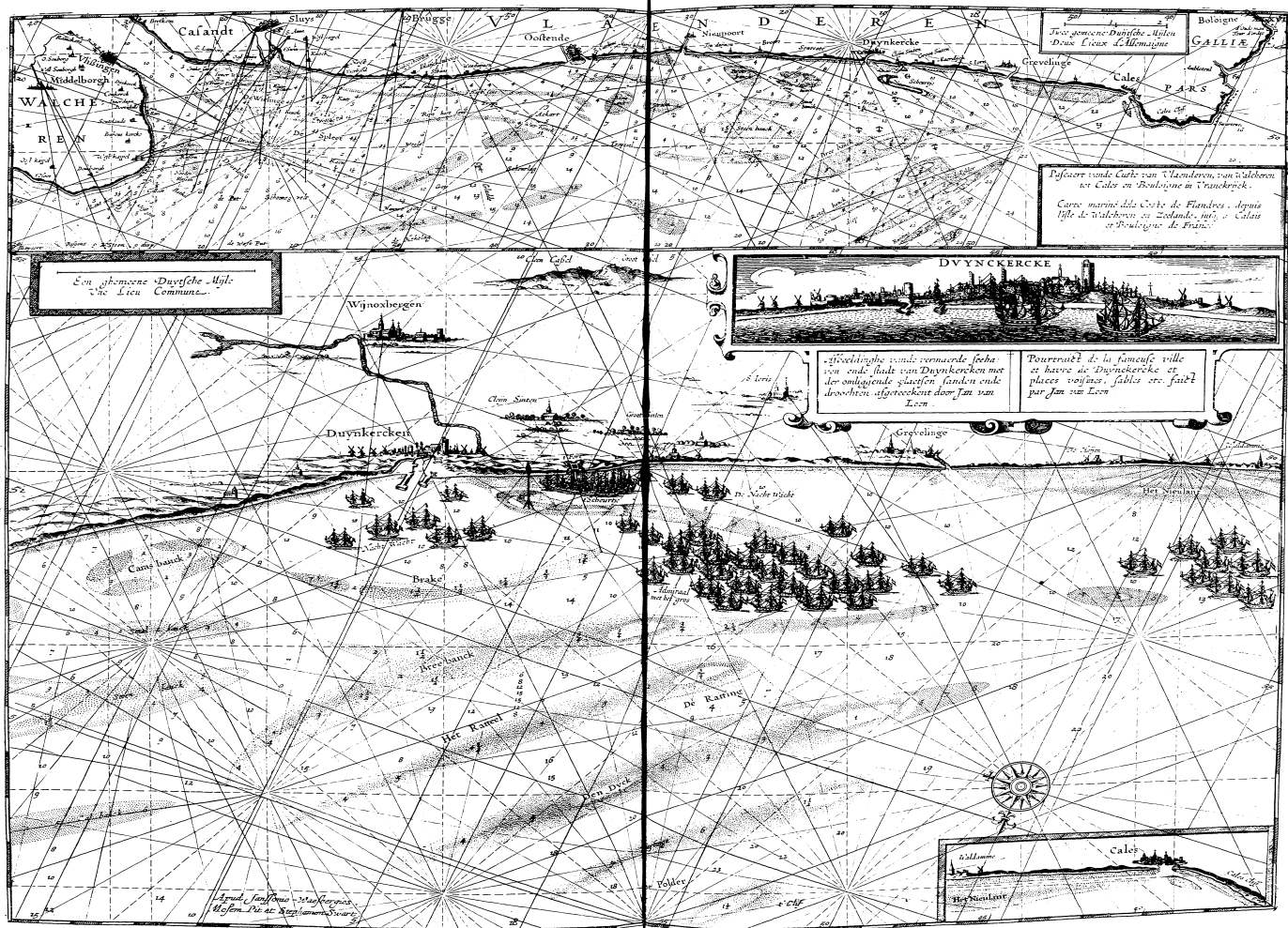
Winnocksberg (*Winnoxbergen*, *Berga Sancti Winnoci*, and *Mons* or *Montes Sancti Winnoci*) is seat'd at the distance of seven leagues from *Ipres*, and but one from *Dunkirk*, and owes its name to a noble Monastery erected upon a hill (either by *Baldwin* the bearded or *Baldwin* of *Lille*) in honour of *St. Winno*, an *English* man of wonderful devotion and piety, deceased in these parts. Here is a great deal of Cloth made, tho much of that trade has within these two last Centuries

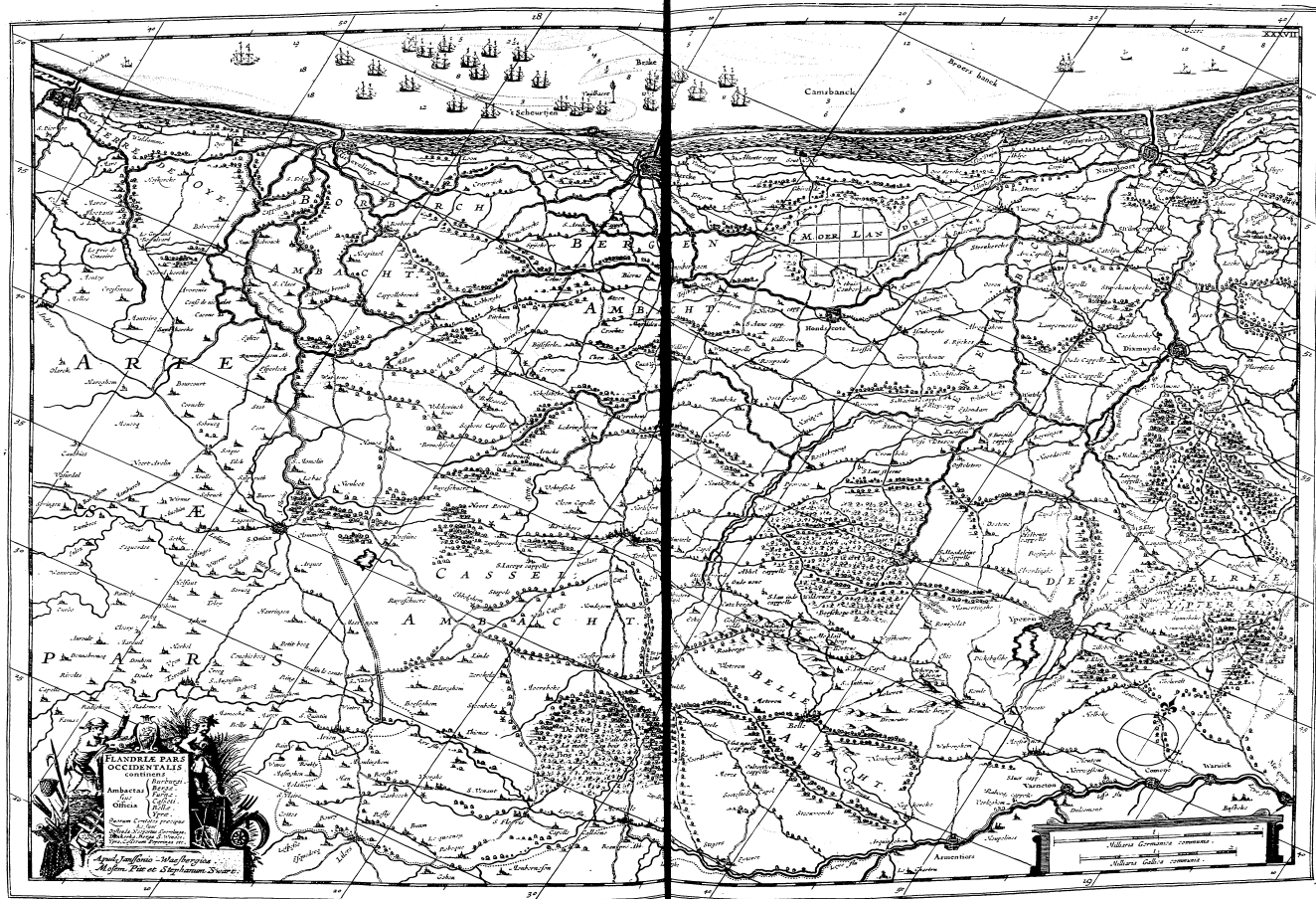
Graveling

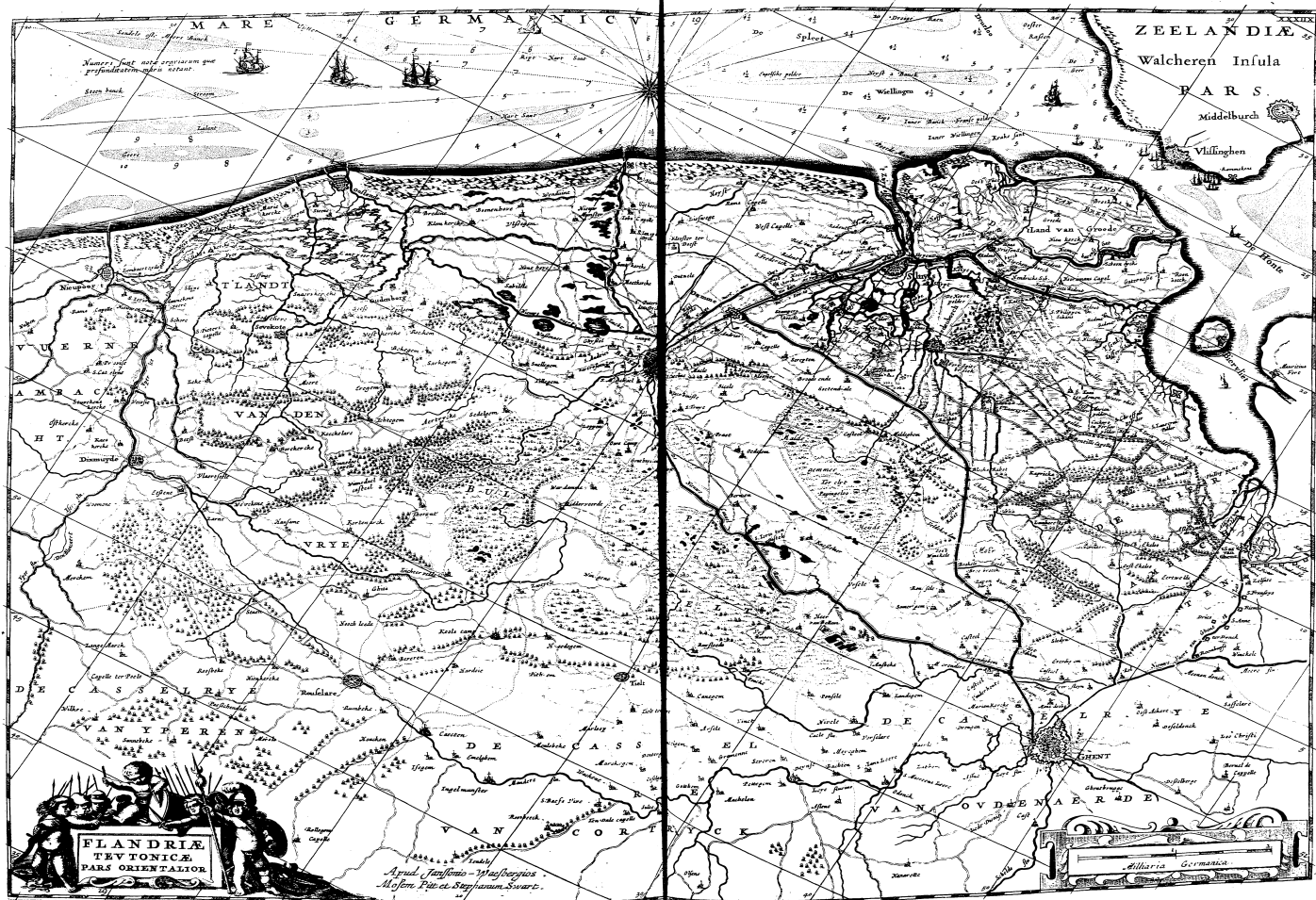
Ipres

Winnocksberg









Centuries been translated from hence and other parts of *Flanders* into *Holland*. The foil of its *Cattellany* (which is very large) is more then ordinarily fruitful, which occasions the keeping of large herds of Cattle, and making great quantities of excellent Cheese. *Winneberg* has, in the same manner as *Furnes* and most of their Wall'd Towns, its proper Physician, allow'd a certain fallow from the publick.

Yeanne or *Furnes* (*Yarna*) is distant from *Dunkirk* four, and from *Dixmude* three leagues; being a pretty near Town, with its proper Territory or *Ambacht*; the foil whereof is so exceeding rich, that if the whole of these Provinces were in that respect equal to it, they would (as the *Flemmings* vaunt it) be in value not inferior to the wealth of all the *Indies*. Here was the residence of *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, during his retirement with *Philip* of *Burgundy*. It was taken by the *French* in the space of three days *an. 1667*; which was principally done to procure more elbow room for the *Garrison* of *Dunkirk*.

more elbow room for the Garrison of *Dukelingburg* is a little town, *Wien* (about a mile from *Wien*) and *Kaffel* (in Latin *Kaffellum*, the originally *Caffellum*) stands upon the top of an high hill, about four leagues from *Winceps*, and as far from *Teregan*. It was formerly a place of good strength, has a castle, and a church, but is now in ruins, being several years almost ruin'd by the French. Near this place have been fought three memorable Battles by three *Philips* Generals on the French side. The first advantageous to the Low Countries, the second to the French, and the third to the English. *France* took the courage or good fortune of *Philip* of Valois, and *Philip* Duke of Orleans; from the latter of whom and the Prince of *Orange* was the third of them fought in April, 1677. The Dutch were the victors, and the first that they were, they were mallics of *Orleans* 3000 in number, sent to the relief of *St. Omers*, and after a hot fight of three hours defeated by the Duke of *Orleans*, with the loss of three thousand slain upon the spot, and several thousand more taken prisoner. The loss amounted to no fewer, than 5000 fighting men.

[illegible]

The East part of FLANDERS Teutonic or Flemish.

THIS part of *Flanders* is bounded by the *Hent*, the Channel between *Gaunt* and its fias or *Sluce*, and a line drawn between *Refelaer* and *Newport* now *Duxmade*. In this imperfect manner are the limits of the Eastern District of *Flanders* *Teutonic* deliver'd by *Bleau*, whereby is left a vast gap between *Gaunt* and *Refelaer*, the *Castellians* of *Courtray* and *Oudenard* being quite omitted, both which are put in *Flanders* *Flammande* by others, and neither of them dispos'd of by him in any other Quarter of the Province.

[illegible]

PRE

first Citadel in Europe, which was erected here by Charles the fifth about the year 1540. It consists of four Battions which are but little and look on one side upon the City, and on the other towards the Fields; and tho the Officers be of a regular figure yet is not so convenient as those which of latter years have been built for the same purpose in other places. *Gaunt* is the seat of the Provincial Court, which consists of a President, twelve Senators, a Proctor General, an Advocate Fiscal, and other Officers. Hither are all Appeals to be made from the inferior Courts of *Flanders*, tho not ultimately; for recourse may be had from these to the high Court of *Mechlin*. An account of the particular Government of the City may be had from *Gohzie*, *Gaunt* was taken by the French in the course of the late War and reitor'd to the Spaniards, with all its Dependencies, by the peace of *Nimwegen*, concluded in September 1678.

Sas of Gaunt.

The *Sas* or *Sluce* of *Gaunt* (commonly call'd *Sas van Ghent*) is a strong Fortress at the mouth of the new Fels where the waters of the down'd Land pass into the Sea. It came into the hands of the United Provinces in 1644, the Spaniards Garrison being then driven out by the Prince of Orange.

Bruges.

Bruges took its name from the great number of Bridges in it, or from one particular Bridge, according to *Mercantius*, who says the original name of the place was in the singular number *Brugga*. It is situate in a large Plain, about three leagues from the Sea, and four from *Offend*, and the Walls on the inside are somewhat above four Italian miles in compass; the City being of a round figure, and observ'd to be the other side to be well wall'd and fortified with Works of Earth and deep Ditches. The River *Rey* runs thorow it, with a muddy and heavy stream; yet many Vessels at high water come up from *Damme* and *Sluce* by the new Channel cut with vast charge to the last nam'd place, and secur'd by prodigious Turnpikes from the rage of the Sea. The Canal cut by *Spinola* between *Bruges* and *Gaunt* is eight leagues in length, and is guarded by above two hundred Forts; besides which there were at *Gohzie's* being here provided of as many Companies of Foot, with fix Troops. But to return to the City it self, it is an exceeding neat, tolerably populous, and very well built City, many of its Houses being four or five, and some six stories high; from the tops whereof you have at once the prospect of a Fleet of Ships and a large Territory of a fruitful and pleasant Country. In this City are seven Parish Churches (that of St. John was in 1559 made a Cathedral) fixty Religious Houses, and three Colleges; the Capons; a Tower Jesuits College, built at the public charge, deserving particularly to be seen. The Market-place has a commodious and pleasant situation, being as the center where fix of the principal streets, running from as many of the chief Gates of the City, are terminated. Hard by stands a Tower 243 steps high, and not far off the Palace call'd *La Franche*, nobly adorn'd with the Pictures and Statues of former Emperors, Kings, and Arch-Dukes. Here were formerly no fewer than sixteen Companies or Fraternities, confisting of the Merchants of several Nations (there being fixty-eight others of Tradesmen and Artificers) and every one had their distinct Guild-Hall, at such time as the commerce of *Antwerp* was only subservient to that of *Bruges*; this City was formerly one of the very principal Emporiums of Europe. The said Companies removing afterwards to *Antwerp*, the chief remaining traffic of

this place was in *Spanish* Wool; and upon the loss of *Calais* in 1558, it was made the chief Mart for the same Commodity by the *English*. The women of *Bruges* have been noted to excel both in beauty and bravery; and it is reported, that *Johanna* Wife of *Philip* the Fair of France, passing thorow this City, should say in great displeasure, *I thought my self the only Queen in this place, but I perceive there are fix hundred Queens here besides me*.

The Terra *Francia* or *Vryland* ('t land van den Vryen') is call'd from its having assert'd its liberty, and cast off the yoke of the *Brugges*, consists of a Territory extended for the space of about five miles, and enjoying a Jurisdiction over a great number of Villages. The Town of *Damme* lies upon the Channel between *Bruges* and *Sluce*, and was made an exceeding strong place by *Marquis Spinola*. But the principal City all *Vryland* is

Offend, which stands upon the Sea-shore, in the midst of a moorish ground, and among divers Channels; but is chiefly environ'd almost on all sides by two of the greatest of them, by which the Sea Land and the River *Rey* grows so high when at full Tide, that the Town seems rather buried then situate in the Sea. It has been moreover so exactly and regularly fortified, that it is taken to be one of the strongest places in all the Low Countries; having a large and capacious Harbour (one of the five Ports of *Flanders*) well defended, and deep enough to receive Ships of great burthen. The Buildings of the Town are not tall, but they are handfome and uniform; the streets being regular, well pav'd, exactly level and straight, and this regularity is to be attributed to its being built all together, since an House remaining after the famous siege of above three years and three months continuance; in the course whereof are reckon'd to have been destroy'd by the Sword and sickness at least an hundred thousand men, whereof above seventy-eight thousand of the Beseiged. At the beginning of the siege this Town was so slightly fortified, that the Arch-Dutchess is reported to have said, She would not shift her Smock till such time as it was taken; which happily did not last nor for want of ammunition or provision, or of men or courage (for at the surrender in 1604 it was found to be provided of all necessities, and a Garrison of above 4000 strong and healthy Soldiers), but for defect of ground to defend. For the Meteoritis of this situation after another, and so being oblig'd to raise new Works more and more inward, they had no place left them at last whether to retreat. And indeed after the Town was yielded up, there appear'd nothing but a miserable Chaos; Earth consisting of nothing almost but Trenches fill'd up, Curtains beaten down, Bulwarks torn in pieces; Half-Moons, Flanks, and Redoubts confus'd one with another that they could not be distinguish'd, nor could it be well known of which side the assault, and which the defence was made. Sir *Francis Vere*, who was Governor of *Offend* during some part of the siege, is basely aspers'd by *Meteran* and others of having design'd the betraying of the Town to the Spaniards; but no such thing can be imagin'd by such as are acquainted with the excellent qualities of that brave Soldier, whose credit is sufficiently clear'd by the Continuator of the siege of this place, by whom it is made evident, that his gaining it by a pretended Treaty with the Spaniards, laid the Town from inevitable ruin. In the said siege it was observable that the playing of their Batteries against the Sand-Hill Bulwark instead

Vrijland

Offend

of beating it down had stuck it so thick with great shot, that it was become a Wall of Iron; y^e with fixty Bullets flying in pieces as soon as they dash'd against it. Some are said to have offer'd the erecting of the Bulwark anew from the very foundation if they might have the Bullets for their pains. An Engineer who was sent to the *Spanish* Camp more than once during this siege shot a Bullet into a chard Canon in the Town, the Powder whereof taking fire immediately return'd the Enemy two Bullets for one. The baffle given that great Politician Card. *Maquise* in his design upon this place in 1658, with the catching of the French Prisoners, and by some call'd *Claufula* is distant from *Bruges* three, and from *Middelburg* in Zealand five leagues. It was in former Ages an exceeding wealthy place, enjoying that vast trade which afterwards remov'd from hence to *Bruges*, and from thence to *Antwerp*, and has still a large Harbour in all *Flanders*, the same being capable of five hundred sail of good Ships. It was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1584 no fewer then 4000 great shot being discharg'd against it in eight hours, and the Garrison upon the surrender found to be reduc'd from 2000 to 600. An 1604 it was retaken by Prince *Maurice*, who belieg'd this place with a design of either obliging the Spaniards to quit *Offend*, or making some amends for the loss of that place. It is not above one of their miles in compass; nor is all that place thorowly inhabited, tho its situation and fortifications be such as render it one of the strongest places belonging to the Confederate States. Adjoining to *Sluce* is the Island of *Calend*, formerly much larger and better inhabited, erected in divers parts of it, with an especial relation to the defence of the forefard City. *Aardenburg* tho at present but a small inconsiderable place was formerly a Town of great note, having been one of the Metropolis of the neighbouring part of *Flanders* before the Building of *Bruges*; and in it are still to be seen the ruins of one of the finest Churches in this Province. However this place had been fortify'd after its coming into the Confederate hands in 1604, we are told that in 1674 the Walls were not defensible, and the Moat and three foot deep; yet at that time did the small Garrison in it give the French (who endeavour'd to surprize the Town) such a repulse, that this appears to have been the greatest attack that happen'd thorowout the late Low Country Wars. A thousand or 1200 of the French were kill'd and (which is hardly credible) only one or two of the *Aardenburg* wounded. But we cannot give a partial relation of this and several other matters, being oblig'd to contract our Descriptions which have already swell'd this Volum much beyond its intended bounds. Not far from *Aardenburg*, and within

two leagues of *Bruges*, lies *Middelburg*; a Town of small note, being only encompass'd by a Wall and Trench. But *Nieuwedijk*, which stands in an angle made by the meeting of two long Dykes, is a place of far greater strength than this; then extant; being situate over against South-

Beveland, and divide from *Bierfielt* by a narrow broad Channel. It was brought under the Confederates by Prince *Maurice* in 1604, and thereupon very well fortify'd, and having a good and capacious Harbour, may in time become a place of good trade. Omitting to speak of the several Forts in this part of the Country, we must return and take a view of the City of

Newport, which is seated upon the utmost limits of the Eastern *Flanders*, at a small distance from the Sea shore, a little River running on one side of it, which tho but of a mean Channel yet where it falls into the Sea makes a considerable long and secure Haven, especially at high Tides; and yet the same (tho provided of a handfome Key) is hardly capable of Ships of any great burthen. The Town is self a place of good strength, having broad and straight Streets; but the houses are low built and of Timber, and the inhabitants maintain themselves chiefly by Fishing. Near to this place happen'd that famous Battle (An. 1600) where in the *English* under Sir *Francis Vere* and his Brother got so much renown; for nothing is more true then that the fury of that days action fell upon 1600 of them, one half of whom were slain and wounded; our men being treated here, as they are generally in all foreign service, and the whole burthen and heat of the Battle thrown upon their obstinate courage, so that at length little more was left for the body of the Army to do then to follow the Chafe. At this time was Archduke *Albert* routed by an Army under the command of *Maurice* of *Nassau*; and in the very same place An. 1598, upon the same day of the Month, was *Albert* of *Austria*, Emperor, defeated in like manner by *Adolphus* Earl of *Nassau*.

Courtray is seated upon the *Lys*, and comes in the next rank to the Capital places of *Flanders*, being a Hold of great importance, especially since the French under *Marshall Gassion* rais'd a Citadel here (about the year 1642) and thereby (while in their hands) held in subjection the *Wallon* as well as *Flemish* part of *Flanders*. It was taken, after a short siege, by the French An. 1667; the Citadel, into which the Garrison had retreated, tho in a good condition, and provided of four or five hundred men, being the next day deliver'd upon terms. The inhabitants of *Courtray* are excellent Artists at Diapering of Linnen. *Oudenard* is situate upon the *Scheld* some seven leagues from *Tournay*, and about midway between that and *Gaunt*; and is accounted one of the fairest Towns in this Province, both for situation, Traffick, and number of inhabitants; tho its being command'd by a very high Hill on the side towards *Ant* takes away very much from its strength. It was An. 1667 taken by the French in less then twenty-four hours, altho *Strada* repulse, that this appears to have been the greatest attack that happen'd thorowout the late Low Country Wars. A thousand or 1200 of the French were kill'd and (which is hardly credible) only one or two of the *Aardenburg* wounded. But we cannot give a partial relation of this and several other matters, being oblig'd to contract our Descriptions which have already swell'd this Volum much beyond its intended bounds. Not far from *Aardenburg*, and within

FLANDERS Gallican or Wallon.

Flanders Gallican (so call'd from the use of the French Language in it) is surrounded by the French Frontier; the Country of *Cambray*, *Flanders Frenchick*, the County of *Artois*, the *Scheld* and *Lys* and the Earldom of *Artois*. The chief place in this is *Lille*, (*Rijsel*, *Isleux*) is the chief place in this

District and was some years since accounted the third Town of Traffick in all these Countreys; the invention of laying on Colours with Oyl, making of wiled *Sages*, and many other Stuffs being imputed to this City. It is one of the biggest places, and was *an. 1667* without the most populous of any in full-companion the city bearing Arms, besides the Garrison; at which time it was after a considerable opposition surrendered to the French Kings of their Summer Campaign. Upon the new Cattle of *Lille* were *an. 1673* observ'd these haughty inscriptions, favouring as some may be apt to think of profanities; *Grætes laudant te & Reges Terræ gloriam tuam*; and *In sole posui Tabernaculum meum*. Its situation (among Lakes now dry'd up) occasion'd at first its denomination.

Doway. *Doway* (*Duacum*) stands upon the *Scarpe*, some five leagues below *Arras*, and is considerable for its extent, strength, ancient Buildings, September Fair, and Traffick upon the *Scheld*, but especially for the Seminary of *English* Roman Catholics. Founded here by *Philip* the Second *an. 1569*, which afterwards remov'd and continu'd for about twenty years at *Rheims* in France, and there made that Version of the Bible into our Language which has been since call'd the *Rheims* Translation. *An. 1667* the French King considering that no place could contribute more to the keeping of *Tournay* (which he had lately taken) apply'd himself to its siege of *Doway*, and had the same surrender'd to him after the short opposition of three days, the Fort, (a Canon shot below it upon the *Scarpe*, and judg'd by its situation among Marthes, and by means of the Slaves whereby it can drown all the Country round about impregnable) making afterwards but inconsiderable resistance. Omitting the Description of *Orchies*, *Lamoy*, *Elpino*, *Armentiers* (taken by the French under *Marshall Gassion* *an. 1645*, and its works afterwards demolish'd by the Spaniards that the French found it *an. 1667* little different from an open Town) as also of the fertile Country call'd *Her landt van Low* &c. we must take some notice of *Tournay*, (call'd by the Dutch *Dornick*) which is deservedly reckon'd among the Capital Cities of Flanders, as well for its antiquity, as for its being amply furnish'd with people, Traffick and handfom Edifices; among which are several stately Churches and Religious houses. It is on all sides surrounded with fruitful and pleasant fields, and thorow the midst of it under divers Bridges runs the *Scheld*, which River begins here to ennoble it self, not being very well navigable before. It was *an. 1581* surrender'd to the Prince of Parma, after it had been defended by the Princes of *Epino* (her Husband the Governor being absent) with a manly courage and Gallantry. *An. 1667* it was yielded up to the French King after some small attacks, but before the shooting of one great Gun; the Cattle (which was built by our *Henry* the eighth, of considerable strength for the skill of that Age) holding out hardly one day longer; it is observ'd to have been taken a several times upon St. Andrews day by our *Henry VII.* the Emperors *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* and by the Prince of Parma.

FLANDERS Imperial and Proprietary.

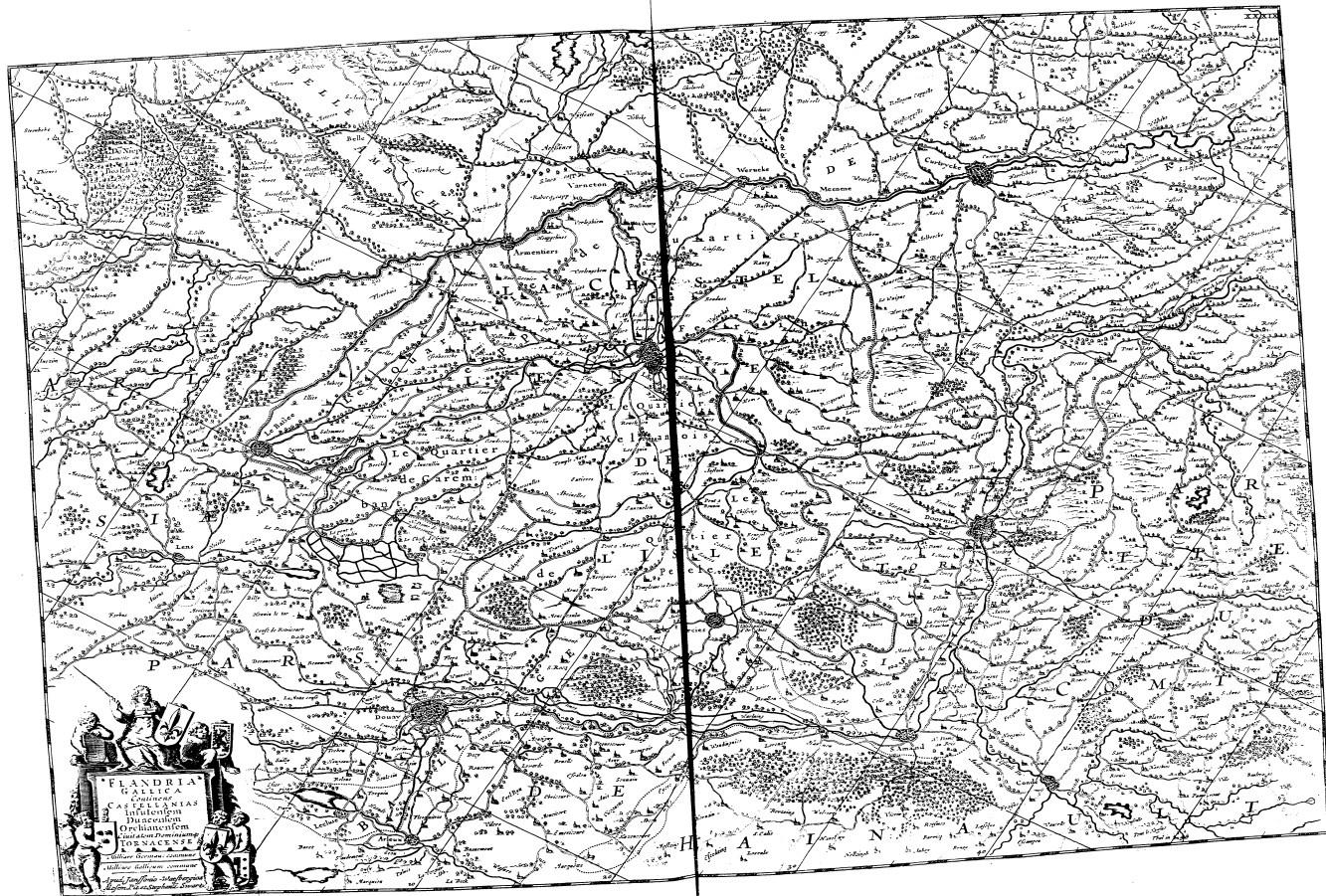
Imperial Flanders is but a small Territory consisting principally of the County of *Alst* or

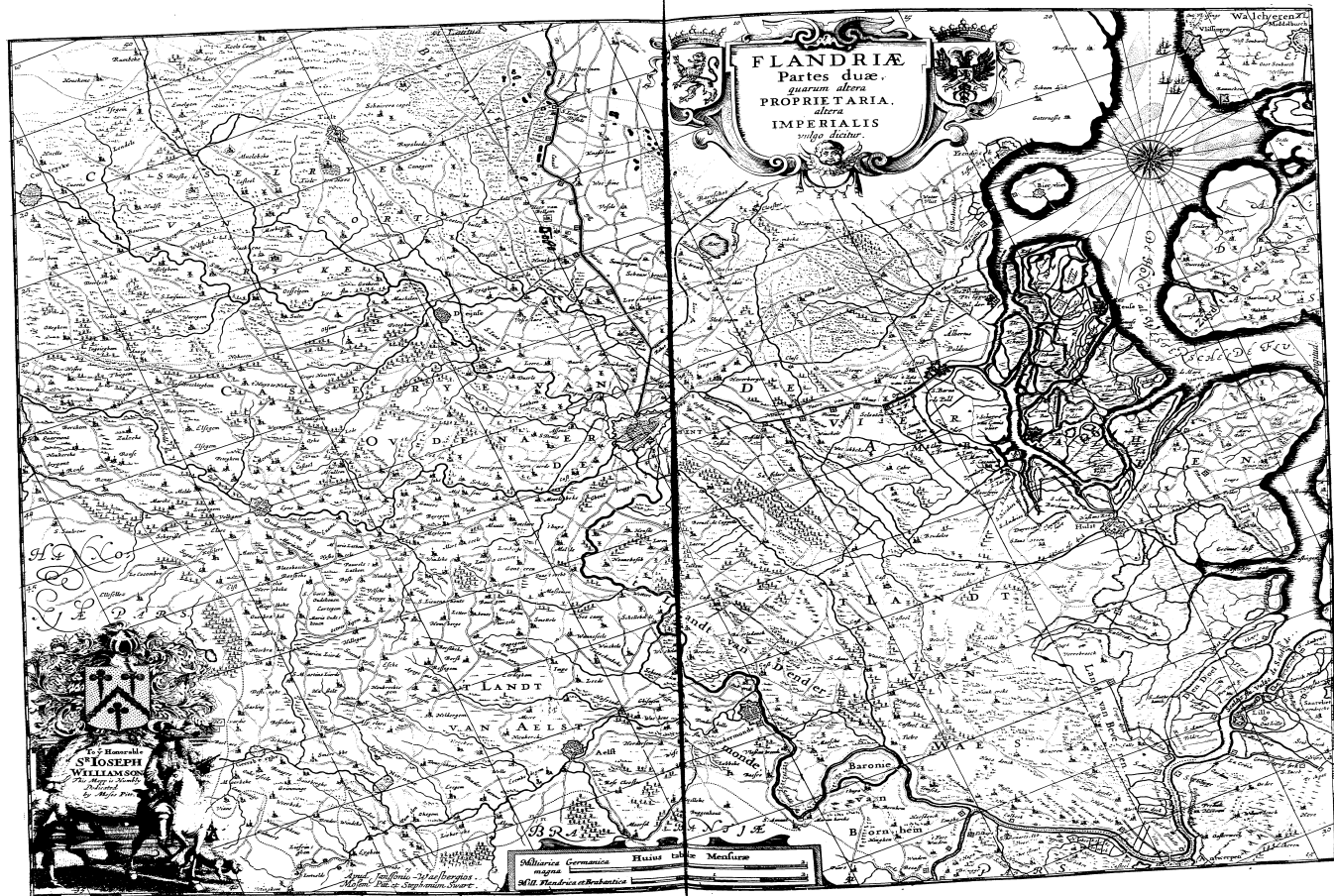
Alst and lying between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*, for which District with its Dependencies the French King pretends not to have had an equivalent allow'd him, but that possibly may be more than the poor *Spaniard* is able to afford, if the matter be refer'd to the Chamber of *Metz*, for it is but a little inverting the relation, and the Empire may be made to depend upon *Alst*, as *Alst* did formerly upon the Empire. The City of *Alst* is a place of no mean account (being almost equally distant from *Brussels*, *Gant* and *Antwerp*) and has been famous for its Hop-market, and for the working of Tapestry. The rich Country of *Waes*, and *Land van Overveld*, with the four Ambaches of *Hulst*, *Asel*, *Assenede*, and *Bouchout* belong also to the Imperial Flanders. *Hulst* is a well traded place, and in other respects of no small consideration, standing almost in the midst of the Country of *Waes*. *Asel* is about one league and an half distant from *Hulst* and above four from *Gant*. It was surpris'd by Prince *Maurice* by the assistance of our Sir *Philip Sidney* *an. 1586*. *Tenness* was lately a place of good account, with a Territory containing twenty-five Folders, of which twenty were quite ruin'd by the late inundation. A Folder is a quantity of Land of uncertain measure, being either greater or smaller according to the situation and extent of any portion of ground, the parts whereof I've conveniently in respect of each other included in the same *Dykes*, and surrounded by one common fence. *Rapelmond* is seated within the Country of *Waes*. Flanders Proprietary contains *Dendermond*, *Geersberg*, and *Bornheim*. The first of these is a good Town; stands upon the mouth of the *Dender* (from whence denominat'd) just where it runs into the *Scheld*; makes a great quantity of Fullians, and was in vain assaulted by the French King *an. 1667*.

The Archbishoprick of CAMBRAY.

The Bishoprick of *Cambray* is of great antiquity; but it was made an Archbishoprick in the new erection in *Philip* the second's time, and since that it has been the Metropolitane See of the greatest part of the Roman Catholic Low-Countries. The City is said to be a stronger place and of greater importance then almost any other in the *Netherlands*; being distant but three leagues from the frontiers of *Picardy*, and standing about five below the rise of the *Scheld*, which runs thorow it and fills all its Ditches. It is also very regularly fortify'd with Ramparts, Battions, Half-moons, and two good Forts; and is commanded by a Citadel of a square figure; and is moreover plac'd in a most advantageous situation; having on the West side, and in a low bottom exceeding large Suburbs, with delicate Meadows and Gardens lying all along the River. It consists of nine Parishes, and contains three Abbies, with a great number of Religious houses, besides Hospitals and other public Buildings. This City was taken *an. 1677* by the French King, who will hardly be brought to part with it; for being in other hands it was wont to be a great source of trouble to the French King, giving no repose to *Picardy*, and threatening even the *Seine* it self; serving moreover for a Refuge to all sorts of Criminals, and gathering such vast Contributions that it was able to supply most of the neighbouring places with all manner of necessities.

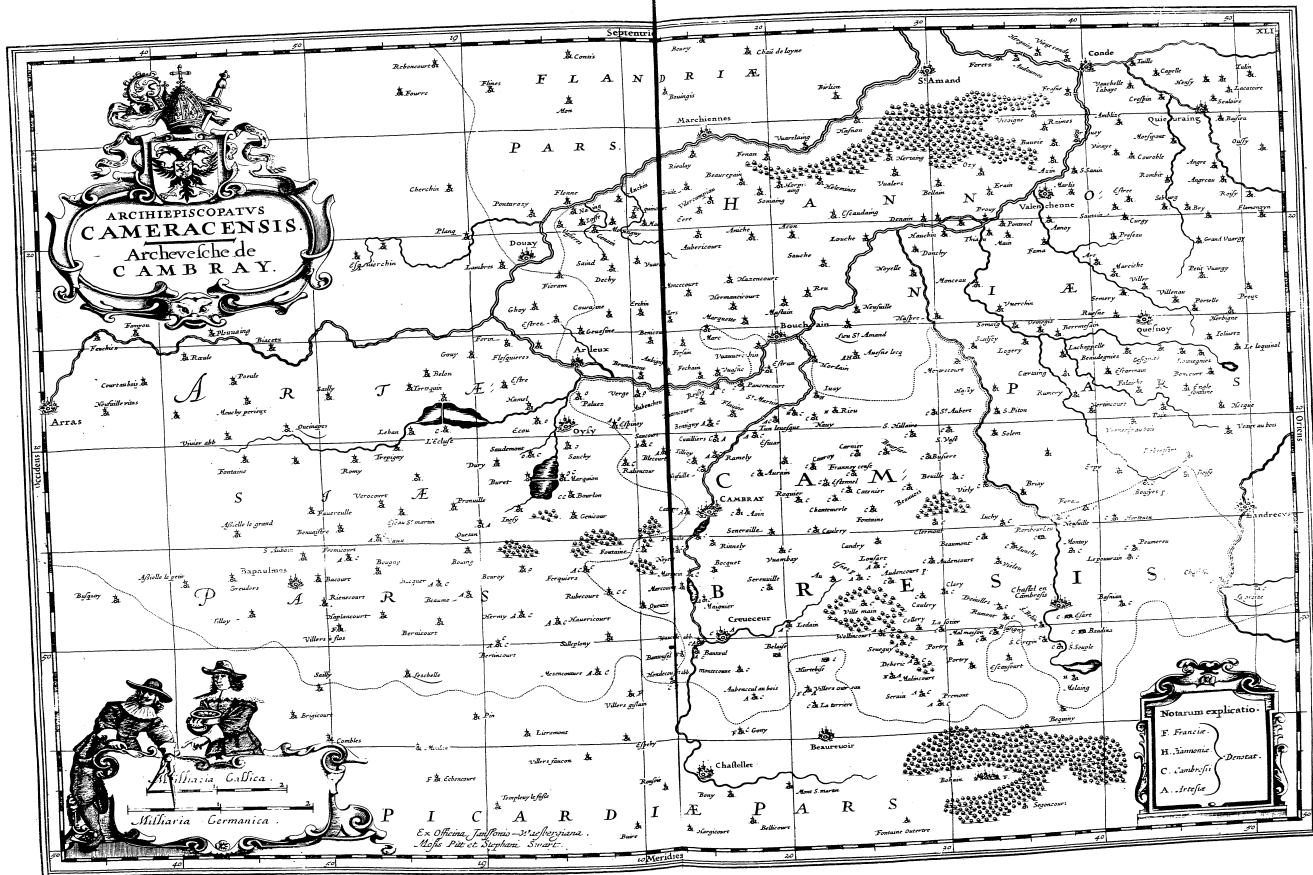
F I N I S.







*Ex Officina Joannis-Stephaniae.
Alibi Pte de Stephani. Swart.*



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